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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME XXIV

RAJPUTANA

AND

AJMER-MERWARA

31094

PART I

REPORT.

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AND
AJMER MERWARA

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Political Agent KOTAH	KOTAH, JHALAWAR	
Political Agent Harauti and Tonk	TONK, BUNDI, SHAHPURA	
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ALWAR

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MUTTRA

AGRA

DHOLPUR

BARI

KARAULI

KISHANGARH

AJMER

LAWA

TONK

TODA

SIWAIMADHOPUR

CHAMBAL R.

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KOTAH

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UDAIPUR

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BANAS R.

LUNI R.

MARWAR JUNC.

ARAVALLI HANGE

MERWARA

SHAHPURA

KOTARI R.

KALISINDH R.

PARBATI R.

MAHI R.

SOM R.

MASHI R.

BERACH R.

CHAMBAL R.

BANAS R.

REFERENCES

Natural Divisions	
Province boundary	
British district	
States boundary	
Railway line	LUNI
Capital of states or distt.	
Arnvalli Hills	
Rivers	

SCALE OF MILES

50 0 50 MILES

Reg. No. 2106. E 22

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INTRODUCTION.

Date of Census.

The Report, to which this is a preface, deals with the Census taken on the 18th March, 1921. It was the fifth regular Census in Ajmer-Merwara and the fourth in Rajputana, the previous ones having been held on February 7th, 1881; February 26th, 1891; March 1st, 1901; and March 10th, 1911. In Ajmer-Merwara, the first regular Census was held in 1872, which was superseded by the one taken in 1876, as the former was considered entirely unreliable. The details of the process, adopted in this Census, are set forth at length in the Administrative Volume (Volume III of the Report). Being intended for the use of the future Superintendents, that volume is not likely to come within the view of the general reader; but it is necessary that some account of the Census Operations should be given in this Volume.

Arrangements for the Census.

2. The arrangements for the Census followed the lines laid down in 1911. The first step was to prepare a General Register, showing every occupied village or collection of houses, as well as the probable number of blocks in each inhabited site. All the States were asked on 6th December, 1919, to compile their portion of the register. The first was received from Alwar on the 6th April, 1920, and the last from Mewar on the 21st July, 1920.

The Village Register having been compiled, each State or District was parcelled out into Census Divisions. The smallest unit was a Block, which consisted ordinarily of 20 to 50 houses, for which one Enumerator was responsible. The Blocks were grouped into Circles, each of which was placed under a Supervisor. Four to six hundred houses were generally assigned to a Supervisor. The Circles, again, were grouped into Charges, which, as a rule, coincided with the *Tahsils*, *Nizamats* or *Hakumats*. The Charge Superintendents were responsible to the District Census Officer in a British District, and to the State Superintendent in a State, for the entire operations at the Enumeration stage.

Railway Census.

3. The system of enumeration of the Railway population was changed this time to the extent that the operations were placed solely under the directions of the Civil Officers as part of the general Census, the Railway Department, however, providing the staff of Enumerators, Supervisors, etc. In 1911, the Railway authorities were themselves responsible for the census of their population.

Census Agency.

4. The actual enumeration was conducted mostly by an improvised agency of Supervisors and Enumerators, who were drawn from the ordinary population. In Rajputana, 5,396 Supervisors and 66,992 Enumerators were engaged and in Ajmer-Merwara, 371 and 3,613 respectively. In some localities, men who could read and write were obtained with difficulty and, in a few cases, Census staff had to be introduced from other places within the same State. A long period of training was necessary, before this unwilling staff of workers could understand the duties required of them. Where suitable men were available, their natural aversion to work without remuneration had to be overcome.

House-Numbering.

5. It is of little or no use to send an Enumerator with a book to enumerate the number of houses assigned to him, unless he is able to identify the particular houses he has to deal with. Accordingly, before commencing the actual enumeration, the serial number given to it was painted on each and every house. This numbering of houses commenced on the 1st August, 1920, and was completed on the 29th December, 1920. The first State to commence this work was Marwar and to complete it, Dholpur-Jaisalmer was the last both to commence and to finish. Under the Code, the latest date for commencing this part of the operations was the 15th October, 1920, but some of the larger States like Marwar had commenced numbering even earlier.

Preliminary Enumeration.

6. The Preliminary Enumeration was ordered to be commenced about the 10th February, 1921, and to be completed by the 1st March, 1921. This consisted of the Enumerator going to each of the houses in his block and writing on rough forms of Schedules, particulars about all the inhabitants therein. The first State, which began this work (on 15th December, 1920), was Mewar, but all the States, excepting Alwar, had started it on or before the fixed date. Ajmer-Merwara

was ahead of all in completing the work (on 15th January, 1921), and the last was Mewar which did not finish it before the 12th March, 1921. The record so compiled was systematically and thoroughly checked by supervising officers, to ensure its accuracy and completeness. After the rough drafts of the Schedules had been passed as accurate, fair copies were made in the printed forms, which were carefully compared with the drafts by the Supervisors.

Final Census.

7. The final Census was taken on the 18th March, 1921, when the Enumerators going round each house, verified the entries already made in the Schedules, so as to make them correspond with the existing state of affairs. They struck out the entries for all persons, who had died or gone away since the preliminary enumeration, and made fresh entries for new comers and for those born during the interval. Supervisors were also moving about their respective Circles, assuring themselves that the Enumerators were working properly.

Improvement in non-synchronous tracts.

8. The progress made in the enumeration of the population residing in the tracts in which enumeration can not be done in the ordinary way, has been fully dealt with in paragraph 22 of Chapter I. It would suffice to state here that, as in 1911, the Census in Ajmer-Merwara was complete in every respect. In Rajputana, the area coming under the non-synchronous category was reduced to Kherwara *Bhumat* in Mewar. In the tracts situated in Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, Kotra *Bhumat* (Mewar), Partabgarh and Sirohi, which were treated as non-synchronous in 1911, the enumeration this time was held in the ordinary way, except that in some of them the final check was taken in the day time on the date of the Census.

Area Censused.

9. There was no change this time in the Provincial area.

Fairs.

10. Allusion has been made to Fairs in paragraph 8 of Chapter III of this Report. The fair meriting mention here is that held at Ajmer to commemorate the death of the Saint famous all over India, *viz.*, the Khwaja Sahib. It happened to end on the day immediately preceding the date of Census. As it attracts large numbers of pilgrims from all parts in this country, special arrangements had to be made for the census of the pilgrim population. A separate Census staff was appointed for this purpose which visited each house occupied by pilgrims and specially in the *Khadim Mohalla*, where they mainly concentrated, to make entries in the Schedules to be verified on the date of the final Census. To avoid double enumeration, special tickets were issued to such pilgrims. On the day of the Census, precautions were taken that no pilgrim escaped enumeration. The *Dargah*, where pilgrims congregate, was closed from 9 P.M. to 12 midnight. The census in the *Bazar* and other public places, which had already been divided into special Blocks, was then taken by the special Census staff.

Provisional Totals.

11. On the morning following the Census night, the Enumerators met their respective Supervisors at the places already appointed and totalled up the houses and persons, males and females, in their respective books. The Supervisors combined them in their Circle summaries, which were despatched by the quickest possible route to the Charge Superintendents who, in their turn, combined them in Charge summaries which were despatched to the District or State Officers. From these, the totals of the States or Districts were made up and telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India and to the Provincial Census Superintendent. The unit which was the first to telegraph its totals was the Shahpura Chiefship, whose figures were received at Ajmer on the 19th March, 1921, at 4-20 P.M. Jaisalmer was the last in this respect. This State has no Telegraph Office and the nearest Railway Station, whence the Census results could be telegraphed, is not less than 90 miles from the capital. The despatch of the totals by this State even within 7 days must therefore be taken as creditable. Rajputana is not well-served with Railways, Post Offices and Telegraphs and the result of the Census had therefore in many cases to be carried to the head-quarters by special messengers, some of whom were provided with motor cars for this purpose, and many others with ponies and camels. In the face of all difficulties, the Provisional totals of these Provinces were despatched to the Census Commissioner within 10 days. The margin of errors against actual figures in these totals was only—0·13 per cent. in each of the Provinces.

Stages of work after Enumeration.

12. The final results were arrived at by Compilation and Tabulation, which has three stages, *viz.*, Slip-copying, Sorting and Compilation. Slip-copying is the

process of reproducing the entries in Schedules on to Slips—a separate Slip being used for each person enumerated. Much labour was saved by using slips of different colours indicating religion, sex, civil condition, and abbreviations for certain actual entries in the Schedules.

In Rajputana, this work was done in the State Offices centred at five places and in the British District of Ajmer-Merwara in *Tahsils* by *Patwaris*, and in Municipal offices on the job-work system. The maximum number of the establishment was, Supervisors 129, Record-keepers 28, and Copyists 1,437 in Rajputana and 18, 7 and 261 respectively in Ajmer-Merwara. Bharatpur and Abu were the first to complete Slip-copying (30th April, 1921) and Mewar the last (25th June, 1921). The average number of Slips copied by a copyist varied from 446 in Sirohi to 164 in Ajmer-Merwara. The principle adopted in Slip-copying in the present Census was the same as that followed in 1911.

Sorting.

13. Slip-copying was followed by Sorting—the process of arranging Slips under heads required for various Tables, counting the slips so arranged and entering the number in the form called 'Sorter's Ticket'. This operation was also performed at Central places in each State office separately. The maximum establishment engaged for this work (excluding clerks, etc.), was, in Rajputana, Sorters 786, Supervisors and their Assistants 88, Inspectors 16 and Deputy Superintendents 20. In Ajmer-Merwara, the corresponding numbers were 21, 3, 1 and 1. The Sorting was first finished by Partabgarh on the 8th July, 1921, and last by Jaipur on the 26th November, 1921. Ajmer-Merwara completed the work on the 30th September, 1921.

Compilation.

14. Compilation went on along side with Sorting. As soon as a Sorter had completed the sorting of his unit, the information contained in his ticket was posted into the Compilation Register. When this work was finished for each unit of administration, total for the State or District concerned, was made. Partabgarh, which finished compilation on the 30th July, 1921, stood first, and Jaipur, which completed the work on the 31st March, 1922, was the last. The Deputy Superintendent of each compilation office had to send the Compilation Registers with the Final Tables compiled from them to the Provincial Census office where they were checked and the Provincial total calculated. The first Imperial Table sent to the Census Commissioner on the 27th September, 1921, was Table I and the last on the 8th May, 1922, was Table XXII.

Industrial Census

15. All processes connected with the Industrial Census from Slip-copying onwards were undertaken in the Provincial Census Superintendent's Office.

Report-writing.

16. For want of the receipt of migration figures from other Provinces, the writing of the first Chapter had to be put off and the second Chapter to be taken up first. It was sent to the Press in the last week of March, 1922. The writing of the Report was completed by the middle of October, 1922.

Cost of Census.

17. The total expenditure of all kinds on the Census according to Departmental accounts, debitable to Imperial Funds up to the date on which the Census office is likely to be closed amounted, as far as could be estimated, to Rs. 1,11,529. The incidence per head of the population works out to 2·07 pies against 1·87 in 1911. The increase by 0·20 pies per head, is due mainly to wages and prices, which went up abnormally in the interval.

Acknowledgments.

18. Before concluding this preface, I must acknowledge the assistance received from various quarters, during the course of the present Census operations. In the work of such a gigantic nature as the Census, in which so many individuals (both officials and non-officials) of varied capacity and knowledge are concerned and where every one of them has rendered help ungrudgingly, it is invidious to select names for special mention. To all and sundry my grateful thanks are therefore due for their untiring efforts, which have enabled me to bring the operations to a successful conclusion.

I wish here to be allowed to place on record my highest obligations to the Hon'ble Mr. R. E. Holland, C.S.I., I.C.S., who, as Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, fully supported me throughout in all my endeavours to organize the operations, and to Mr. J. T. Marten, I.C.S., the Census Commissioner for India, for the patience with which he advised me on various important matters of detail referred to him, as well as, for his general help.

I must also express my thanks to all the Political Officers and Darbars for their assistance throughout the operations.

The Local Census Superintendents, appointed by Darbars in their respective States, were generally intelligent and capable officials, and all of them discharged their duties with unflinching zeal and energy. Among these, the names of Munshis Nanag Ram of Jaipur, Din Dayal of Dholpur, and Raghubar Dayal of Bundi; Lala Jai Gopal Puri of Bikaner and Pandit Ram Bhadra Ojha of Alwar require special notice. Their services were invaluable and their work thorough and accurate in the Enumeration stage: they took special interest in the enumeration of the Railway population. Rai Bahadur Munshi Piarey Lal, Superintendent of Excise, Ajmer-Merwara, deserves credit for his work in the Enumeration stage. He had to work under very difficult conditions prevailing in the City of Ajmer at the time. Pandit Bishambhar Nath Kaul of Marwar, Lala Tirbhawan Lal of Mewar and Munshi Kanahiya Lal of Bharatpur were conspicuous both in the Enumeration and Tabulation stages. The first two of these had experience of previous census work and maintained their high reputation. Their experience proved to be of immense value in connection with the arrangement of the Railway Census.

Among the Deputy Superintendents in charge of the Tabulation offices, Mr. S. K. Mukerji of Bikaner; Munshis Bishambhar Dayal Bhargava of Jaipur, Piarey Lal of Sirohi, and Prabhu Dayal of Bundi; and Pandit Goverdhan Lal of Jhalawar, may be specially mentioned for their good work.

Among the Industrial Officers, Babu Chaturbhuj Ghelot of Marwar, Pandit Bisvesvar Nath of Jaipur and Pandit Purshotam Rao of Kotah, furnished valuable notes on Cottage and other Industries, which have been profusely drawn upon in the Report.

Coming to my office staff, I feel very greatly indebted to Munshi Chiranji Lal, Deputy Superintendent, who, as my Personal Assistant, was closely associated with me in every branch of the work relating to the operations. He did good work as Officer-in-charge of the office. Compilation of the Industrial Census Statistics, was done under his personal supervision. He also helped me in proof reading. Much useful work was done by my Head Clerk Munshi Debi Dayal. His experience of the Census of 1911 proved invaluable. Especially creditable was the manner in which he carried out the compilation of the indices of Castes and Occupations, the checking of Tables and figures in the Report and proof reading. He proved himself to be careful, trustworthy and capable in every way. Munshi Jai Kishen Das, who was in the beginning employed as a clerk in my office, was appointed Compilation Inspector and Report Clerk, when the compilation office was established. He supervised the compilation of the Subsidiary Tables and read the proof of the Report very carefully. All the diagrams were prepared under his personal supervision. He is a capable official and was of invaluable help to me in every way. Of the rest, the name of Munshi Maharaj Narain, my second Clerk, deserves mention. In addition to his legitimate work as an Accountant he assisted in all the branches of the Census work and specially supervised the compilation of Tables.

In conclusion, I would express my indebtedness to the Newul Kishore Press for printing the bulk of the census forms and supplying them to various offices in time.

I have also to thank Mr. Meikle, Superintendent, Government Printing, India, for the close personal attention he has given to the printing of this Report. The proofs sent by him were all excellently set up.

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF RAJPUTANA

AND

AJMER-MERWARA, 1921.

CHAPTER I.

Distribution and Movement of the Population.

Part I.—*Distribution of the population.*

Area dealt with.

1. *Rajputana.*—In the Administrative nomenclature of the Indian Empire, Rajputana is the name of the Great Territorial Circle, which includes 18 States, 2 Chiefships and an Estate, *viz.*, Lawa, as also the British District of Ajmer-Merwara, which for census purposes has been treated as a separate Province throughout. There has been no change in the total area of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. An area of about 6·4 square miles has, however, been leased out during the decade to the Government of India by the Sirohi Darbar and formed into a new census unit under the name of 'Abu District.'

Ajmer-Merwara.—Ajmer and Merwara, which so far used to be treated as two separate British districts, have been amalgamated, and form one district since April 1914.

Natural Divisions

2. The scheme of Natural Divisions employed at the last census has, for the purposes of comparison of census statistics, been adopted again this time. Rajputana is divided into three Natural Divisions, *viz.*, the Eastern, the Southern and the Western.

Eastern Division.—The Eastern Division comprises the States of Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur (which touch the Gangetic plains); Karauli, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Tonk, Bundi, the Estate of Lawa, and the Chiefship of Shahpura; and the States of Kotah and Jhalawar, where the country inclines upward from the Plains to the Central India Plateau. Plains are the rule in this Division and hills, the exception. It has good soil and enjoys a sufficient and good rainfall. Most of the larger rivers of Rajputana run through it and it is also well served by roads and railways.

Southern Division.—The Southern Division consists of the Sisodia States of Mewar, Banswara, Dungarpur, Partabgarh and the Chiefship of Kushalgarh, the Chauhan State of Sirohi and the Abu district now under British Administration. It is more or less a net work of forest covered hills, enclosing in many parts, fertile and well-watered valleys. This Division is the chief home of Bhils.

Western Division.—This tract lying to the North-West of the Aravallis, contains the States of Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Marwar. It is sandy, ill-watered and unproductive in the North-West and West but the conditions improve towards

the East. The rainfall is scanty and precarious and the tract is consequently liable to repeated famines.

Ajmer-Merwara.—In 1911 the present sub-division of Ajmer was included in the Eastern Division and Merwara sub-division in the Southern. The Province has, this time, been dealt with as a separate division.

Administrative divisions.

3. As the Administrative Divisions are liable to change from time to time and do not permit of a comparison of figures with the previous decade, the statistics in the Subsidiary Tables attached to each Chapter in this report have, as on the last occasion, been worked out by Natural Divisions. The description of the constitution of the Administrative Divisions has therefore been dispensed with.

Meaning of 'Population.'

4. For the purposes of census, *Population* means and includes persons enumerated on the night of the census in the several areas into which the Provinces of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara were divided. The population ascertained on the night of 18th March 1921, was *de facto* and not *de jure*, *i.e.*, it embodied private residents both permanent and temporary, the inmates of institutions and other establishments, the military population, the vagrant population and persons travelling on railways who arrived on the following day. Exceptions were, however, made in cases of persons engaged in night work. Instructions to the Enumerators were that, at the time of final census, they were to consider as present, all persons living in or taking their meals in the house, even though any of them might be out irrigating or watching in the fields or the like. The railway staff travelling in trains, excepting Inspectors or other Officers who were to be absent from their houses on duty for more than 24 hours, were to be treated as present at their houses.

Accuracy of results.

5. Hardly any disturbing element prevailed in Rajputana at the time of census this time. Even in non-synchronous areas (excluding Kherwara Bhumat in Mewar) of 1911, the census was taken in the ordinary way, except that in some of them the final count was taken during the day, only a few hours before the prescribed time and in one State the headmen of families were assembled at a fixed *rendezvous*, for the verification of the entries in the schedules. In Ajmer-Merwara the Urs Fair closed only a day prior to the census night but the arrangements that had been made before-hand, were so elaborate and complete as not to leave a chance of any single individual escaping enumeration.

Reference to statistical Tables.

6. The total area and population of the Provinces and of each administrative unit, are printed in the Imperial Table I (Part II of the Census Report). The density is dealt with in Subsidiary Tables I and II. The area, population and density by administrative units (Parganas, Tahsils, etc.) are given in Provincial Tables I and II.

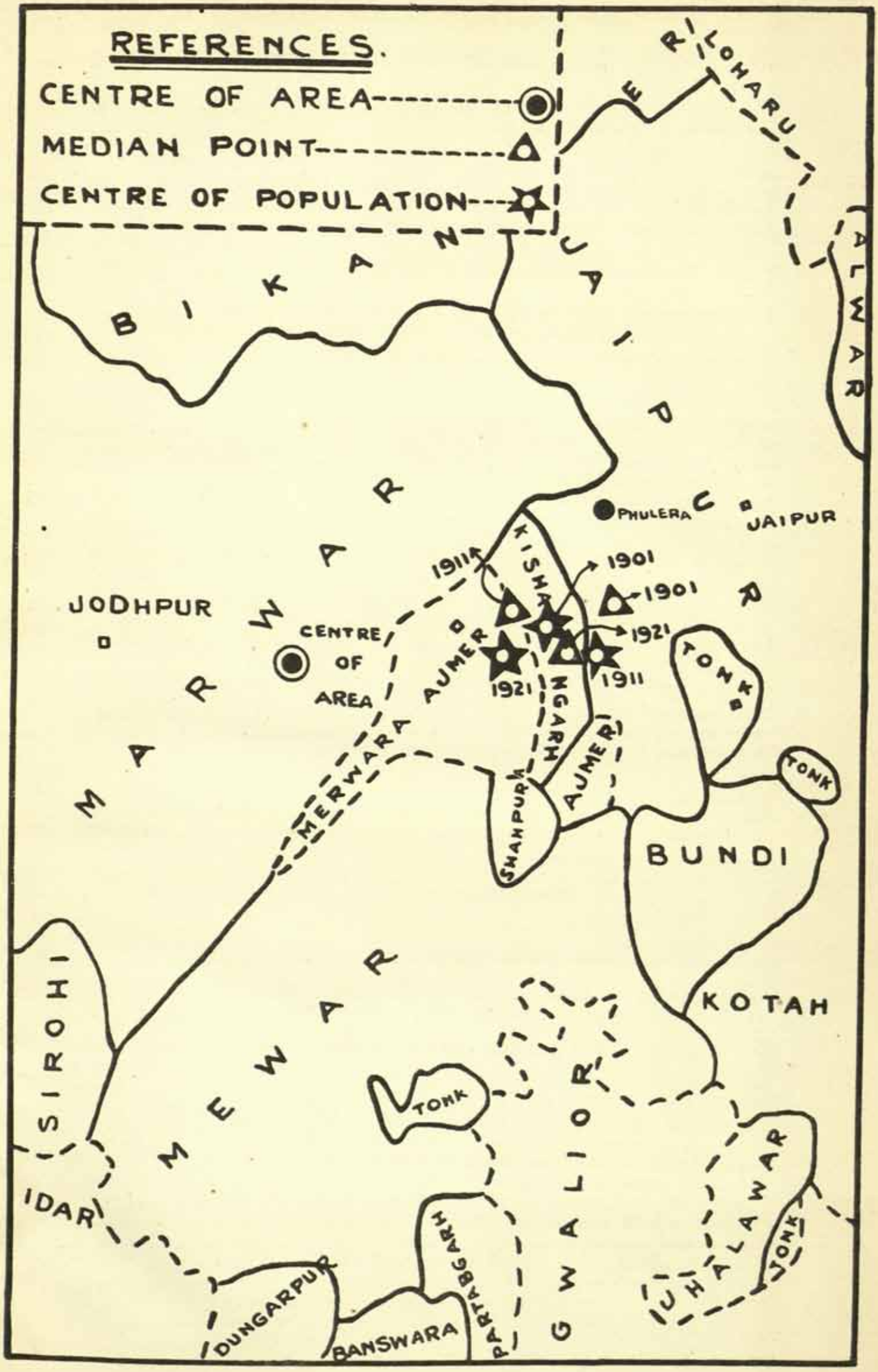
Area and population.

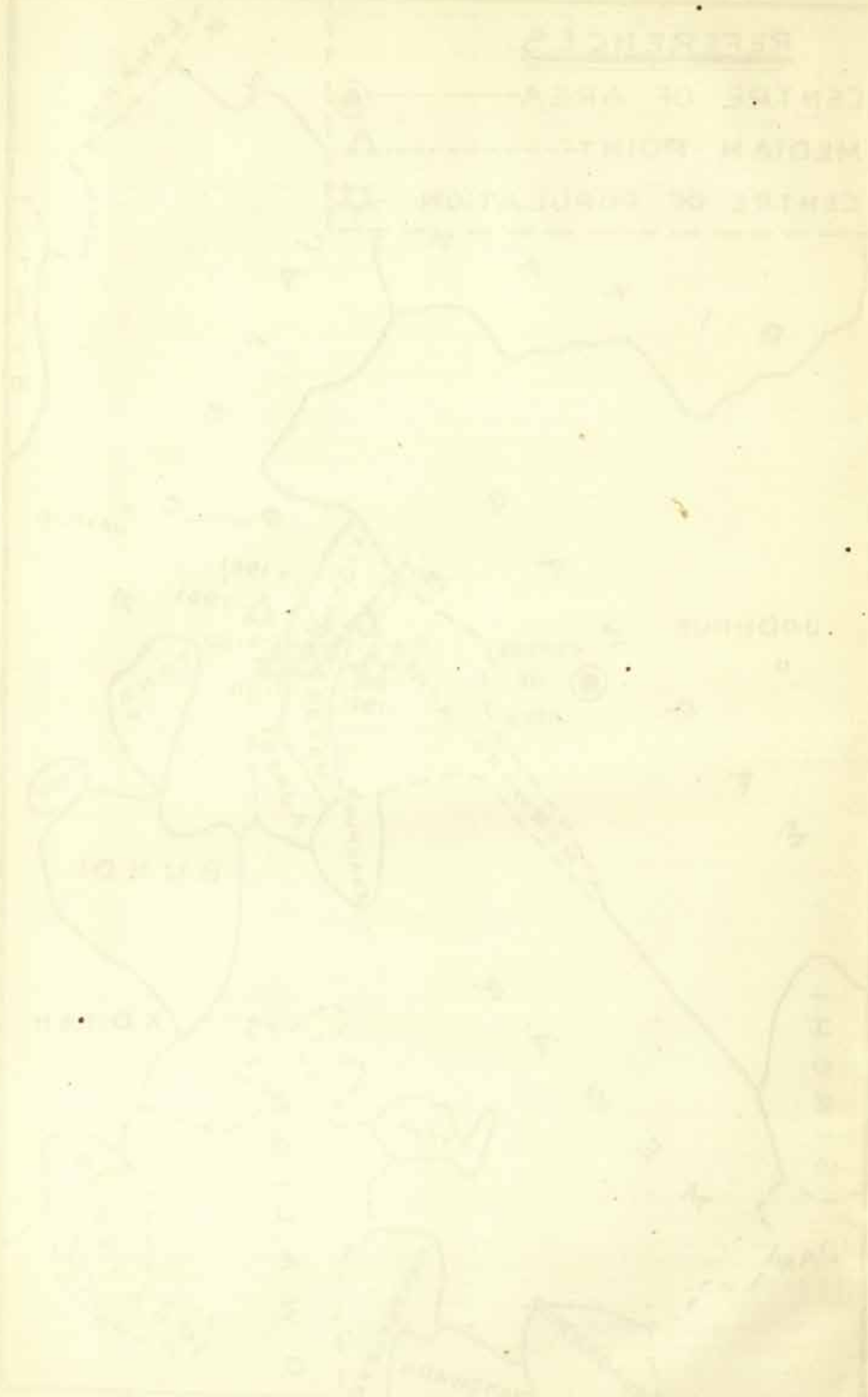
7. The total area and population of the two Provinces taken together are 131,698 square miles and 10,339,655 persons, as detailed on the margin. It will be observed that 53 per cent. of the total population of Rajputana belongs to the Eastern Division, which is the most important of all the Divisions. The Western Division, though larger in area, contributes only about half of the population in the Eastern Division (26 per cent.). The Southern Division, a hilly tract, is the smallest both in area and population contributing only 21 per cent.

Province and Natural Division.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Ajmer-Merwara .	*2,711*	*495,271*
Rajputana . .	*128,987*	*9,844,384*
Eastern Division .	35,648	5,229,191
Southern Division .	18,999	2,046,214
Western Division	74,340	2,568,979

Centre of population and median points.

8. On the basis of the census taken on 18th March 1921 the centres of (1) population and (2) area, and the median points have been determined for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined. The location of the centres at the dates of the three censuses—1901, 1911 and 1921—and the movement of the point from census to census, are indicated on the map facing the page. In determining these points, the American method has been adopted, so far as practicable.


REFERENCES.
CENTRE OF AREA
MEDIAN POINT
CENTRE OF POPULATION
BIKANER
JAIPUR
LOHARU
ALWAR
PHULERA
JAIPUR
KISHANGARH
1911
1901
1901
1921
1911
1921
JODHPUR
CENTRE OF AREA
AUMER
MERWARA
MARWAR
TONK
SHAHPURA
AUMERI
TONK
BUNDI
KOTAH
SIROHI
IDAR
MEWAR
TONK
GWALIOR
JHALAWAR
TONK
PARTABGARH
DUNGARPUR
BANSWARA



Terms defined. *Median lines.*—The Geographical distribution of the population is indicated by the location of median lines. An imaginary line is determined, which divides the Province so that half the population is North of that line and half its South; similarly another imaginary line is determined which divides the population equally East and West.

Median point.—Median point is the junction of the Median lines, dividing the population equally North and South, with the median line dividing it, equally East and West, distance of the population from the point not being considered. The changes in the median point reflect only the difference between the growth of population, East of the point and the growth West of it and the difference between the growth North and South of the point. Other differences in relative growth do not affect its location.

Centre of area.—The centre of area is the point on which the surface of the Province would balance if it were a plane of uniform weight per unit of area.

Centre of population.—"The centre of population represents the centre of gravity of the population, if the surface of the Province be considered as a rigid level plane without weight, capable of sustaining the population distributed thereon, individuals being assumed to be of equal weight and the plane to be supported, as on a pivotal point, at its centre of gravity, the influence of each individual in maintaining the equilibrium of the plane, would be directly proportional to his distance from the pivotal point or centre of gravity. This is the point referred to by the term 'Centre of population.' The median point, on the other hand, is in no sense a centre of gravity but may be described as the numerical centre of population. Extensive changes in the Geographical distribution of the population may take place without affecting the median point whereas the centre of population responds to the slightest population change in any section of the Province." (Page 32, XIV Census Report, Volume of the United States of America.)

Location. *Centre of population.*—This point lies in the Ajmer-Merwara Province (Ajmer Sub-Division), and 10 miles South-East of the Ajmer City. During the last decade the centre of population moved westward approximately 26 miles against 16 towards South-East in the decade preceding.

Centre of area.—This point is located in Marwar about fifty-five miles East of Jodhpur City inclining towards South and is approximately sixty miles West of the Centre of population of 1921. This would be the Centre of population if the population were distributed evenly.

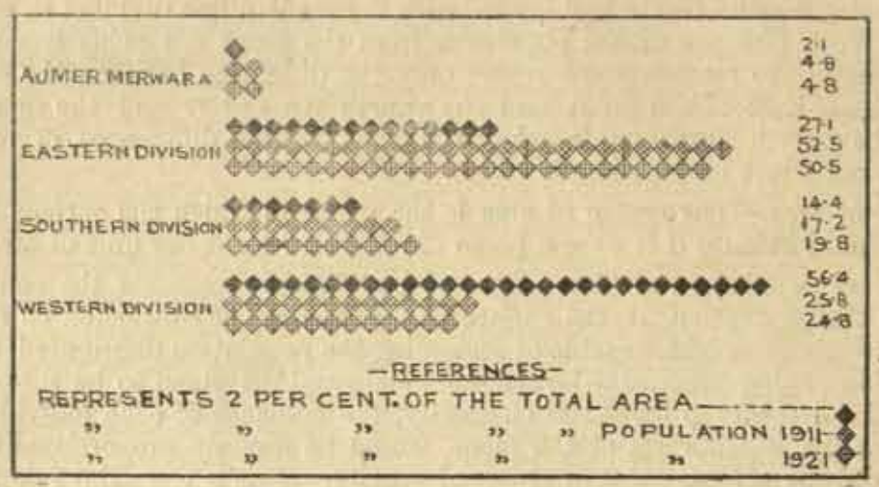
Median point.—In 1921 the median point was located in Kishangarh, thirty-three miles East-South-East of the City of Ajmer. The following table shows its approximate location with reference to certain important places since 1901 :—

Year.	Approximate location.
1901 . . .	In Jaipur territory 46 miles South-West of the Jaipur City.
1911 . . .	On the boundary line separating Ajmer from Kishangarh, 17 miles East-North-East of the Ajmer City.
1921 . . .	In Kishangarh 33 miles East-South-East of the Ajmer City.

Comparing the movement of the median point of 1921 since 1911, with that of the centre of population, it will be noted that both of them have moved in different directions, the former 18 miles towards South-East, while the latter 26 miles due West. These opposite movements bring out strikingly the difference between the significance of the centre of population and that of the median point. The calculations to determine these points having been made on different bases, the results are not comparable. The median point in 1911 was situated 25 miles South-East of the centre of population of that year, while this time the distance has increased to 32 miles. The centres of population and the median points have not travelled beyond a radius of nearly 20 miles from the Kishangarh State which adjoins Ajmer-Merwara, a British District.

Relation of area to population.

9. The diagram below exhibits the relation between area and population



both in 1921 and 1911, in Ajmer-Merwara and the three Divisions in which Rajputana is divided naturally.

Each diamond represents 2 per cent. of the total area or population. The unique feature, which at once attracts the eye, is that the Western Division stands in inverse relation to its two sister Divisions and Ajmer-Merwara in respect of area and population. There is, however, a great similarity in relation between Ajmer-Merwara and Eastern Division.

Comparison of area with other Indian Provinces.

Provinces.	Area in square miles, as supplied by the Provincial Census Superintendents concerned.
Burma . . .	233,707
Bombay . . .	186,994
Madras (including Travancore and Cochin).	152,956
Punjab . . .	136,925
Baluchistan . .	134,638
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.	131,698

10. In respect of area, the two Provinces taken together, stand sixth amongst the Provinces in India (including Indian States) with only Burma, Bombay, Madras, the Punjab and Baluchistan above them. Taking separately, Rajputana stands seventh and Ajmer-Merwara last but two (Coorg and Delhi). The position of Ajmer-Merwara among the British Provinces is thirteenth, whilst amongst States and Agencies, Rajputana stands first. The Western Division alone is a little more than one-third of the Central India Agency, excluding Gwalior and the Eastern falls short of the area covered by the Punjab States by only 884 square miles.

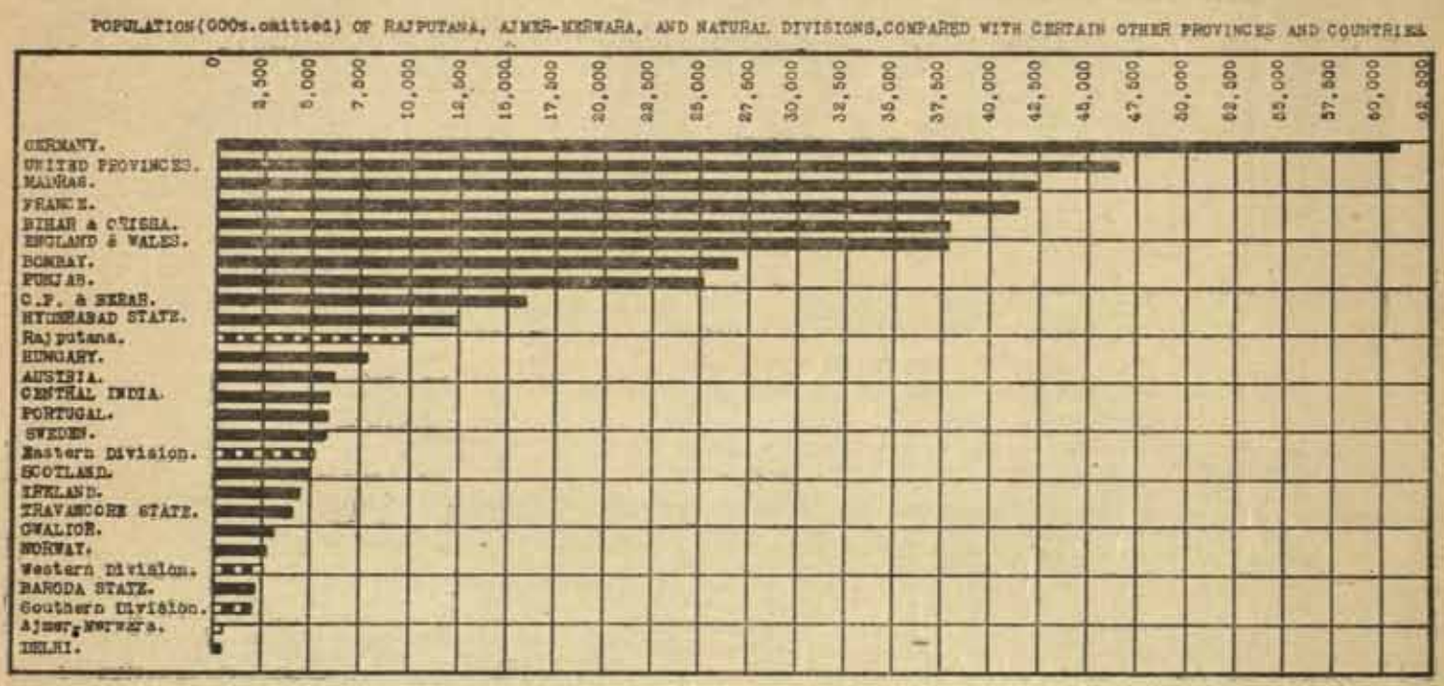
Comparison of area with other Countries

11. The area of the European and the other Countries of the World, approaching that of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, jointly, is given on the margin. Rajputana including Ajmer-Merwara, is larger than Finland, Norway, Italy, Rumania, New Zealand and Transvaal. The Western Division (74,340 square miles) is more than one-quarter as large as England and Wales (58,344 square miles)—the Eastern larger than either Austria, Scotland, Ireland, Portugal, Hungary, Natal, Tasmania or Ceylon. The Southern Division, which is the smallest of all, is larger than Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, and Egypt. Marwar, the largest State in the Western Division, with 34,963 square miles, is larger than Scotland or Ireland and only a little smaller than Natal. Then come Bikaner and Jaisalmer with areas of 23,315 and 16,062 square miles, respectively. Each of these is larger than Switzerland (15,976), Holland (12,582), Belgium (11,373) and Egypt (12,226) square miles.

Name of Province or Country.	Area in square miles.
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.	131,698
Sweden . . .	173,035
Finland . . .	129,549
Norway . . .	125,001
Italy . . .	110,632
Rumania . .	122,282
Transvaal . .	110,450
New Zealand . .	103,295
Turkey in Europe and Asia.	174,000

Ajmer-Merwara is smaller than Jamaica but bigger than the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands.

12. The diagram below compares the population of Rajputana and its Natural Divisions and Ajmer-Merwara with that of certain other Provinces in India and Countries outside India. The population in Rajputana is less than in Germany, France and England and Wales (Europe) and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar and Hyderabad (Deccan) in India. It is however more numerous than in Hungary, Austria, Portugal and Sweden, in Europe; and in Central India excluding Gwalior. The Eastern Division is larger than either Ireland, Scotland or Norway in respect of population. Comparison of population with countries beyond India and with other Provinces in India.



13. The aggregate area of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara is 131,698 square miles (Rajputana 128,987 and Ajmer-Merwara 2,711). The total population on the date of census was 10,339,655 (Rajputana 9,844,384 and Ajmer-Merwara 495,271). Assuming the population to be evenly distributed over the entire area, each square mile would have been occupied by 79 persons (or by 76 in Rajputana and 183 in Ajmer-Merwara). Density of population.

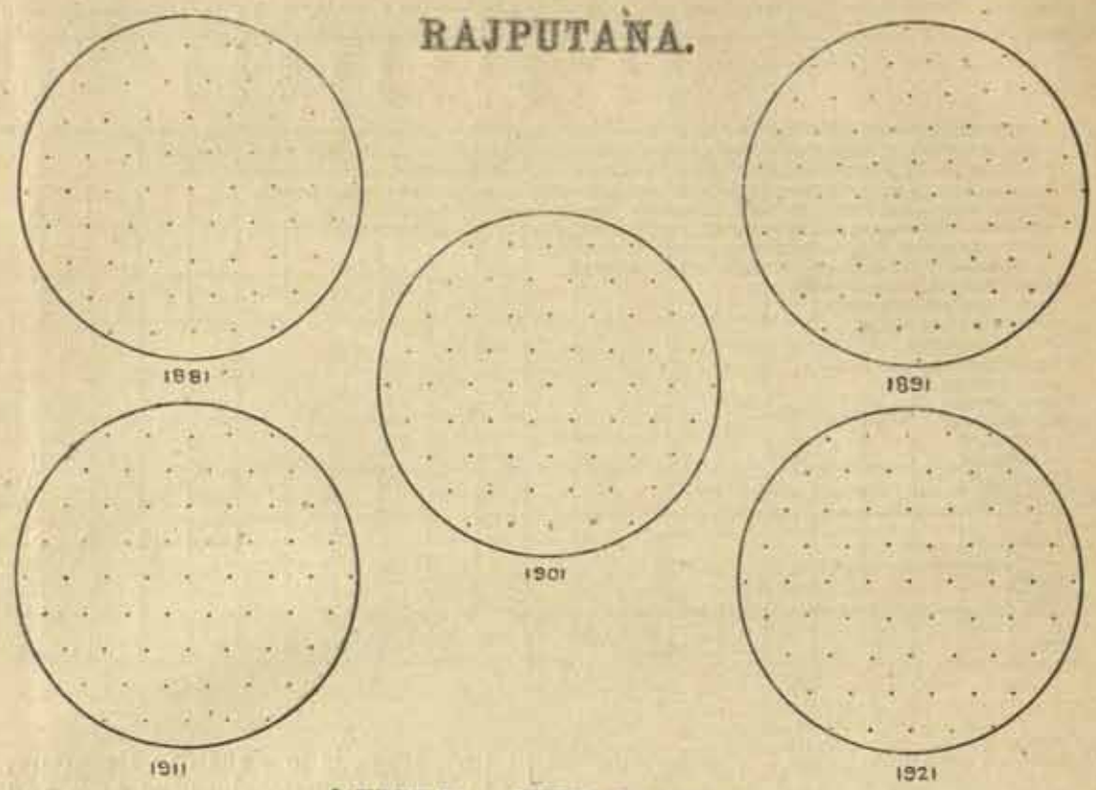
14. *Provincial.*—The increase or decrease in the density of population at each successive census, is shown in the table below and in the diagram overleaf:— Variations in density.

Census Years.	Rajputana.			Ajmer-Merwara.		
	Persons per square mile.	Acres per inhabitant.	Proximity in yards.	Persons per square mile.	Acres per inhabitant.	Proximity in yards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1881 . . .	80	8·2	211	170	3·8	145
1891 . . .	96	6·7	193	200	3·2	134
1901 . . .	76	8·3	217	176	3·6	143
1911 . . .	82	7·8	208	185	3·5	139
1921 . . .	76	8·4	217	183	3·5	140

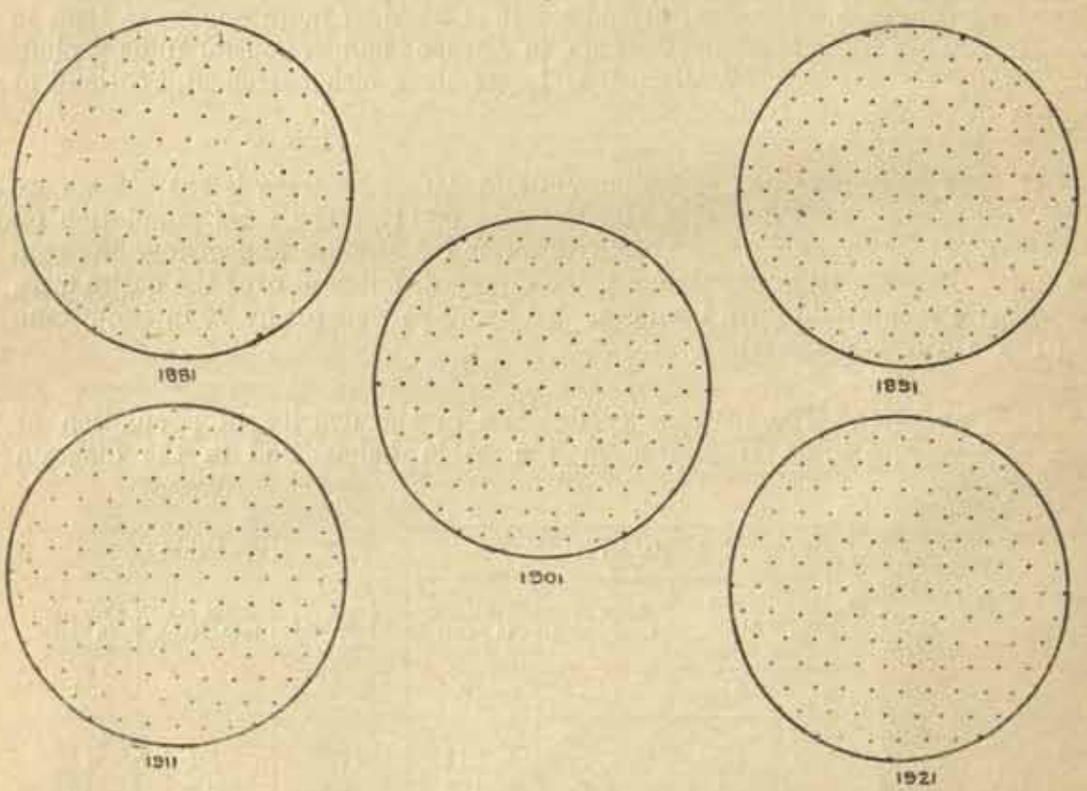
Columns 4 and 7 of the table and the diagram above referred to, signify the distance which would separate each individual person from his nearest neighbour, if all were distributed at equal distances over the whole surface of the Provinces.

PROXIMITY IN YARDS OF THE POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH CENSUS 1881–1921.

RAJPUTANA.



AJMER—MERWARA.

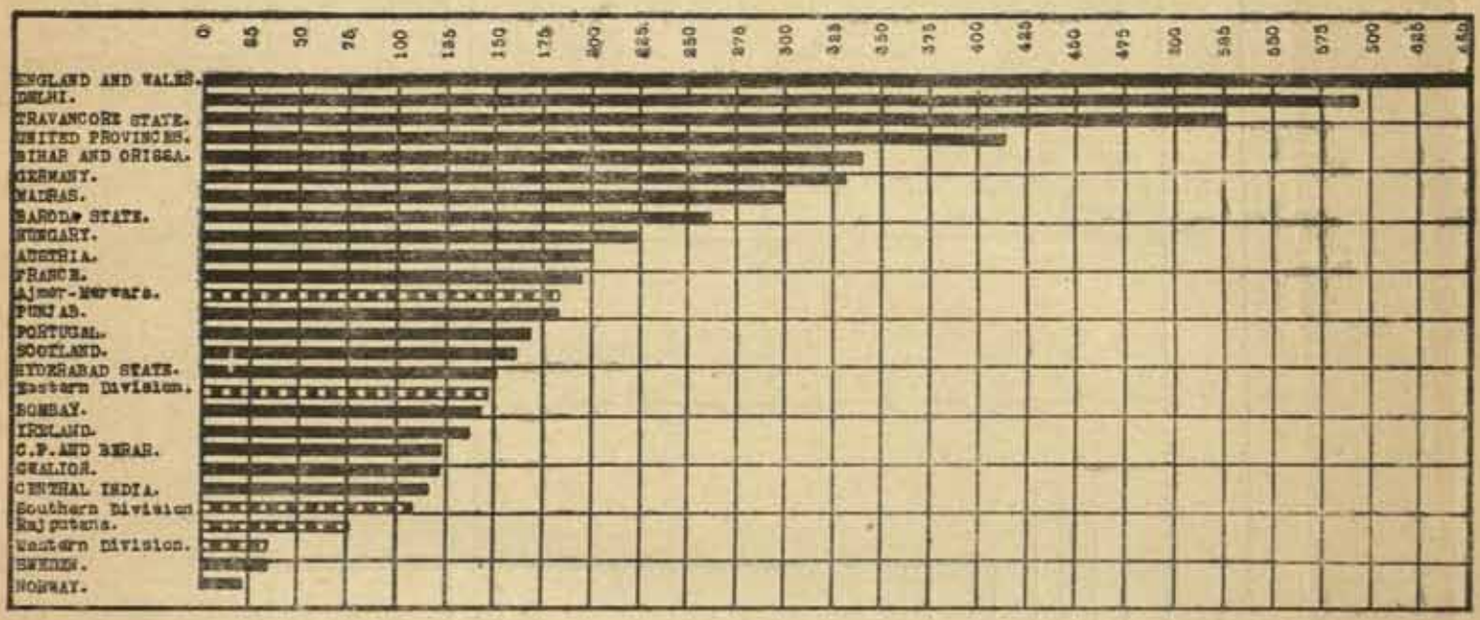


Provinces and Natural Divisions.—The mean density per square mile of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, is 76 and 183 respectively. Comparative figures for the Natural Divisions for the last three censuses are given on the margin. The decade shows a loss in every Division excepting the Southern. The increase of 6 persons to a mile in Rajputana in 1911, has been equipoised by the decrease during the decade under review. Ajmer-Merwara, where the density has been steadily increasing, shows the minimum loss this time.

Provinces and Natural Divisions.	Mean density per square mile.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.
Rajputana . .	*76*	*82*	*76*
Eastern Division .	147	162	162
Southern Division .	108	100	80
Western Division .	35	38	35
Ajmer-Merwara .	*183*	*185*	*176*
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	**79**	**84**	**78**

15. The diagram below compares the density in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara with certain Provinces and States in India according to the information supplied by the Superintendents concerned and with Countries outside it. Amongst those represented on the diagram, Rajputana has the lowest density, excepting Sweden and Norway. Ajmer-Merwara is fifth among the British Provinces, seventh amongst States and British Provinces in India and twelfth if foreign Countries are also included. Rajputana and the Southern and the Western Divisions, are uniformly placed in as much as they occupy the ninth place among the British Provinces and thirteenth amongst the States and British Provinces together. Their position is higher than that of Sweden (34) and Norway (22). The Eastern Division has a larger density than that of Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Gwalior State and Central India. Comparison with other Provinces and Countries outside India.

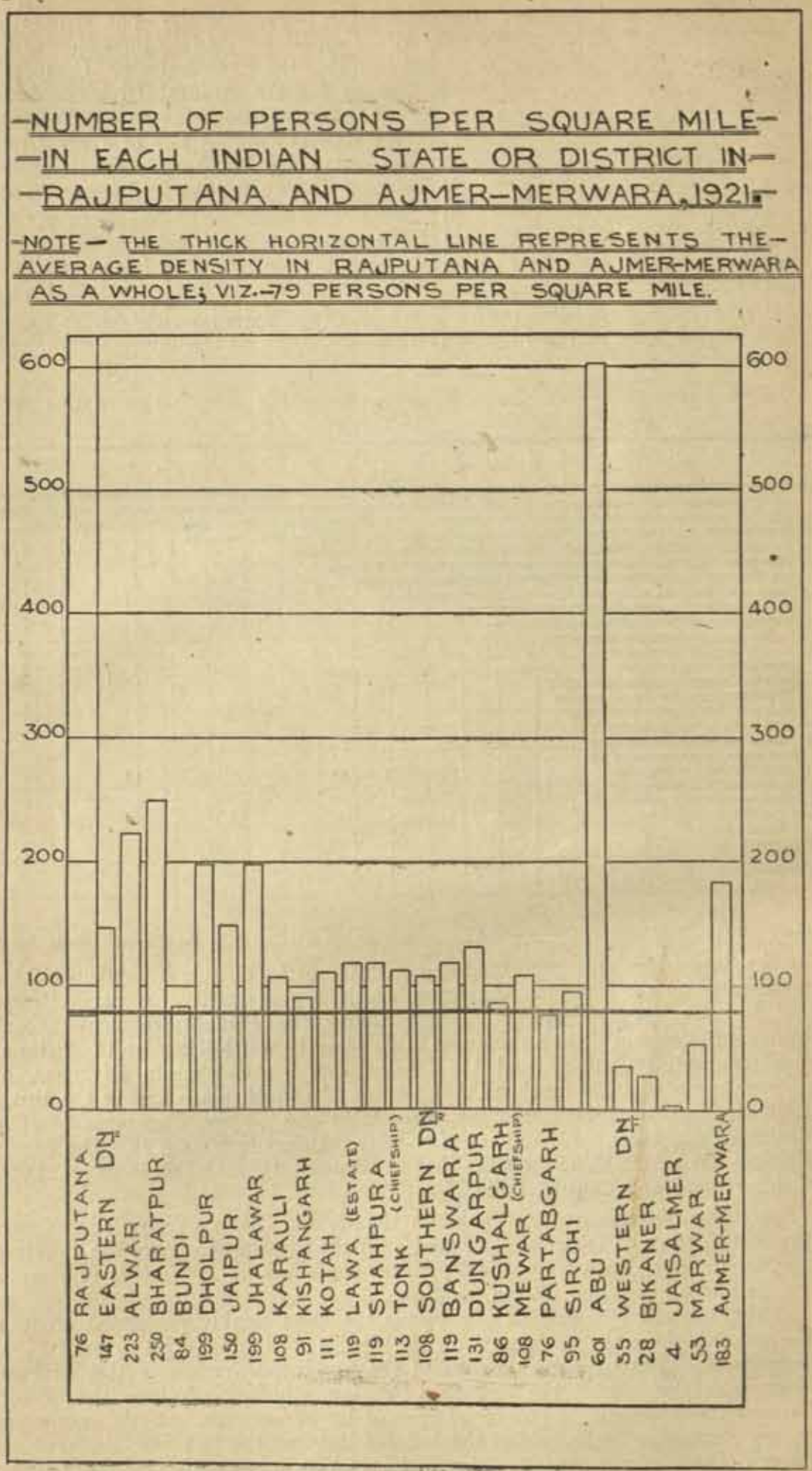
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA COMPARED WITH CERTAIN OTHER PROVINCES AND COUNTRIES.



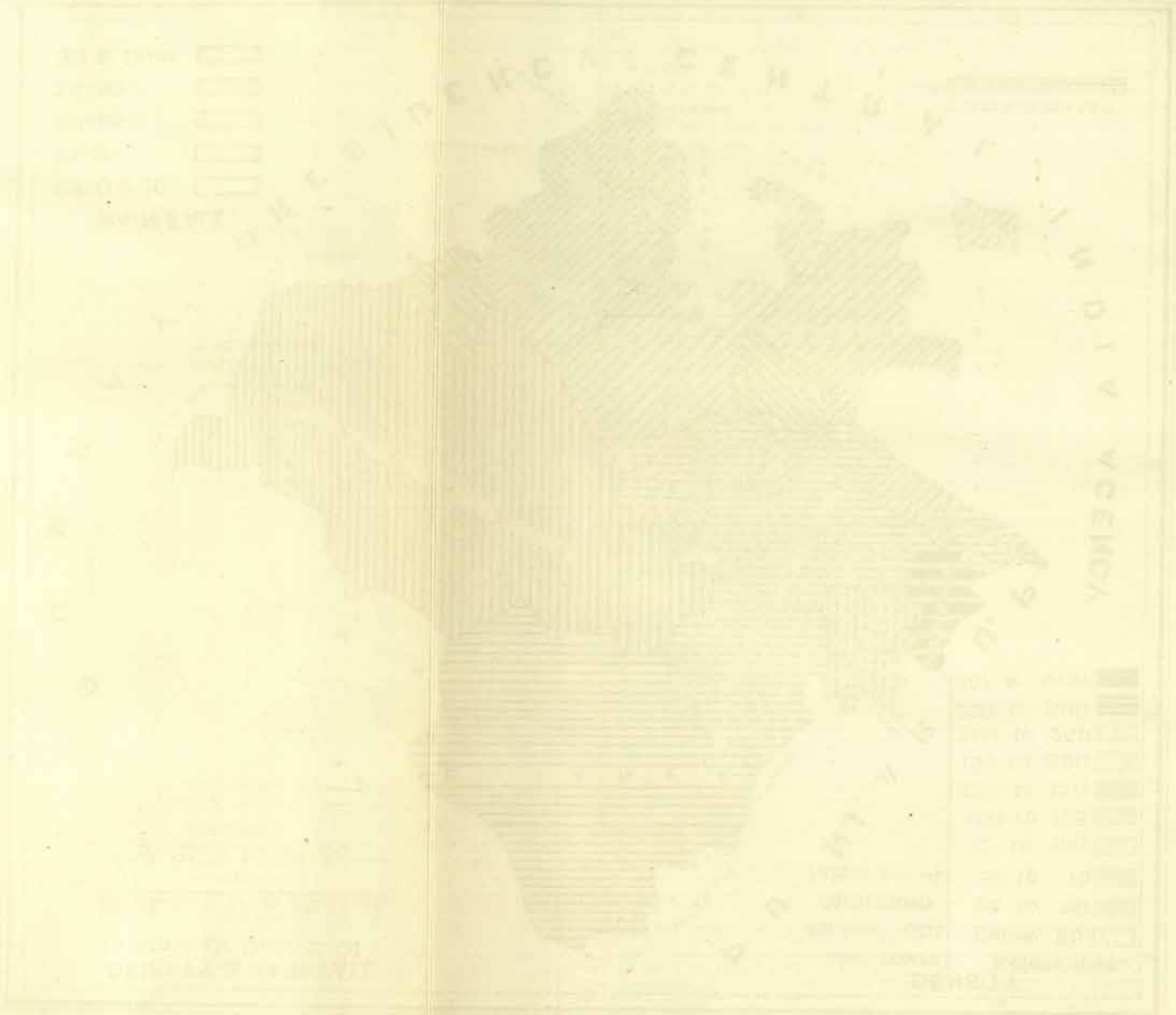
NOTE.—Correct figures for the Delhi Province as now settled are 823 and not 593 as indicated by the diagram. Delhi thus comes to the top.

16. The diagram overleaf exhibits the density per square mile by Natural Divisions, States or Districts compared with the average density of the Provinces combined. The density for the Provinces combined is 79 and is represented by the thick black line on the diagram. Density by States and Districts.

The Eastern Division, as a whole, is the most thickly populated tract in Rajputana, showing a density nearly double the provincial average. All component States over-run the line of the provincial average in this Division. Next in order comes the Southern Division, which too follows the Eastern Division in exceeding the provincial average by 37 per cent. Of the component States, Partabgarh falls behind the average line and the rest like those of the Eastern Division run over it. Abu is the thickest in population in the Division as also in the whole of the two Provinces. The Western Division, though largest in area, is unfortunately the thinnest in population and none of the States comprised in this Division come up even half way to the average line, Marwar



excepted. Jaisalmer shows the lowest density and Marwar the highest in this Division. The density in Ajmer-Merwara is nearly two times and a half this provincial average.



DENSITY & RAIN-FALL
In State Or District Of
RAJPUTANA
—AND—
AJMER-MERWARA

REFERENCES

PROVINCE BOUNDARY ----

STATE OR BRITISH DIST. ——

DENSITY

Maximum
Abu-----601
Minimum
Jaisalmer--4

References.

Below 25	
25 to 50	
50 to 75	
75 to 100	
100 to 125	
125 to 150	
150 to 200	
200 to 250	
250 to 300	
300 & over	

RAIN-FALL.

BELOW 10	
10-20	
20-25	
25-30	
30 & Over	

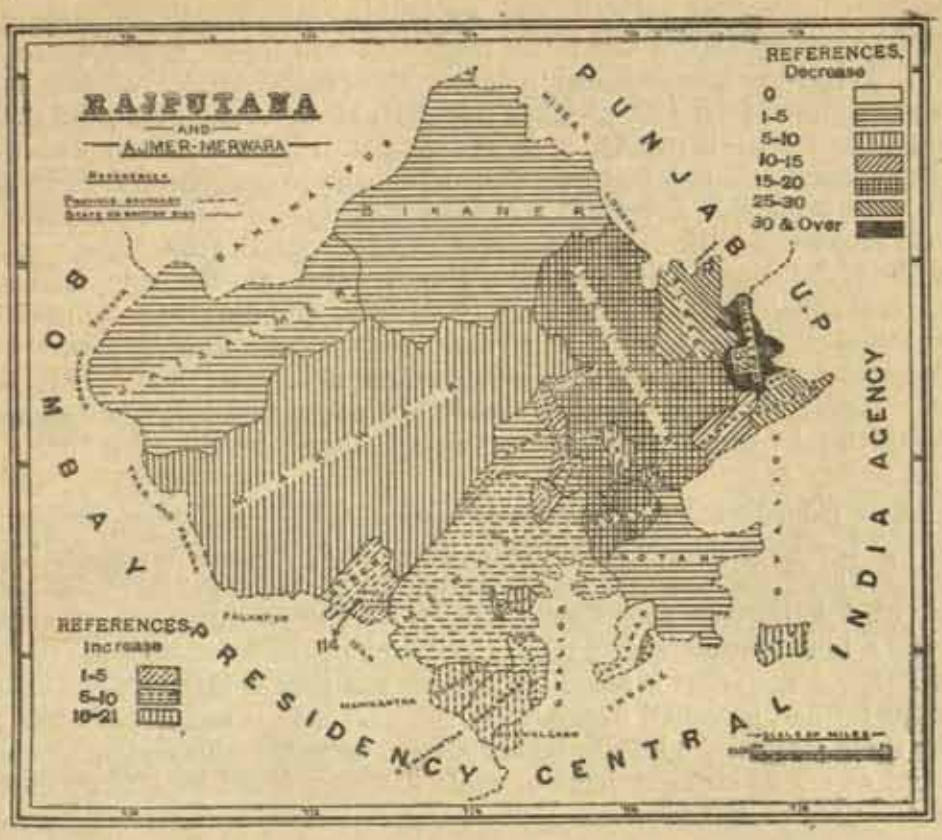
BIKANER
JAISALMER
BAHAWALPUR
HISSAR
LOHARU
JAIPUR
SUKKUR
KHAIRPUR
THAR AND PARKAR
MARWAR
SIROHI
PALANPUR
IDAR
MAHIKANTHA
REWAKANTHA
KUSHALGARH
GWALIOR
INDORE
BUNDI
KOTAH
TONK
BHARATPUR
AGRA
DHOLPUR
ALWAR
SHAHPURA
BUNCAPUR
SCALE OF MILES
MILES 50 0 50

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
PUNJAB
U. P.

70 72 74 76 78

17. The inset map below exhibits the actual variations in density in States and Districts. The density has fallen in the Natural Divisions as well as in each and every State excepting the Southern Division (Abu excepted) and the Shahpura Chiefship in the Eastern Division. Variations in density by States and Districts.

Variations by States and Districts in density, 1911-21.



18. The map on the opposite page exhibits the density of population in States and Districts in the two Provinces, as also the distribution of rainfall. The density of population can be considered from more stand-points than one, *viz.*, (1) rainfall, (2) cultivable area and (3) irrigated area. Inter-relations between density, rainfall, and density on cultivable area, etc.

Rajputana.—The discussion of density would be much more interesting and intelligible, if the States were taken by Natural Divisions. Taking the Divisions in the order of their density, the Eastern consisting of 12 States comes first.

Eastern Division.—The statement on the margin gives the position of the States according to the various factors which are believed to influence the density. Bharatpur, having the highest density, stands sixth in respect of rainfall and density per square mile on cultivable area and first, second and third respectively in cultivable and irrigated areas and area under food-stuffs. Alwar, second in density, is third both in irrigated area and in density per square mile on cultivable area, fourth in rainfall and fifth in respect of cultivable area and seventh with regard to area under food crops. Dholpur, third in density, occupies the second position in respect of rainfall and cultivable area, fourth and seventh respectively in regard to density per square mile on cultivable area and irrigated area and tenth in

States arranged alphabetically.	Position according to				Density per square mile on	
	Rainfall.	Cultivable area.	Irrigated area.	Area under food crops.	Total area.	Cultivable area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Alwar . .	4	5	3	7	2	3
2. Bharatpur .	6	1	2	3	1	6
3. Bundi . .	7	7	4	5	12	5
4. Dholpur . .	2	2	7	10	3	4
5. Jaipur . .	10	...	...	...	4	...
6. Jhalawar .	1	4	8	6	5	7
7. Karauli . .	5	8	5	9	10	2
8. Kishangarh .	11	9	1	8	11	1
9. Kotah . .	3	3	9	4	9	8
10. Lawa . .	12	6	6	2	6	9
11. Shahpura .	9	...	...	1	7	...
12. Tonk . .	8	...	...	...	8	...

Note.—In allotting rank in coulmn 5, precedence has been given to that unit which had greater area under wheat, barley and maize cultivation.

respect of area under food crops. Jhalawar, Lawa and Shahpura (though equal in density on total area) occupy positions different from one another in regard to other points for which information is available. Kotah, ninth in density, is third both in respect of rainfall and cultivable area, fourth in that of area under food crops and eighth and ninth respectively in regard to density on cultivable and irrigated area. Karauli, tenth in density, rises gradually to ninth rank in area under food crops, eighth in cultivable area and fifth both in rainfall and irrigated area till it reaches to second in density of population on cultivable area. Kishangarh, though last but one in density, occupies the first position in respect of both the irrigated area and density on cultivable area, eighth and ninth respectively in that of area under food crops and cultivable area and is eleventh in rainfall. Bundi, last in density, is fourth in irrigated area, fifth both in area under food crops and density on cultivable area and seventh each in rainfall and cultivable area. Agricultural statistics to work out these relations in respect of Jaipur, Shahpura (partly) and Tonk are not available. Their absence, however, should not affect seriously the general conclusions which might be drawn from the aspects shown by the other States in this Division.

Southern Division.—The agricultural figures for the important States in this Division are not available, the discussion is therefore limited to density and rainfall alone. This Division, as already stated, is, more or less, a thick net-work of forest clad hills, enclosing fertile and well-watered valleys and table-lands. Abu, being a hilly station, shows the highest rainfall (60·20) as well as the highest density (601). Dungarpur is second in density but fifth in rainfall; and Banswara, third in the former, is second in the latter. Mewar stands fourth and sixth respectively in these respects, while Sirohi is fifth and seventh. Kushalgarh is third in rainfall but as low as sixth in density, while Partabgarh is fourth in the latter and seventh and last in the former.

Western Division.—The position of this Division is similar to that of the Southern Division in regard to the incompleteness of its agricultural statistics. Jaisalmer is the last in density and rainfall alike, both in this Division as well as in entire Rajputana. Bikaner and Marwar hold inverse positions to each other in density and rainfall.

The above discussion will show that any of the factors—rainfall, cultivable or irrigated area or area under food crops—taken singly is apt to be a misleading test of density. It is a well-known economical maxim that population centers round fertile tracts. Unless any particular cause prevents it, the best lands of a village are those situated near the village site. It is a matter of common experience that hamlets spring up with improvement of soil, by irrigation or otherwise, should such lands happen to be far away from the village proper. Fertility of soil is therefore the first element which affects density.

The densest State in Rajputana (Abu of course excepted), is Bharatpur due to its having the largest quantity of cultivable area, which is also well-protected by irrigation from various sources and to having an ample area under food grains. The normal rainfall, though less than that in five other States, is well-distributed and timely. Two factors, *viz.*, cultivable area and rainfall though better in Dholpur, do not prevent Alwar from surpassing it in density, because the latter has a larger area under irrigation which means protection against bad years. The normal rainfall in Banswara, Kushalgarh and Jhalawar is 37·65, 34·66 and 35·83 inches and exceeds that in the three States, *viz.*, Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur, but in density the former are far below the latter. The reason for this is found in the fact that Kushalgarh, Banswara and Jhalawar are hilly tracts, and some of them have a good deal of forest. These two factors militate against the growth of density. The poor density in the Western Division is quite in harmony with the small quantity of rainfall and consequent restricted irrigation and paucity of cultivated area. The conclusion drawn by Mr. Kealy, that the main factors producing density are good and well-distributed rainfall, fertile soil, absence of excessively large tracts of forest hills and desert, still holds good.

Ajmer-Merwara—Density.—To carry the comparison prior to 1911, is out of question, as figures for density in details in which they are required, are not available. The discussion will, here, be confined to the rural areas only, that

Units.	Density per square mile.		Variations.
	1921.	1911.	
Rural area.			
Ajmer *Istimrari* area.	106	120	—14
Ajmer Tahsil . .	120	136	—16
Kekri *Istimrari* area	109	116	— 7
Beawar Tahsil .	158	172	—14
Todgarh Tahsil .	137	136	+ 1
Urban area.			
Ajmer City . .	6,677	3,193	+3,484
Beawar Town . .	7,986	8,143	—157
Nasirabad Town .	2,285	2,342	—57
Deoli Town . .	3,474	5,205	—1,731
Kekri Town . .	8,140	8,466	—326

for the urban being left to be taken up in its proper place in Chapter II. Excepting the Todgarh Tahsil, there has been a fall in density in every one of the rural sub-units. Beawar Tahsil maintains the first place and Todgarh follows with 137 against 136 in 1911. Ajmer Tahsil occupies the third place with 120 against 136 and the two *Istimrari* areas stand fourth and fifth, proving the dictum, that density is always lower in the *Royatwari* areas than in those under *Mauzawar* Settlement. In the *Istimrari* areas of Ajmer-Merwara where *Royatwari* system prevails, cultivators have no permanent interest in land, and can be evicted at the will of the *Istimrardars*. The rents, there, are also high and no attention is paid to the improvement of land. The *Jagir* area in the Ajmer Sub-division is about 213 square miles and its present population—29,134. The density on the basis of these figures works out to 137 per square mile. In these villages, the cultivators have nearly the same rights and privileges as those in the Crown villages, and although the rents levied are a little higher, the density far surpasses that in the *Istimrari* area. These facts suggest that permanent rights in the agricultural land have some correlation with density.

Density and cultivated area.—There are three kinds of tenures in Ajmer-Merwara, *viz.* (1) *Khalsa*, (2) *Jagir* and (3) *Istimrar*. The first two are under *Mauzawar* settlement and complete land records are maintained for them. The *Istimrari* areas pay *Jama* at a quit-rent, permanently fixed and do not preserve such records systematically. The discussion in this part will, therefore, be confined to areas falling under the first two heads. Before discussing the density in relation to cultivated area, etc., the revenue terms used in the table in the margin may be defined so that the figures could be easily understood by the reader.

Tahsil.	Total area.	Cultivable area.	Gross cultivated area.	Irrigated area.	Density per square mile on		
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Cultivable area.	Gross cultivated area.	Irrigated area.
Ajmer-Merwara.							
Ajmer (including *Jagir* villages) Tahsil.	851	473	364	95	216	280	1,075
Beawar Tahsil . .	318	94	137	34	534	366	1,475
Todgarh Tahsil .	320	55	35	15	796	1,251	2,919
(Density on total area 132).							
Total .	1,489	622	536	144	315	366	1,361

'*Cultivable area*' means and includes the area actually cultivated, as well as that capable of being brought under cultivation.

'*Gross cultivated area*' means total area cultivated during the year, including the area brought under cultivation even more than once.

'*Irrigated area*' means the area which actually receives water by irrigation from wells, tanks, etc., but does not include that lying in the bed of tanks and open to cultivation only when emerging from water.

With 183 persons to every square mile on the total area of the Province, there are 136 persons on the area excluding Towns and *Istimrari* Estates; while the density on the total cultivable area of the Province (*vide* Subsidiary Table I) represents 385 persons and that on the class of area under discussion here—315. The gross cultivated and irrigated areas support 365 and 1,359 persons respectively.

Distribution of population classified according to density.

19. The table on the margin gives the distribution of the population classified according to density by Provinces and Natural Divisions. The only unit with a density of 450 and over—the highest in the two Provinces—lies in the Southern Division and it is the District of Abu. It, being a hill station, the headquarters of the Local Administration and a sanitarium for soldiers, has naturally the thickest density. The four States giving the next lower density—between 150 and 300—lie all in the Eastern Division. These are Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Jaipur. On the other hand all the three States in the Western Division, have the thinnest population of all the units of the Province. The State with the lowest density in the Southern Division is Partabgarh (76) and that in the Eastern—Bundi (84). The State with the highest density in the Province after Abu (601), is Bharatpur (250) in the Eastern Division and that with the lowest Jaisalmer (4) in the Western. Jaisalmer is almost entirely a sandy waste, forming a part of what is known as the Great Indian Desert and where, in the words of the Gazetteer ' there are no crops and the people wholly live on milk in its various forms.' Taking this State as starting point and proceeding towards East, it is found that the population becomes thicker and thicker in proportion to the quantity of land available for cultivation and of that protected with irrigation, till Bharatpur is reached, where the density is at its highest, due to the largest span of cultivable area and numerous sources of irrigation. Dungarpur and Ajmer-Merwara are exceptions to the rule.

Province and Natural Division.	States with a population per square mile								
	Under 150.			150 to 300.			450 and over.		
	Number of States.	Area.	Population omitting thousands.	Number of States.	Area.	Population omitting thousands.	Number of States.	Area.	Population omitting thousands.
Rajputana . .	*17*	*107,124*	*6,075*	*4*	*21,857*	*3,766*	*1*	*6*	*4*
Eastern Division .	8	13,791	1,463	4	21,857	3,766	...	...	...
Southern Division.	6	18,993	2,042	...	...	...	1	6	4
Western Division .	3	74,340	2,570	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara .	...	...	...	*1*	*2,711*	*495*	...	...	...

Part II.—Movement of the Population.

Introductory.

20. This part of the Chapter deals with the variations in the population since 1881, when the first regular census was taken. Figures, showing variations in the population, are contained in the Imperial Table II and similar information for Parganas and Tahsils is to be found in the Provincial Tables I and II. These figures are further illustrated by the following Subsidiary Tables :—

Subsidiary Table III.—Variation in relation to density since 1881.
Subsidiary Table IV.—Variation in Natural population.
Subsidiary Table V.—Comparison with Vital Statistics.
Subsidiary Table VI.—Variation by Natural Divisions classified according to density.
Subsidiary Table VII.—Persons per house and houses per square mile.
Subsidiary Tables V and VI of Chapter V have also been employed in the discussion of age statistics in this part.

The first general census in both the Provinces was taken in 1881 on the 17th of February. No authentic record of any enumeration previous to that year is available, though Bharatpur and Jaipur Darbars are said to have taken a count of their respective subjects some time prior to 1881. A count of some sort, for which figures are not available, is also said to have been taken in Ajmer-Merwara in 1865 but the first regular Census was conducted in 1872, which too was disregarded owing to the unreliability of its figures and a fresh enumeration had to be held in 1876. Since 1881 regular Census has been taken every tenth year, *viz.*, on 17th February 1891, March 1st, 1901 and March 10th, 1911. The present one was held on March 18th, 1921.

Improved method of enumeration.

21. It is natural that better results should be obtained at every succeeding census, when additional precautionary measures are adopted in the light of the

accumulated experience of the past. It would not therefore be wrong to say that each census was more or less advanced in point of accuracy of registration.

Enumeration in non-synchronous areas.

22. A brief description, of enumeration in non-synchronous areas, may be found interesting. In 1881 in the Province of Rajputana the Bhil tracts in the States comprised in the Southern Division, *viz.*, Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, Mewar, Partabgarh and Sirohi, were treated as non-synchronous. Owing to the pronounced repugnance of the people leading in some instances to disturbances of the peace, no regular Census could be taken in the above tracts and only a guess at the population was made by roughly estimating the houses and by allowing an average of four persons to each house. At every successive Census since 1881, an attempt has been made to reduce this class of area. In the Census of 1891 slight progress was made in eliminating the factor of irregular enumeration, in as much as the tracts lying in Banswara and Partabgarh were enumerated in a more orthodox way but the population figures of the rest of the areas were again an approximation, based on the same system as before. In Dungarpur the same population figures of Bhils and Grassias were put down as were estimated in 1881. In 1901 instead of merely guessing at the population as in 1891 an attempt was made to enumerate the Bhil and Grassia tracts actually. To attain the object, the people were mustered by the headmen of the villages at certain centres and counted, details about the absentees being furnished by them. In 1911, houses were actually numbered in these tracts in Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh and Partabgarh and the enumeration done in the ordinary method, only the final check was done on the morning of the Census day, *viz.*, the 10th March 1911. In Mewar and Sirohi a list of houses was prepared from the information given by the headmen, which was checked with the record of houses kept by the Darbars for revenue purposes. The Census was taken by summoning the headman of every house to a convenient spot, shortly before the Census and by making them give all the necessary information about the members of their household.

This time, of course, the only tract left for non-synchronous enumeration, was the Bhil tract in the Kherwara *Bhumat* in Mewar. In Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, Partabgarh, Sirohi and Kotra *Bhumat* in Mewar, the tracts in question were censused in the ordinary way with the exception that the final verification was made during the day time. In the Sirohi State the final check was made by collecting the headmen of each village to the house of its respective *Patel*, instead of by house to house visitation.

Changes in area at various Censuses.

23. The table on the margin gives the area of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara as it stood at each Census. The area of Ajmer-Merwara has undergone no change since 1881. In Rajputana the area of 1891 fell short of that of 1881 by 2,334 square miles but no satisfactory explanation for this decrease is forthcoming. There is, however, a hint in the Report of 1881 that survey operations were then in progress and only approximate figures of area were given in the Census Report. The increase of 125 square miles in 1901, was due to the recalculation of areas in the office of the Surveyor General, owing to the discovery of large differences in the areas of the States of Bikaner, Alwar and Dholpur, as obtained from their revenue records. The addition again of 1,446 square miles to the area of Rajputana in 1911, was due to the transfer to Rajputana (1) of the villages of Ratakhera and Babalwas (4 square miles) from the Punjab to the Bikaner State, (2) of 3 square miles from Idar State to Mewar as a result of boundary settlement and (3) of the *Parganas* of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj belonging to Tonk with an area of 1,439 square miles, from the Central India Agency.

Year.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1881 .	129,750	2,711
1891 .	127,416	2,711
1901 .	127,541	2,711
1911 .	128,987	2,711
1921 .	128,987	2,711

Variations in population since 1881.

24. *Rajputana.*—The increase in the population in the decade 1881-1891 was due more to improved method of enumeration than to natural causes. The decade was also not visited by any epidemic, excepting cholera in 1887 and small-pox in 1886, in some parts of the Province but it did not bring about any unusual thinning of the population and famine too was absent from the land.

Year.	Population.	Increase or decrease per cent.	Annual rate of increase.
1881 .	10,102,105	...	...
1891 .	12,171,749	+20·6	+2·06
1901 .	9,853,366	—20·5	—2·05
1911 .	10,530,432	+ 6·9	+1·69
1921 .	9,844,384	— 6·5	—0·65

NOTE.—The figures of the population are the adjusted ones.

The decrease in the succeeding decade was largely due to a succession of unfavourable seasons caused by the deficiency as well as the unequal distribution of rainfall in certain units. The unfavourable seasons commenced from the very beginning of the decade but the climax was reached in 1899, with the early stoppage of the rains, which practically ceased towards the end of July bringing the Province face to face with famine, unparalleled in severity ever since 1868-69. The decade was also unhappily marked by outbreaks of epidemic diseases of no ordinary virulence, the most unhealthy years being those of scarcity.

The decade ending with 1911 was not so bad as the one preceding it. It would have been more favourable to increase in population, had it not been accompanied by plague of a more or less severe type, practically throughout the Province and visited by an outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form and by infant mortality due to small-pox in scattered parts during 1905 and 1906. Neither was the Province totally free from famine nor from agricultural conditions unfavourable to a high birth-rate. To summarise—the first decade had the most brilliant record, the second the most gloomy, and the third only fair, showing an increase of 6·9 per cent. only. The present decade shows almost the same per centage of decrease, by which the population had increased in 1911. The oscillations in the population of the Province with almost mathematical exactitude, decade to decade, tend to remind one of the phenomena of Nature, that events are repeated at intervals so as to keep things at par.

Natural Divisions.—The table on the margin shows the variations per thousand of the population in the Province and its Natural Divisions as they occurred from decade to decade since 1881.

Decades.	Variation per thousand of population.			
	Rajputana.	Eastern Division.	Southern Division.	Western Division.
1881-1891	+206	+91	+237	+464
1891-1901	—205	—101	—404	—254
1901-1911	+ 69	+ 6	+260	+ 98
1911-1921	— 65	— 97	+ 81	— 98

The Province as a whole showed a rise in the first and third decades though it was much lower in the latter than in the former, and a fall in the second and the fourth, the decline in the fourth being nearly equal to the rise in the third decade. Compared with 1881, the net loss of population to the Province is only 26 per mille.

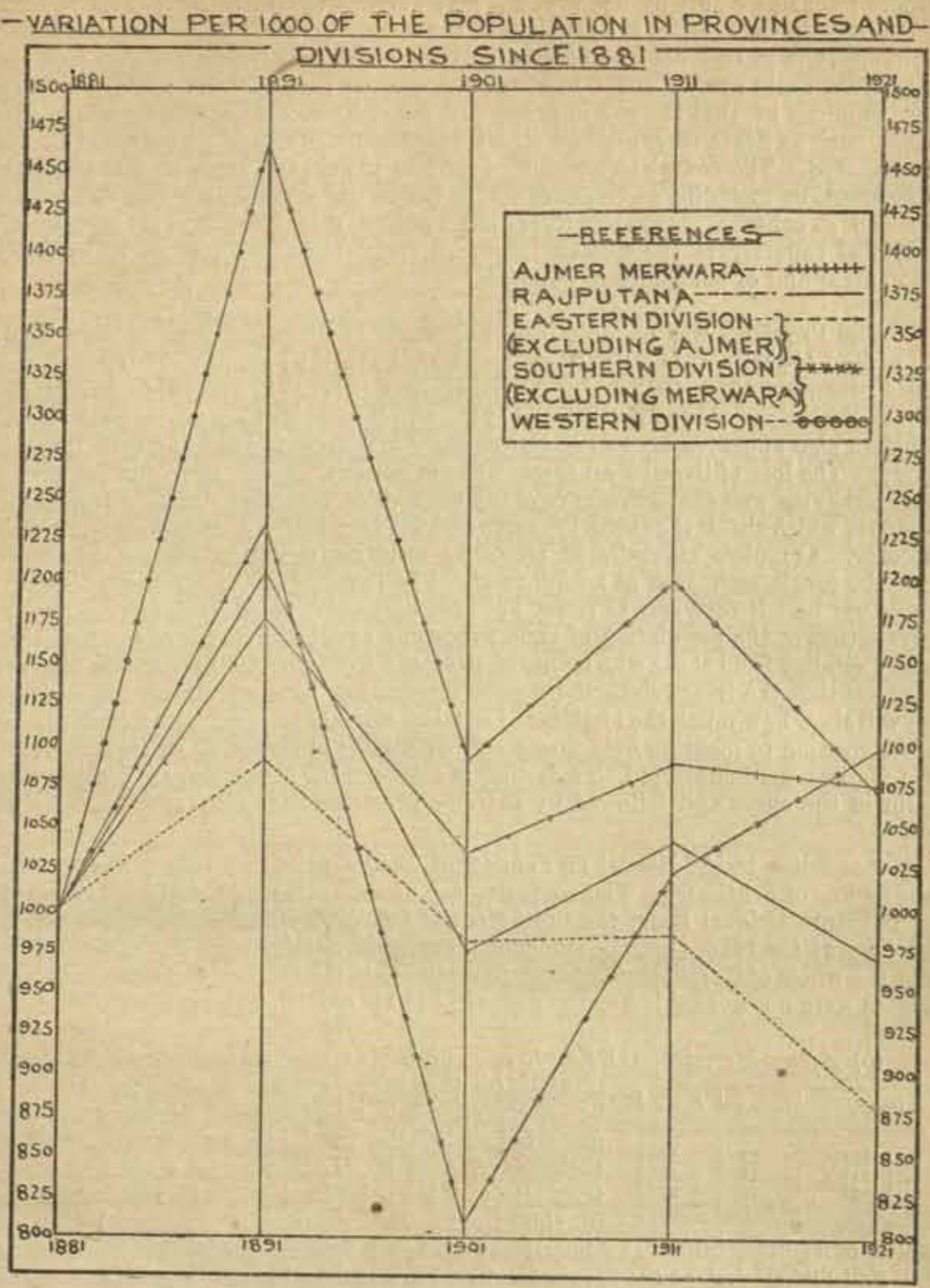
Among the Divisions, the Western and the Eastern have shown an inclination of following the footsteps of the Province. Compared with 1881, the Western Division shows an aggregate gain of 82 per mille, while the Eastern a sad net loss of 109, which is as high as four times that of the Province itself. The Southern Division like all others displayed a splendid rise in the first decade but the fall in the second was equally gloomy. After this it has continually showed a rise.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The conditions prevailing here are homogeneous to those of Rajputana, in so far as the result of the whole period is concerned but the gains in 1881-1891 and 1901-1911, after counterbalancing the losses in the other two decades, give a net gain of 75 per mille to the Province.

The alternative method of pursuing the discussion is to suppose the population of each Province and Natural Division in 1881 to be 1,000 and to then see what variations are indicated in relation to it in every subsequent decade.

The diagram on the opposite page gives a beautiful and concise description of these variations. The actual figures represented by the chart are given in the marginal Table for the convenience of an inquisitive reader. The figures, as can be expected, are only near approximation. The progress made by the first decade was bright all round but in the second, though Ajmer-Merwara and the Western Division did not lose, the result on the whole was not satisfactory and the Southern Division was mainly to blame for it. The third decade brought prosperity and if the Eastern Division had not slightly lost, the credit received by the first decade could have been earned by this as well. The decade

Provinces or Natural Divisions.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Rajputana . .	1,000	1,205	975	1,042	969
Eastern Division .	1,000	1,091	981	986	880
Southern Division	1,000	1,234	810	1,023	1,099
Western Division .	1,000	1,464	1,092	1,200	1,071
Ajmer-Merwara .	1,000	1,177	1,035	1,089	1,076



under review has shown the worst account so far as the Province of Rajputana as a whole is concerned, though, excepting the Eastern Division, the others are not below par.

Brief review of conditions in 1911-1921.

25. (*a*) *Rajputana.*—Famine was unknown in the decade throughout the Province, excepting in Dholpur, Karauli and Kishangarh, where it made its appearance in 1913-14 and 1918-19 respectively, but the relief measures taken in time prevented serious disturbance in the agricultural operations. There was, however, no year which did not see one or more of the States involved in scarcity either of food-grains or of fodder, due to defective or excessive rains. These unhappy events did not, however, seem to have had any effect on the growth of population. The prices generally ruled high and were abnormally so in the closing quinquennium of the decade. The effect of high prices, coupled with that of the rise in wages, due to the Great European War, on the growth of population cannot but be considered unfavourable from the census point of view. The high

prices fetched by agricultural produce may superficially seem favourable to agriculturists, in as much as the products of the soil appear to bring them a handsome profit. It is in fact not actually so, as the high wages they have to pay to the labourers drain away a substantial portion of their profits. But there can be no two opinions in that the rise in prices and wages have told heavily on the middle class, such as State servants and others who depend on means which could not be augmented. The cumulative result of the rise of prices of other articles of daily consumption, including piece-goods and of wages, did equally affect the cultivators as well as others. There has thus been a general deterioration of the mental and physical capacity of the human frame to resist the attacks of severe diseases in general and of epidemics in particular.

The Province was not free from the onsets of Plague, though in mild form. It visited Alwar in 1911; Banswara and Bundi 1917-18; Dholpur 1911, 1913 and 1915; Bikaner 1912, 1917 and 1920; Bharatpur 1911, 1917 and 1918; Dungarpur 1918; Kishangarh 1911; Kushalgarh 1916; and Kotah, Mewar and Shahpura 1917. Cholera also appeared once in Jhalawar and Partabgarh in 1913 and 1916 respectively. The loss of lives by all these was not serious, but the most critical, trying and terrifying was the appearance of the world-wide voracious disease 'Influenza' in 1918, which shook the entire Province and wrought havoc surpassing all previous records. Complete statistics of mortality resulting therefrom are not available, but the loss is estimated at a high total. The lingering effects of the fell disease must yet be felt for years to come, not only because it has devastated no meagre proportion of the population of child-producing age, but because it has wrenched away vitality from those who managed to escape from it. A glance at the diagram representing the inter-relations between seasons and vital occurrences in Chapter V, will show how much the birth-rate has fallen since that year. It would not be uninteresting to mention here that a curious disease appeared in Dholpur in 1917. Its victims were subjected to a feeling of constriction in the throat, preceded by pain in the chest and followed by extreme prostration of the body, resulting in death.

According to the Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries and Jails in Rajputana, the figures of deaths from Plague during the decade come to 114,610. In respect of Influenza Colonel Haig, the Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, has remarked in his Report for 1918, that the epidemic occurred in October and November affecting the whole of Rajputana. Accurate statistics of the number of deaths in Indian States were not available but the mortality in his opinion was very high.

(*b*) *Ajmer-Merwara.* (1) *Rainfall.*—The table on the margin shows the mean rainfall of the three successive decades. It will be observed that it has been declining. "The mere figures of the total amount of rain received each year," says Mr. Lupton, who settled the district lately, "is no indication of the real conditions in this tract. The manner of its distribution is much more important. If Ajmer-Merwara could rely on getting its annual rainfall well-distributed, at the proper time, and in an agriculturally convenient manner, a part of only these 20 inches would suffice perfectly well to keep the tract comparatively secure and mildly prosperous."

Decade.	Inches.	Cents.
1891-1901 .	21	·01
1901-1911 .	19	·44
1911-1921 .	19	·39

The table on the margin, abstracted from the District Administration Reports, exhibits the character of rainfall and harvests from year to year.

Year.	Rainfall.		Character of harvest.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Rabi.	Kharif.	
1911-12 .	9	87	Fair .	Dry area failed	...
1912-13 .	14	46	Fair .	Fair to good .	...
1913-14 .	11	88	Fair .	Fair . .	...
1914-15 .	20	5	Fair .	Good .	...
1915-16 .	8	24	Good .	Bad . .	Scarcity.
1916-17 .	28	85	Poor .	Good . .	...
1917-18 .	46	76	Bumper	Poor . .	Excessive rainfall spoiled the Kharif crop.
1918-19 .	3	62	Good .	Poor . .	
1919-20 .	19	20	Fair .	Good . .	
1920-21 .	17	74	Fair .	Fair . .	

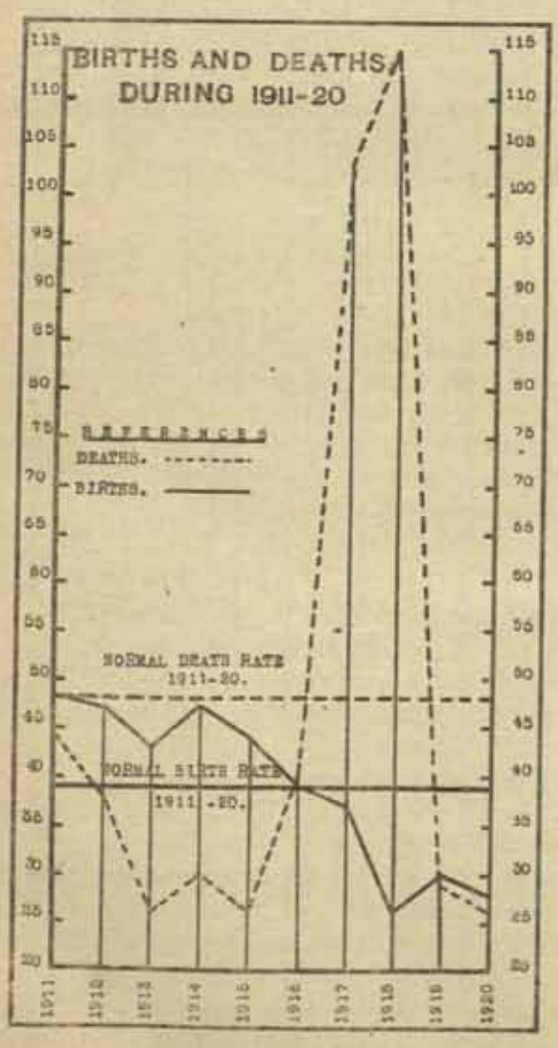
Note.—The effect of one year's rainfall has fallen on the Rabi harvest of the next year, viz., that of 1911 has affected the crops of 1912-13.

(2) *Agricultural conditions.*—Briefly, the opening year of the decade was comparatively bad and the rainfall below the average. The next three were fairly good in all respects. The year succeeding 1914-15 had a very poor rainfall,

resulting in a bad Kharif and scarcity had to be declared. With the exception of a few scattered showers there was no rain in 1915. Test works had to be opened in Ajmer-Merwara, but an opportune fall of rain in the month of October 1915, rendered it possible to close the test works in the Ajmer Sub-division. The scarcity of fodder was seriously felt and arrangements to supply the villagers with fodder at cheap rates were made. Many cattle however died. The following year had a very poor Rabi but a good Kharif. It was followed by a year of over-excessive rainfall which spoiled the Kharif but resulted in a bumper Rabi crop. The year 1918-19 was good in Rabi but poor in Kharif. Owing to the failure of the monsoon, there was a great scarcity of fodder throughout the Province and specially in the Merwara Sub-division. Government forests had to be thrown open for grazing and steps taken to import grass on Government account for distribution to cultivators. Concessions in railway freight were also sanctioned to encourage private importers. The conditions were carefully watched and no relief works were opened either in the Ajmer or in the Kekri Sub-division. Test works were, however, opened in the Merwara Sub-division and, although the failure of monsoon had been complete and the prices were far higher than in the great famine of 1899-1900, when many thousands of persons were on relief works, the situation here was met by the distribution of a small amount of gratuitous relief, the opening of test works, and the distribution of grass on taccavi system. This was greatly due, in Merwara specially, to the fact that large remittances had come and were coming into the district from men in the Army, very many having enlisted in the War. A number of demobilized soldiers, too, returned after the armistice and they appeared to have brought plenty of money and were in a position to help their families and keep them off from relief works. The closing years of the decades 1919-20 and 1920-21 were fairly good in respect of agricultural results, though the rainfall was slightly below the normal.

Public Health.

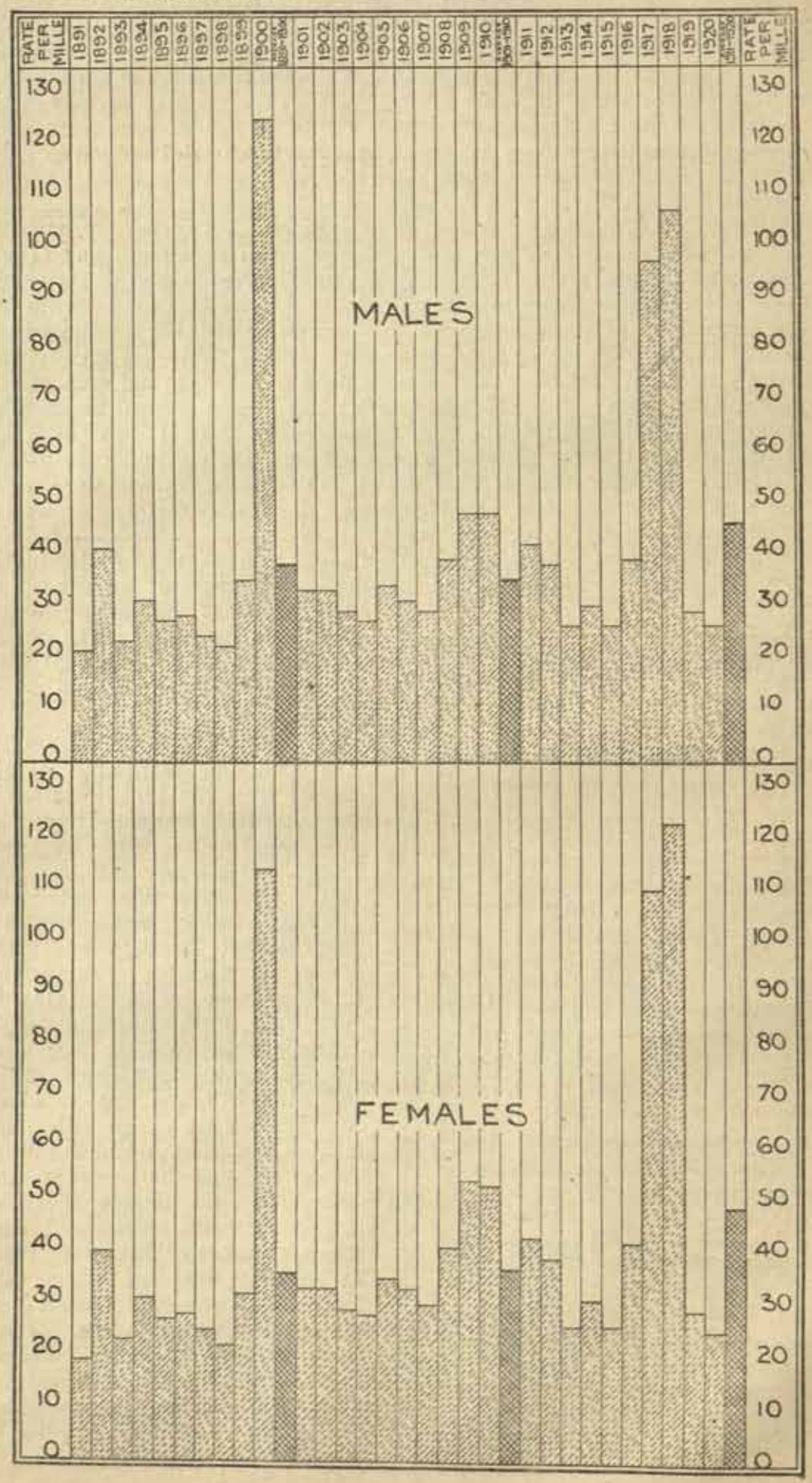
26. (*a*) *Rajputana.*—As has already been said before, figures of vital statistics are either not available at all or are, from wherever received, so unreliable that they cannot be used in detailed discussion. The discussion on the public health of Rajputana had therefore to be reluctantly given up.



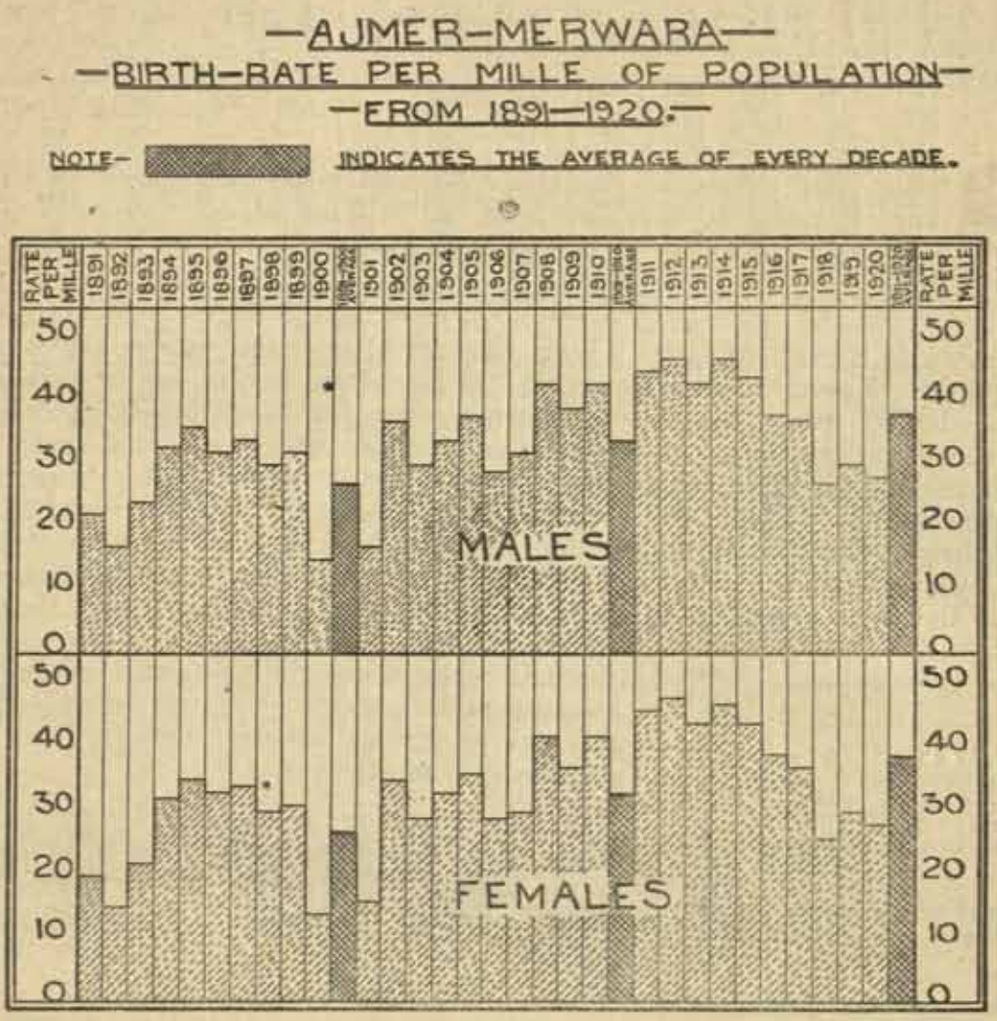
(*b*) *Ajmer-Merwara.* (*I*) *General.*—The birth and death-rates of the decade in review are illustrated in the marginal diagram—from the year 1911 up to 1915, birth-rate exceeded death-rate. In the year 1916, death-rate rose and birth-rate fell, crossing each other at a point near 39. In the year 1917, the former continued the upward course till it reached its apex (115) in 1918, the birth-rate showing a continuous fall. In the next year, the death-rate went down to 29 and the birth-rate rose to about 30. The decade closed with a fall in both the death and birth-rates—the latter being the lowest in any year during the decade. The rise in the death-rate commenced with the appearance of Plague in 1916. In 1917, it was rife along with Malaria, in a severely epidemic form throughout the Province. These years (1916 and 1917) of Plague and Malaria were succeeded by 1918, the year of Influenza, which carried away a large number of persons.

—AJMER—MERWARA—
—DEATH—RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION—
—FROM 1891—1920.—

NOTE— ▨ INDICATES THE AVERAGE OF EVERY DECADE.



(2) *Birth and Death-rate by Sexes.*—The diagram below and the one on the opposite page illustrate the birth and death-rates respectively of males and females in every year, during 1891-1920. This period covers three decades. Looking at the averages of the decades, it will be observed that the decade under review was the most fortunate of all in births and equally the most unfortunate



of all in deaths—in males and females alike. The theory that the year which witnesses fewer deaths is blessed with a larger proportion of births and *vice versâ* is proved by the indications on the charts. Looking at the chart of births, it will be seen that every year has given birth to more male children than female. Coming to deaths—although in normal years more men have died than women yet, whenever the death-rate has been abnormal, female victims have been in excess of male. It can thus be said that females cannot stand epidemics as well as their partners in life.

(3) *Plague.*—Total number of deaths from Plague during the decade amounted to 15,579 and were distributed over the years 1911, 1912, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919. The Province was free from this pest only in the remaining four years. It continued to rage throughout the year 1917 and for about 8 months in 1918. The total loss due to Plague was about 3 per cent. of the population of 1911.

(4) *Influenza.*—The epidemic of Influenza commenced in October and lasted over the next month. Total mortality from it was 29,835. These figures are included in the figures of fever in the Sanitation Reports. All possible preventive measures were adopted—even the Schools and Colleges were closed. A travelling dispensary was also instituted. The Municipality opened out a camp for patients and made arrangements for free distribution of medicine and milk to the sick. The *Sewa Samiti* (a philanthropic corps of volunteers enlisted from the public at large) gave assistance in the treatment of patients and the disposal of the dead bodies.

(5) *Fever.*—Fevers of all kinds account for 173,639 deaths in the Province during the decade. In other words, they were instrumental in causing the destruction of 35 per cent. of the population of 1911. The extent of mortality from fever in each year of the decade is shown in the table below. It will appear at a glance

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1911 .	1,486	1,584	1,983	1,921	1,724	1,191	1,142	979	971	1,508	1,217	1,160	16,866
1912 .	1,096	1,068	1,267	929	1,187	997	777	516	1,838	1,231	1,039	1,000	12,936
1913 .	1,084	976	1,173	1,118	949	858	803	527	659	672	814	953	10,586
1914 .	974	990	1,073	1,253	1,713	749	864	1,340	1,254	926	760	830	12,726
1915 .	984	797	870	1,015	906	684	666	729	853	749	976	1,356	10,585
1916 .	1,327	928	842	995	1,121	1,091	1,175	1,331	1,672	1,822	1,564	1,432	15,250
1917 .	1,204	1,297	1,868	1,742	1,483	1,661	1,637	1,936	2,253	6,807	6,225	5,227	34,900
1918 .	3,996	2,630	2,099	1,393	1,137	687	631	840	1,591	897	20,603	3,219	39,723
1919 .	1,212	1,032	984	879	849	720	458	837	1,056	1,009	1,108	910	11,054
1920 .	888	924	960	1,041	1,051	631	597	646	547	539	615	974	9,413
TOTAL .	14,251	12,226	13,119	12,277	12,120	9,269	8,750	9,941	13,694	15,860	34,021	17,111	173,639

that fever in its various forms is more destructive after the rains in the months of October, November and December. With certain exceptions in particular years—due to special causes—the general course of the prevalence of fever may be described thus. It begins to rage in September after the rains, the maximum of destruction is reached in November and it begins to abate when cold weather sets in. There are fewer deaths in December than in November but nevertheless the number is generally higher than in any of the other months of the year. With the advance of spring, the breeding season of mosquitoes comes round and fever re-appears in March and April when mortality usually shows a tendency to rise. The dry heat and strong gusts of winds in the months of May and June destroy a considerable number of insects leaving June, July and August as the best months from the standpoint of mortality.

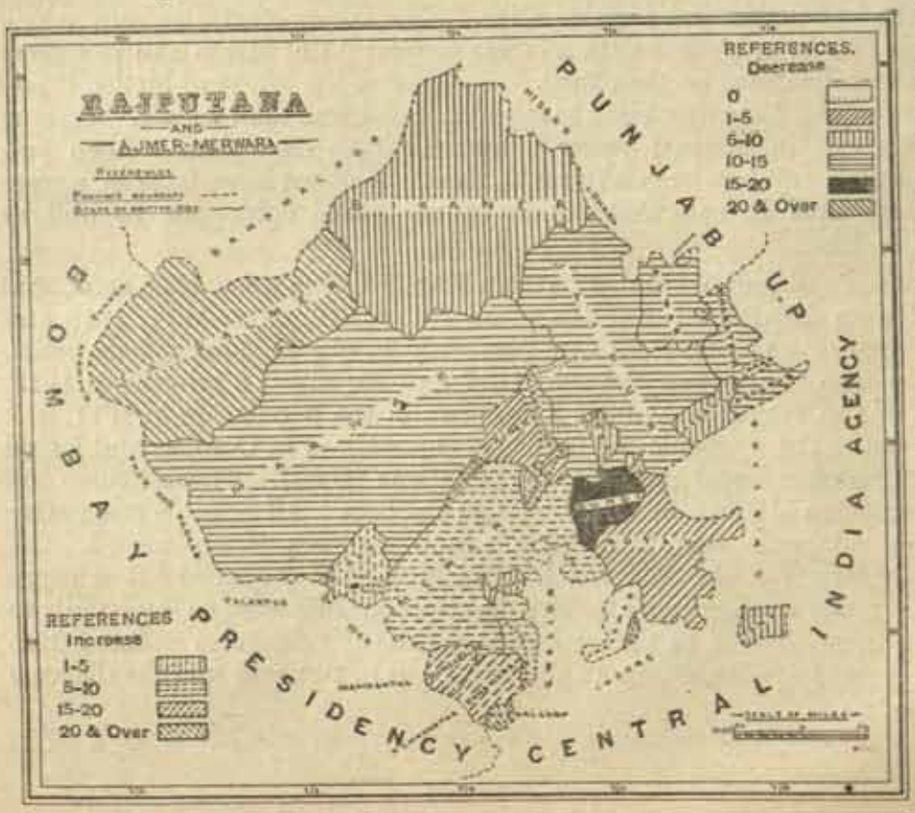
Variations in population by religion.

Religion	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
Hindu-Brahmanic.	—6·7	— 6·7
Hindu-Arya .	+75·4	+70·5
Brahmo . .	—73·2	...
Jain . .	—15·8	— 9·3
Sikh . .	— 2·8	—76·2
Parsi . .	— 1·8	—19·5
Musalman .	— 8·7	+26·6
Christian .	+15·4	+ 1·8
Jew . .	—16·1	— 7·4
Animist . .	+ 8·1	+19·0

27. The variation per cent. (1911-21) in the distribution of population by religion is noted in the margin. The causes of variations will be explained in Chapter IV. The Hindu-Arya, Christian and Animistic religions show a rise and the rest a fall.

Variations in population at the present census.

28. The present census shows a decrease of 6·3 per cent. in the two Provinces combined (6·5 in Rajputana and 1·2 in Ajmer-Merwara) against the figures of 1911. The map given in the margin illustrates the increase or decrease in the population of the States or Districts. The Eastern and the Western Divisions have each lost by over 9 per cent. while the



Southern has gained by a little over 8 per cent. Ajmer-Merwara has lost by only 1·2 per cent. The fall, lower though it seems against that in Rajputana, is only imaginary as the actual loss would have amounted to 4 per cent., had the population of Ajmer-Merwara not been inflated by the influx of pilgrims visiting the Urs Fair at Ajmer at the time of the census. The increase in the Southern Division is due to the facts that the tract remained comparatively free from epidemics during the decade and that the Bhil population which has mainly contributed to the rise is very prolific. The decrease in the remaining Divisions and in Ajmer-Merwara is chiefly due to the havoc caused by the ravages of plague, influenza and fever.

Comparison between variations in the censused population and in that derived from Vital Statistics.

29. A comparison between the variations in the censused population and that computed on the basis of the Vital Statistics in Ajmer-Merwara, is made in the Table below. A comparison of these figures is also made with those of India and of the Bombay Presidency, as supplied by the Census Commissioner with his letter No. 298, dated the 30th March 1922.

Decades.	Variation 1911-1920 according to Vital Statistics (excess of births (+) over deaths, (+) deficiency (—).			Variation 1911-1921 according to Census Excess (+) deficiency (—).			Difference.			Remarks.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Excess or defect of column 5 over column 2.	Excess or defect of column 6 over column 3.	Excess or defect of column 7 over column 4.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ajmer-Merwara—										
1901-11 . .	—11,383	—2,229	—9,154	+24,483	+15,172	+9,311	+35,866	+17,401	+18,465	
1911-21 . .	—44,829	—19,690	—25,139	—20,272	—7,114	—13,158	+24,557	+12,576	+11,981	Excluding pilgrim figures.
1911-21 . .	—44,829	—19,690	—25,139	—6,124	+3,368	—9,492	+38,705	+23,058	+15,647	Including pilgrim figures.
India—										
1911-21 . .	+6,735,261	+3,409,908	+3,325,353	+2,824,507	+2,010,545	+813,962	—3,910,754	—1,399,363	—2,511,391	
Bombay—										
1911-21 . .	—525,316	—211,314	—314,002	—358,382	—88,152	—270,230	+166,934	+123,162	+43,772	

To derive any fruitful conclusions, it was most essential that the statistics, for the sake of such comparisons, should have been taken for the area in which Vital Statistics were correctly registered as also in which the population had not been disturbed by any unusual migration. It is this time practically impossible to select such an area. Of the two Provinces, which are being dealt with in this report, there is no denying that the Vital Statistics of the States in Rajputana are almost invariably unreliable. They do border upon reliability in the Ajmer-Merwara Province but unfortunately for this discussion the population was so much disturbed by migration due to the Urs Fair at Ajmer, that the aim of arriving at any definite conclusion is frustrated. Rajputana had therefore to be left entirely out of discussion. For Ajmer-Merwara, since an estimate of the Fair population is known, the normal population can be computed and hence Ajmer-Merwara has been chosen.

In respect of the India figures there is a deficiency of 3,910,754 persons in column 8 and the shortage of females in column 10 is nearly twice as great as that of males in column 9. Assuming these figures to be correct, in the opinion of the Census Commissioner they seem to suggest :—

(*a*) a defective census especially of females, or

(*b*) a net emigration of population especially of females from the areas under registration to those not under registration or outside India, or

(*c*) defective registration of deaths especially of females.

The proportions displayed by Ajmer-Merwara are diametrically opposed to those of India and take the trend shown by Bombay, in so far as the resultant figures in columns 8 to 10 in the former exhibit an excess in the censused population over that arrived at according to Vital Statistics, as against that indicated by India, which give quite the inverse results. The proportions here are alike both for 1901-1911 and 1911-21 and again both even when the pilgrim figures are excluded or included.

The proportions per cent. of figures in columns 9 and 10 to that in column 8 are given on the margin. It would be seen, that in Ajmer-Merwara the proportions of the sexes, if pilgrim population is excluded, do not show much variations when compared with the figures of the previous decade. If, however, they are included, the ratio of females to males falls as low as 2:3. This is simply due to more males visiting the fair than females. The ratio of females to males in India according to marginal figures is 9:5 while that of Bombay almost the inverse of India, *viz.*, about 1:3 The ratios in Ajmer-Merwara are not such as invite any special discussion. The minor details will be discussed in the Chapters to which they relate.

Places.	Males.	Females.
Ajmer-Merwara 1901-11 .	48·5	51·5
Ajmer-Merwara 1911-21 excluding pilgrims.	51·2	48·8
Ajmer-Merwara 1911-21 including pilgrims.	59·6	40·4
India	35·8	64·2
Bombay . . .	73·8	26·2

Examination of Vital Statistics.

30. (1) *Rajputana.*—Out of the 21 Units which form the Province, only 16 have furnished figures of Vital Statistics. Of these, the statistics of only 8 are said to be complete, while the figures of those of the rest are either totally unreliable or are available only for a few years or for a portion of the unit concerned. These 8 States first mentioned and their respective population are noted on the margin. The total number of births and deaths in these States during the decade amounted to 302,436 and 525,455. The proportions per mille of births and deaths to the population of 1911 (2,768,674) come to 10·9 and 19·0 respectively. The figures of death-rate for the adjoining Provinces noted in the margin have been taken from the table showing the principal vital statistics supplied by the Census Commissioner. Their comparison with similar figures of Rajputana based on the figures of only the 8 States under discussion, shows that the death-rate here is even below half that of the adjoining Provinces. With such a remarkable low death-rate one would naturally expect a rapid increase in the population unless it had been counter-acted by similar low birth-rate and a very high increase in emigration over immigration. What do we find here? No increase but decrease which leads to form an opinion that even figures of these 8 States are practically unreliable. The unreliability of the vital statistics is further evidenced by another simple process, *viz.* :—

State.	Population.
Alwar . .	701,154
Bikaner . .	659,685
Jaisalmer . .	67,652
Jhalawar . .	96,182
Karauli . .	133,730
Kotah . .	630,060
Lawa . .	2,262
Toak . .	287,898
TOTAL 1921 .	2,578,623

Province.	Death-rate per mille according to vital statistics.	Actual per centage of variation in population.
Bombay . .	36·88	—1·8
Punjab . .	36·56	+5·7
United Provinces	40·19	—3·1
Rajputana (eight States) .	19·00	—6·9

Population of 1911	2,768,674
Add—births during 1911-21	302,436
TOTAL .	3,071,110
Deduct—deaths during 1911-21	525,455
Computed population in 1921	2,545,655
Population (actual) in 1921	2,578,623
Difference representing excess of immigration over emigration .	32,968

Note.—The figures given here relate to the 8 States under discussion.

From the above it appears that the population has not lost by emigration but gained by immigration, which is in contradiction to the actual state of affairs. The emigration from these States as deduced from the figures of the present Census amount to 358,515 while immigration to only 252,075, which gives a difference of 106,440 in favour of the former. The Province has, during the decade, been subjected to very serious tests by the ravages of epidemics in various forms and it is no wonder that the registration of vital statistics, which has never been alleged to be satisfactory, was neglected the most.

Migration.

31. The table on the margin compares the immigration and emigration figures for 1921 and 1911. It appears (*a*) that there is a slight difference between the proportion of immigrants to the population as compared with that of 1911, (*b*) that their number has fallen by about 20 per cent. since 1911, (*c*) that this decrease represents only 8·8 per cent. of the total decrease in the population, (*d*) that emigrants are in proportion of 8·8 per cent. of the total population of 1921, (*e*) that their number has increased by only 1·6 per cent. since 1911, and (*f*) that they exceed the immigrants by 258·7 per cent. Since the ages of emigrants and immigrants are not known, it is difficult to form an exact estimate of the extent to which immigration has taken place in this decade. The decrease in the number of immigrants is presumably due to deaths by epidemics.

	1921.	1911.	Per centtage of variation 1911-21.	Per centage to total population.	
				1921.	1911.
Immigrants . .	242,233	302,489	—19·9	2·5	2·9
Emigrants . .	868,906	855,625	+1·6	8·8	8·1
Per centage of variation of emigrants over immigrants.	+258·7	+182·9	...	...	...

Relation of variation to density.

32. The marginal table shows that there is no direct relation between the variation in population and its density. The country is, on the whole, very thinly peopled and there cannot be any marked tendency on account of pressure of population on the soil for people to move from one part to another. People are much disinclined to leave their native place to change one master for another. The most densely populated States, *viz.*, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Alwar still show a decline, as in the previous decade. Of the 7 States those which show an increase in population this time, were lowest in density in 1911.

State or District.	Per centage of variation in population 1911-1921.	Actual increase or decrease in number of persons per square mile 1911-1921.	Position in order in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined in			
			Variation in population.	Increase in persons per square mile.	Area.	Population.
1. Kushalgarh .	+32·5	+23	1	1	21	21
2. Dungarpur .	+18·5	+21	2	2	14	12
3. Banswara .	+15·0	+16	3	3	13	11
4. Partabgarh .	+7·0	+5	4	5	17	19
5. Mewar . .	+6·7	+7	5	4	5	3
6. Shahpura . .	+1·5	+2	6	6	20	20
7. Sirohi . .	+1·0	+1	7	7	12	14
8. Jhalawar . .	—0·1	..	8	8	19	16
9. Ajmer-Merwara .	—1·2	—2	9	10	8	8
10. Kotah . .	—1·4	—1	10	9	6	6
11. Tonk . .	—5·0	—6	11	11	9	9
12. Bikaner . .	—5·9	—2	12	10	2	5
13. Karauli . .	—8·8	—10	13	12	15	15
14. Marwar . .	—10·5	—6	14	11	1	2
15. Kishangarh .	—10·8	—11	15	13	18	17
16. Bharatpur .	—11·2	—32	16	18	11	7
17. Jaipur . .	—11·3	—19	17	16	4	1
18. Alwar . .	—11·4	—29	18	17	7	4
19. Lawa . .	—11·8	—16	19	15	22	23
20. Dholpur . .	—12·7	—29	20	17	16	19
21. Bundi . .	—14·5	—15	21	14	10	13
22. Abu . .	—16·0	—114	22	19	23	22
23. Jaisalmer . .	—23·4	—1	23	9	3	18

Detailed examination of results by Natural Divisions and their Units.

33. *Eastern Division.*—The Eastern Division which has the largest population and exhibits the greatest density has suffered seriously from Plague, Influenza and other epidemics during the decade. Its population has decreased by 9·7 per cent., Kotah and Jhalawar being affected the least. Next in order comes Tonk, showing a fall comparatively much less than in the rest of the States in the Division. Shahpura alone has, what they say, a feather in the cap, as it exhibits an increase. The map in the margin exhibits the States in groups according to per centage of variations. Jhalawar shows no loss. The loss is nearly uniform in Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Kishangarh and Lawa. The rest of the States show a loss between 12—15 per cent. Immigration and emigration in the Division have both fallen by 17·3 and 6·9 per cent. respectively. The Natural population has decreased by 9·2 per cent. Emigrants are nearly double the immigrants in numerical strength. The immigrants and emigrants are 8·5 and 4·2 per cent. of the total actual population while they were 8·3 and 4·6 respectively in 1911—they stand in nearly the same proportion to the actual population as they did in 1911.



Eastern Division.	Total.		Per centage of variations.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population.	5,229,191	5,791,318	—9·7	+6·6
Immigrants . .	218,142	263,803	—17·3	+7·7
Emigrants . .	445,440	478,737	—6·9	+9·2
Natural population	5,456,489	6,006,272	—9·2	+0·9

Alwar.—The loss of population in Alwar during the decade amounts to 11·4 against 4·4 in 1911, which is still less than in the two other States in the Division, *viz.*, Bundi and Dholpur. The rural area has suffered more severely than the urban for, while the decrease in the former has been only as small as about 4 per cent., the latter has lost as much as above 12 per cent. or more than three times the urban population. This decrease seems to be due to emigration and the ravages of epidemics. Immigration here has fallen by 37 per cent. since 1911 and the emigration increased by 9 per cent. The net emigration is 144 per cent. in excess of what it was in 1911. The Natural population has gone down by 6·7 per cent. The slight rise in age-group 5-10, coupled with the loss in all the groups and reduction in the proportion of married females aged 15—40 to hundred females of all ages, forebodes an inauspicious future.

Bharatpur.—The condition of this State has been discussed in detail in the Report of 1911. The present discussion will be confined to variations accruing during the present decade and the one preceding it. The loss in the present decade exceeds that of 1901-11 by ·4 per cent. Bharatpur stands sixth in point of loss among the twelve States in this Division and sixteenth among those in Rajputana. The urban population has suffered less than in several other States—while the rural, rather heavily, say, nearly three and a half times the urban population. The State suffered from Plague, Influenza and Malaria during the

Bharatpur.	Total population.		Per centage of variation.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population.	496,437	558,785	—11·2	—10·8
Immigrants . .	62,593	79,812	—21·6	—9·6
Emigrants . .	40,152	89,140	—55·0	—17·8
Natural population	473,996	568,113	—16·6	—12·2

decade. Complete vital statistics are not available: the estimated number of deaths from Plague and Influenza as reported, is about 48,000. Thus the two epidemics mentioned above are alone responsible for the destruction of a little below 10 per cent. of the population, leaving deaths from other causes out of consideration. Immigration has decreased by 22 per cent. while emigration by 55. Immigrants number 12·6 per cent. of the total population, against 14·3 in 1911 and emigrants 8·1 per cent. against 16·0. It is thus evident that the loss is not the result of migration. There has proportionately been more loss in the population of females than in that of males. The proportion of children under 10 years of age to total population has risen by 3·2 per cent. (22·9 in 1911 and 26·1 in 1921) while that of married females of child-bearing age (15-40) to 100 females of all ages fallen by 2 per cent. since 1911 and 1·1 since 1901. The fall in the number of child-bearing women does not portend any good for the future, as it only means reduction in the multiplication of population. The severity of Plague and Influenza in the State, is reflected in the fact that the adjoining Districts of Muttra in the United Provinces and Gurgaon in the Punjab, whose Natural conditions it closely resembles, have shown a loss of only 5·7 and 6·6 per cent. respectively, against that of 11·2 in this State. Since 1881, this State has shown a net loss of 23·1 per cent. The Bharatpur State has continued to decline at each successive Census and this is the only State about which such a statement could be predicted. The present decade has beaten all records in point of loss.

Every Unit in the State, except the town of Bhusawar, shows loss ranging from 1·1 in the Bayana town to 19·8 in the Uchain sub-Tahsil. Amongst towns, leaving out the City which has shown a decrease of only 1·3, Kaman and Weir have shown the greatest loss being 11·7 and 11·3 per cent. respectively. The Tahsils which show a drop of over 10 per cent. of population, have suffered the most from epidemics than the rest. Like 1911, the Natural population of the State has shown a decline of 16·6 per cent. greater even than 11·2 in the actual population. The emigrant population of the State seems probably not to have escaped the attacks of the epidemics, though away from their native place.

Bundi.—The recent decade was not at all favourable to the growth of population. In the latter part of the decade, not a single year can be called a good year, the gloomiest being the year 1917-18 during which Plague and Influenza prevailed, resulting in a loss of 14·5 per cent. to the population, which loss is the greatest in this Division and is only surpassed in Rajputana by Jaisalmer and Abu. The loss is entirely confined to the rural area—the urban showing a rise, which in its turn, is perceptible only in the Lakheri town (128·9 per cent.) due to the location there of the Cement industry. The remaining towns show losses ranging from 17·8 (Bundi City) to 41·6 (Keshoraipatan town). The loss in the rural area varies from 2·4 per cent., in the Hindoli *Pargana* to 23·9 in the Lakheri *Pargana*. The net loss between 1881 and 1921 has risen from 14·1 (1911) to 26·6 in this decade and it is very doubtful whether the State would ever be able to regain its position of 1881. The immigrant population has decreased by 32·9 per cent. and the emigrant increased by 4·3. The immigrants contribute to add 6·7 per cent. to the actual population, while the emigrants to reduce it by 10·5, the latter being 3·8 per cent. in excess of the former. This means that migration has partly tended to reduce the population. Females have suffered more than males by about 1·5 per cent. From the vital statistics such as are available, it appears that the death-rate was in excess of the birth-rate which means that the persons swept away by epidemics could not adequately be replaced by births. In this connection the State Census Superintendent adds: "The deficiency in the number of births as compared with the number of deaths in the latter part of the decade, can also to some extent be attributed to the recruitment among the male population." The proportion of children under 10 years of age to one hundred persons of re-productive age-period (15-40) is 77·2 against 67·8 in 1911 and 35·4 in 1901 and the same to hundred married females of the same age-period is 196·7 against

Bundi.	Population.		Variation per cent.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population.	187,068	218,730	—14·5	+27·7
Immigrants . .	12,489	18,614	—32·9	+43·4
Emigrants . .	19,700	18,896	+4·3	+33·0
Natural population	194,279	219,012	—11·3	+27·0

159·2 in 1911 and 101·1 in 1901. Again the number of married females aged 15-40 per hundred females of all ages is 30·5 against 38·0 in 1911 and 35·3 in 1901. The rise in the proportion of children in the successive decades augurs a bright, but the fall in the proportion of married females of child-bearing age a gloomy future. In 1911, the actual and the natural populations showed increases by nearly the same per centages, but the present decade exhibits decrease in both, in the former in a higher degree than in the latter. This leads one to the conclusion that the emigrants have also suffered loss from one or more causes.

Dholpur.—Dholpur, like its neighbouring States, *viz.*, Jaipur, Bharatpur and Karauli, has declined in population during the decade. Out of the period of ten years forming the decade, there were only two good years and three of respite which gave from average to good crops. The rest were either years of famine or of scarcity. 1918 and 1919 were the years in which there was high mortality from Influenza and Cholera. Vital statistics are available only for five years, *i.e.*, from 1913 to 1917 inclusive, and show an excess of births over deaths to an extent of nearly two-fold. This should have shown a bright closing of the decade but since the population shows a fall it can only be conjectured that, as in other States, the high mortality in the closing years (*i.e.*, 1918 and 1919) from Influenza and Cholera turned the table. The marginal migration figures show that the decade was neither attractive to the immigrants, nor so repulsive as to pursuade people to emigrate. Immigrants decreased by 25·5 per cent. and emigrants by 62·0. The inference which can be drawn from the above analysis is, that the large drop in population was, as stated above, wholly due to the havoc caused by the epidemics.

Dholpur.	Population.		Variation per cent.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population.	229,734	263,188	—12·7	—2·9
Immigrants . .	21,225	28,471	—25·5	—20·4
Emigrants . .	14,115	37,191	—62·0	—5·5
Natural population	222,624	271,908	—18·1	—1·0

The urban population has suffered more than the rural, the loss in the latter being 12 per cent. against 17 in the former. The State has been declining in respect of population since the last three decades and the highest fall has been exhibited by it in the present decade. Bundi only surpasses it in respect of loss. Unlike the previous decade, Dholpur has this time fared worse than its neighbouring District of Agra and the States of Bharatpur and Karauli, the per centages of variations of which are, Agra (—9·6), Bharatpur (—11·2) and Karauli (—8·8) per cent. In 1911, the population showed a net increase of 5·4 per cent. against 1881, but the ill-fated present decade has converted that increase into a drop of 8·0 per cent. The unsatisfactory feature of the decade is that the losses have been heavier in the reproductive age-periods, 15-20 and 20-40, *viz.*, 18·5 and 15·3 per cent. and this is aggravated by the fact that the proportion of married females of 15—40 years of age to 100 females of all ages has gone down from 36 to 33. The only consolation is that the proportion of children under ten years to every 100 persons aged 15 to 40, has increased from 58 in 1911 to 66 per cent. this time, which instills hope for the future. The city takes the largest share in the loss (18·7 per cent.) and next to it is Bari town (16·1). The loss in the rural area ranges between 8·4 in Baseri, and 15·7 in Bari Tahsil. The natural population has decreased by 18 per cent.

Jaipur.—The present decade was quite unfavourable to the growth of population. Plague was prevalent throughout in the first half of it and appeared again in 1917-18, accompanied with Influenza of an acute type which caused heavy mortality. Unsatisfactory agricultural conditions also added to the unpopularity of the decade. Excepting one or two years every one of them was bad for one reason or the other. The prices and wages ruled very high and the privations imposed on all classes by war conditions and restrictions on trade told heavily on the population and particularly on the commercial. With the close of the war, the pressure of anxieties had been relieved, but the high prices are likely to continue, until conditions became normal. The heavy mortality, from Malaria, Plague and last but not the least from Influenza, brought with it unparalleled labour difficulties, which it will take not less than a generation to remove in order to restore the affairs to normal condition. The result of the above condition of things is reflected, as will be seen from the marginal figures,

Jaipur.	Population.		Variations per cent.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population .	2,338,802	2,636,647	—11·3	—0·8
Immigrants . .	89,120	91,772	—2·9	+32·1
Emigrants „ . .	330,770	339,523	—2·6	+24·0
Natural population	2,580,452	2,884,398	—1·5	+0·7

in the large drop of 11·3 per cent. in population, which is very nearly twice as much as in the two previous decades together. The present decade has nearly counter-balanced the gain of 11·8 per cent. in 1881-91 decade and the loss in the intervening decades, has brought about a net loss of 7·5 since 1881. The immigrants and emigrants have both fallen by 2·9 and 2·6 per cent. against the rise of 32·1 and 24 respectively in 1911. The immigration is thus slightly in excess of emigration. The loss in population does not therefore appear to have been affected by migration to any perceptible extent.

The rural area has suffered more than the urban. The former exhibits a loss of 11·86 per cent. against 8·25 in the latter. Leaving the States, which show an increase, the loss in the urban area of Jaipur, surpasses that of Bharatpur, Kotah and Tonk. In the rural area the increase ranges between 1·0 per cent. in Jhunjhunu and 162 in the Bamanwas Tahsil and the decrease varies from 3·7 in Newai Tahsil to 52·3 in Mauzamabad Tahsil. The rural units showing a loss or gain of 30 per cent. or over are noted in the margin. Of the 39 urban units 10 show a gain in population ranging from 0·2 in Chirawa town to 75·3 in Manoharpur town, the remaining 29 show a deficit varying from 0·6 per cent. (Sri Madhopur) to 33·3 (Sawai Madhopur). The proportion of immigrants to the actual population is 3·8 per cent. against 3·5 of 1911. The emigrants form 14·1 per cent. of the same population against 12·9 in 1911. The comparison of main age-period figures presents a rather gloomy feature. Against 1911, children under 10 years of age have decreased by 4·8 per cent., though their proportion to total population has risen by 2·2 per cent. (being 26·5 in 1921 and 24·3 in 1911). Similar results are evidenced by the variations in the proportions of (*a*) married females to hundred females of all ages which are 33·0 against 36·8 of the past census and (*b*) females of the child-bearing ages (15—20) and (20—40) which give a fall of 16·5 and 15·3 per cent. respectively. It is apparently hopeless to imagine that, with the attendant aspects, the loss in population could be made good by natural sources, unless considerable immigration takes place during the next decade, but the idea, in itself, appears very far-fetched.

Units.	Increase.	Decrease.
Baswa . .	...	38·9
Dausa . . .	...	40·6
Lalsot . . .	...	40·8
Sikrai . . .	80·0	...
Jamwa Ramgarh .	...	49·3
Gangapur . .	...	47·4
Bamanwas . .	162·2	...
Ghonsla . .	79·8	...
Jaipur . .	...	42·3
Sawai Madhopur .	...	35·5
Mauzamabad .	...	52·3
Sambhar Tahsil .	130·7	...

Jhalawar.—Jhalawar is prominent in showing the minimum loss (0·1) in this decade (in this Division), as compared with a gain of 6·8 in 1911 and a loss of 40·3 in 1901. The net loss since 1881 is exactly the same as it was in 1911. Jhalawar reports 7,810 deaths in excess of births; deducting this from the population of 1911, the population of 1921 should have been 88,461, while it is short of the actual population by 7,721. Considering the variation in immigration, which is not very considerable, it appears that births were not correctly reported. The satisfactory feature revealed by the age figures is, that the number of persons in the age-period, *viz.*, 10—15, who will reach reproductive age during the next decade, has risen by 74 per cent. since 1911, so also has the proportion of children under 10 to hundred persons of the reproductive age risen from 56·8 in 1911 to 68·5 in 1921. The slight decrease in the number of married females aged 15—40, *viz.*, 6·9 (37·8 in 1911 and 30·9 in 1921), need not necessarily cause any anxiety as this deficiency will be more than recouped by increase of 82 per cent. in the number of females of the age of 10—15.

Jhalawar.	Population.		Per centage of variation.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population .	96,182	96,271	—0·1	+6·8
Immigrants . .	21,527	22,112	—2·6	—0·5
Emigrants . .	19,522	18,591	+5·0	—10·0
Natural population	94,177	92,750	+1·5	+4·7

The number of children under 5—10 years of age has also increased by 29 per cent. All these various features lead to the conclusion that the decade, on the whole does not portend an unhopeful future. The natural population has also increased by 1·5 per cent.

Karauli.—Out of the ten years, Karauli had 8 good years broken in only by one of scarcity. The public health was good during the first half of the decade, but the various epidemics which generally ruled throughout the Province, had had their effect during the latter half. This State fared better than its neighbours—Bharatpur, Jaipurand Dholpur—where the loss in population was 11·2, 11·3 and 12·7 per cent. respectively—Karauli losing only 8·8. It is a curious coincidence that the figures of actual and natural population, are almost very nearly the same this time. The immigrant population has fallen by 0·2 per cent. against 12·7 in 1911 and the emigrant risen by 1·6 per cent. against the fall of 7·4 in 1911. The vital statistics appear to be fairly accurate in this State; the excess of deaths over births was only 11,447. If this is deducted from the population of 1911, the population of 1921 should be 135,140 which is in excess of the actual figures by 1,410 or only 1 per cent. of the total population. The excess of immigration over emigration has been 2,015 which is very near the excess above mentioned (1,410) and this proves the accuracy of the vital occurrences. The population of urban area has increased by 18·6 per cent. as against the drop of 15·6 in 1911. The rural area has decreased by 13·05 against 4·9 in 1911. This is the first time when the urban area has shown such a big rise after the slight increase of 1·5 in 1901, and this is due to the addition of new towns to the list. The urban population has however not yet reached the figure of 1881, as a deficit of about 8 per cent. is still left to be made good. The loss in rural population has been rising from decade to decade, except in 1891, when there was a rise of 8 per cent. The net loss in the rural population during the decade since 1881 is 10·4 per cent., against the gain of 3·0 in 1911. The shrinkage of the number of married females aged 15—40 per hundred females of all ages from 37 in 1911 to 33 in the present decade, is an unfavourable indication of the future. The extraordinary feature is the rise in the proportion of the children under 10 years per 100 persons aged 15—40, from 57 (in 1911) to 70 in the present decade. This is attributable to the fact that the births in the first 5 years of the decade had been very steady, as will be seen from a comparison of the actual figures of the age period 5—10 in the Imperial Table VII-B, Rajputana, of 1921, with those of 1911. The number in the age period 0—5, though smaller than that in the 5—10 group, is still almost equal to that in the 0—5 group of 1911. This shows that the epidemics, which raged in the second half of the decade, carried away the reproductive females resulting in the diminishing of births in that half, as otherwise the proportion of children should have gone yet higher. The same reason holds good for the expansion of the proportion of the children of the same age to 100 married females from 146 (1911) to 187. Going further into sub-units it is found that the Huzur, Mandrail and Utgir Tahsils show a very heavy loss when compared with 1911. The range of loss in the State lies between 4·34 (Machalpur Tahsil) and 29·4 (Utgir Tahsil). Of the five Tahsils, only one, *viz.*, Sapotra shows a gain of 9·3 per cent. Amongst the towns the highest loss is noticed in Mandrail (8·0) and the lowest in Karauli (1·1).

Karauli.	Population.		Variation per cent.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population.	133,730	146,587	—8·8	—6·5
Immigrants . .	18,121	18,163	—0·2	—12·7
Emigrants . .	16,106	15,857	+1·6	—7·4
Natural population	131,715	144,281	—8·7	—5·8

Kishangarh.—Excluding Shahpura, which has shown an increase, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kotah and Tonk have also fared better than Kishangarh, whose population has declined by 10·8 per cent. during the decade. The net variation since 1881 is (—31·0), which is surpassed only by Jhalawar. After showing a rise in 1891, the density of the State has all along con-

Kishangarh.	Population.		Percentage of variation.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population.	77,734	87,191	—10·8	—4·2
Immigrants . .	14,602	20,848	—30·0	+6·2
Emigrants . .	10,942	14,084	—22·3	+6·6
Natural population	74,074	80,427	—7·9	—4·9

tinued to decline resulting in a fall of 91 per square mile against 146 in 1891. The scarcity of rain was felt in 1911 but 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 were years of famine. Death-rate exceeded birth-rate in the years 1916 to 1918. The number of immigrants exhibits a fall of 30 per cent. against the increase of 6·2 per cent. in 1911 and the emigrants that of 22·3 against the similar rise of 6·6 in 1911. Immigration happily was 7·7 per cent. in excess of emigration during the decade. The immigrants form about 19 per cent. of the actual population and the emigrants nearly 14. This shows that the decrease in the actual population was not the result of migration, but was due to high death-rate consequent on the ravages of epidemics. The natural population has decreased by 7·9 per cent. Urban population has suffered more than the rural, the loss being 13·4 and 10·2 respectively. The loss is the greatest in the Rupnagar town (26·8) in the urban area and in the *Pargana* of the same name (13·06) in the rural area. As in Karauli, the number of married females aged 15—40 has contracted from 38 to 32 per hundred females of all ages while the proportion of children under ten, expanded from 55 in 1911 to 67 in the present decade. Similar expansion has taken place in the proportion of children in relation to one hundred married females of reproductive age from 139 to 172. The reasons for this, given in detail under Karauli, equally apply here. The hopeful sign for the future is indicated by the rise of children of 5—10 years of age by 16 per cent. and of those of 10—15 by 42.

Kotah.—Of the two States which have shown the lowest loss in this Division, as well as in the Province of Rajputana, Jhalawar (0·1) stands first and Kotah (1·4) second. The natural population which was lower than the actual in 1911 has shown some improvement this time. The decade on the whole was not favourable to the growth of population. The years 1911, 1913, 1915, 1918 and 1920 were of deficient rainfall, while that of 1917 was one of abnormally heavy rains. The opening year of the decade was one of much anxiety to the agricultural population as monsoon was late and rains insufficient. 1912 and 1916 were years of normal activity. With the advent of 1917 a period of three successive years began which was marked by unmixed hardship and disaster for the agricultural population. Malaria broke out after the rainfall of 1917. In the early part of the next year, Plague appeared in an epidemic form and was followed, in the latter part, by Influenza. These calamities coupled with the minimum most rainfall ever known by the decade reduced the people to a sad plight. The rains of 1919 were again scanty and the agricultural out-turn was consequently poor. The closing year of the decade afforded some relief to the agriculturists. But for the epidemics in 1917 and 1918, which carried away a large number of people, the population of the State would not have fallen even in the small degree it has done. According to vital statistics supplied by the State, the population should have come to 625,550, *i.e.*, 4,510 less than that actually enumerated, as would appear from the figures in the margin. The immigrant population forms about 10 per cent. of the population, while the emigrants half as much. This proves that the deficiency in the computed population is not only the result of migration but is also due to the defective registration of births. The situation of Kotah is similar to that of Kishangarh in respect of loss of population in the rural and urban areas. The losses in these areas amount to 1·24 and 3·32 per cent. respectively. The examination of statistics of the sub-units shows that the loss is confined almost entirely to *Kotris* (or feudal Estates), because, excluding Kotah city which has suffered a loss of 3 per cent., the population of *Nizamats* has, on the whole, increased by 0·4. Amongst the

Kotah.	Population.		Variation per cent.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population	630,060	639,089	—1·4	+17·3
Immigrants . .	61,936	69,263	—10·7	+85·3
Emigrants . .	31,257	35,979	—13·1	+29·1
Natural population	599,381	605,805	—1·1	+13·2

Population of 1911 . .	639,089
Add births during the decade.	119,007
Total .	758,096
Deduct deaths during the decade	132,546
Net population . . .	625,550
Actual population according to census.	630,060
Difference representing excess of immigration over emigration.	+4,510

Kotris the highest loss is shown by Pipalda *Mustarka* (42·7) and the lowest (12·9) by Pipalda *Thikana*. Of the 20 State *Nizamats*, 12 show gains ranging from 0·2 to 15·6 per cent. and the rest, losses from 1·4 to 11·2. The highest gain is shown by the Kishanganj *Nizamat* and the highest loss by Mangrol. Kotah has reasons to be happy for the increase of persons in the age-periods 5—10 and 10—15 by 31 and 60 per cent. respectively, as in time to come it can hope a fair multiplication of its population when children have reached their maturity. In 1911, the proportion of females of 5—10 years of age to the total female population was 12 per cent. which has risen to 16·1 in this decade. Similarly, the proportion of females aged 10—15 has risen from 6·3 to 10·7. These increases not only compensate for the decrease in the proportion of married females aged 15—40 to hundred females of all ages but instill hopes of a bright future.

Lawa.	Population.		Variation per cent.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population .	2,262	2,564	—11·8	—4·0
Immigrants . .	838	1,092	—23·3	—4·8
Emigrants . .	249	152	+63·8	+105·4
Natural population	1,673	1,624	+3·0	+1·6

Lawa.—Lawa, a small Estate with purely rural population numbering 2,262, shows a fall of 11·8 per cent. against 4·0 in 1911. Since 1881 it has lost 15·7 per cent. of its population. The natural population has increased by 3 per cent. against 1·6 in 1911.

Shahpura.—Shahpura shows an increase of 1·5 per cent. against 11·1 in 1911 in its actual and of 4·9 against 10·7 in its natural population. The number of immigrants has fallen by 10·9 per cent. while that of emigrants risen by 16·1. Although, excepting 1901, this Chiefship has been continually showing a rise in every decade, yet the loss in that solitary decade had been so heavy that the remaining decades have not been able to bring the population up to the figures of 1881 and there is still a net loss of 7 per cent. to be made good. The vital statistics available for only nine years show an excess of 1,323 deaths over births. Both the urban and rural areas show a rise in population but the former exhibiting a larger gain (4·6) than the latter (0·9). The Chiefship records a gain in the population of persons aged 5—10, 10—15 and 15—20 by 32, 116 and 7 per cent. respectively, which, unless interrupted by some unfavourable event, predicts a happy future.

Shahpura.	Population.		Variation per cent.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population .	48,130	47,397	+ 1·5	+11·1
Immigrants . .	7,995	8,967	—10·9	+26·5
Emigrants . .	1,854	1,597	+16·1	+172·5
Natural population .	41,989	40,027	+4·9	+10·7

Tonk.—The State shows a loss of 5 per cent. against the gain of 10·9 in 1911 and a net loss of 14·8 since 1881. Deaths exceed births by 17,318, which shows that the State did not escape the ravages of the epidemics during the decade. Migration seems also to have taken part in reducing the population for, while immigration has fallen by 20 per cent., emigration has increased by 6·8. In 1911 immigration had increased by 8·8 per cent. and emigration fallen by 30·6. The loss in the urban population (6·6) is higher than that in the rural (4·6). Examining the statistics of the smaller units in the urban area it is noticed that the heaviest gain has been earned by the Nibahera town (20 per cent.) and the loss suffered by Chhabra town. The range of variations in the rural area lies between +8·9 in the Lateri Tahsil of the Aligarh *Pargana* and —18·0 in the Chhabra *Pargana*. It is satisfactory to note that the proportion of female population in the age-groups 5—10 and 10—15, upon which depends the multiplication of population, has increased by 30 and 59 per cent.

Tonk.	Population.		Variation per cent.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population .	287,898	303,181	— 5·0	+10·9
Immigrants . .	45,657	57,090	—20·0	+ 8·8
Emigrants . .	37,376	35,003	+ 6·8	—30·6
Natural population .	279,617	281,094	— 0·5	+ 3·9

respectively over 1911. The male population has also increased in the same age-periods but the increase among females is yet higher.

Southern Division.—The Southern Division is the smallest of the three, both in population and area, but it is the only Division in Rajputana which shows a general increase of 8 per cent. against 26·0 in 1911. Of the individual units Abu District alone shows a decrease of 16 per cent. As will be seen from the marginal map the highest increase of 20 and over is in Kushalgarh, and of 15—20 in Dungarpur and Banswara. Partabgarh and Mewar follow in the 5—10 grade leaving Sirohi alone which gives the lowest increase of 1·0 per cent. Immigration has fallen by 19·7 per cent. and emigration on the other hand risen by 1·1. The Natural population has also increased by 8·9 per cent. and is almost equal to the actual population. The neighbouring Districts and States of the Bombay Presidency have similariy prospered as the marginal variation figures show. This Division has all along been progressive and been constantly showing an increase from decade to decade since 1881 excepting in the decade of 1891-1901 when it suffered more severely than the other Divisions. Despite the combined increase in the two decades the population has not reached that of 1891 being still below it by 10 per cent. The rise in population is mainly attributable to the Animistic religion, which includes Bhils and Minas, etc. The recuperative power of the Bhils is no secret and the figures of the last two decades substantiate the above assertion. The present increase among the Animists amounts to 24 per cent., their proportion to the total population of the Division being nearly 22·5 against 19 in 1911. Other religions in this Division have shown a decline. The increase in the recent decade is distributed both over the urban and the rural areas, in the ratio of 5:8. The immigrants form nearly 3 per cent. of the actual population and the emigrants 5 against 4 and 5 per cent. respectively in 1911. These figures clearly show that the increase in population is practically due to excess of births over deaths.



Panch Mahal	+16·2
Rewa Kantha	+13·2
Mahi Kantha	+ 9·2

Southern Division.	Population.		Per centage of Variation.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population.	2,046,214	1,892,267	+ 8·1	+26·0
Immigrants .	60,816	75,713	—19·7	+48·7
Emigrants .	92,518	91,471	+ 1·1	+ 7·1
Natural population.	2,077,916	1,908,025	+ 8·9	+24·2

Banswara.—Banswara is second only to Dungarpur in this Division in respect of gain in population over 1881 and has beaten down the record of 1891, when the figures were the highest. The increase of 15·0 per cent. since 1911 in the population is lower than that of Kushalgarh and Dungarpur only. Excepting 1917 and 1918, which were years of scanty rainfall and epidemics and which are stated to have carried away 10,639 persons, the decade was favourable to the growth of population. The main increase is amongst the Animists, who form the bulk of the population. This increase is due to the improved method of enumeration as well as to natural growth. Migration does not seem to have affected the increase, as the natural and the actual population figures are practically equal. The future prospects of the State seem very bright, as the figures in the earlier age-groups 5—10 and 10—15 have swelled by as large a per centage as 70 and 89 respectively.

Banswara.	Population.		Per centage of variation.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population .	190,262	165,463	+15·0	+11·0
Immigrants . .	7,287	10,324	—29·4	+43·4
Emigrants . .	6,350	9,562	—33·6	+33·0
Natural population .	189,425	164,701	+15·0	+27·0

Dungarpur.—Like its neighbouring State of Banswara, Dungarpur shows an increase of about 19 per cent. It is surpassed only by Kushalgarh in this Division. Its gain over the population of 1881 is the highest (119 per cent.) in the whole of Rajputana but the Bhils were not actually enumerated in that year. Immigration amounts to 5·5 per cent. of the total population and emigration to 2·4 against 6·6 and 5·6 respectively in 1911. There is a larger increase in the rural than in the urban population. Of the sub-units Dungarpur Tahsil shows the largest increase (19·3). The increase in the children of the age—period of 5—10 and in the persons of that of 10—15, by 77 and 114 per cent. foretells a bright future, only if the children survived to maturity.

Dungarpur.	Population.		Variation per cent.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population .	189,272	159,192	+18·9	+ 59·0
Immigrants . .	10,418	10,441	—0·2	+778·1
Emigrants . .	4,533	8,843	—48·7	+278·1
Natural population .	183,387	157,594	+16·4	+ 55·6

Kushalgarh.—The population of the Chiefship of Kushalgarh (29,162) has increased by as much as 33 per cent. during the recent decade. Animists who are noted for their vast recuperative powers form the chief portion of the population of the Chiefship (24,120). The decade was on the whole good, excepting that the epidemic of Influenza visited it in 1918 and that there was a slight touch of Plague in 1916. This Chiefship also has a bright future before it in respect of multiplication of population.

Kushalgarh.	Population.		Variation per cent.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population .	29,162	22,005	+32·5	+35·6
Immigrants . .	2,905	2,605	+11·5	Figures
Emigrants . .	1,371	1,287	+ 6·5	of 1901
Natural population .	27,628	20,687	+33·6	are not available.

Mewar.—Mewar, which has the largest population of all the States in the Southern Division, is the third largest in the entire Province and shows an increase of 6·7 per cent. this time. The figures of Mewar include the population of Nandwai and Gangapur belonging to Central India. Excluding that, the population of Mewar proper remains 1,366,980. Comparing this with the population of the same area in 1911, the percentage of increase is reduced to 6·3. Immigration has fallen from +54·1 to —33·2 and emigration from +7·6 to +2·0. The State suffered loss only in the disastrous decade of 1891-1901 but it was in itself so heavy that even the consecutive inter-censal increases have not been able to help the State to recover the position lost by it in the decade in question. Comparison with 1881 is not quite reliable owing to the uncertainty of the figures of the Bhil tracts. Urban population has gained by 4·6 per cent. against a loss of 16·1 in 1911, while the rural by 6·8 against the increase of 30·7 in 1911. The urban area has gained much more in population than the rural. The proportion of increase in the Mewar villages lying in the British District of Ajmer-Merwara is 1·3 compared with that of 6·8 in the rural area of the State itself. The largest increase is noticed in the rural area of the Kotra *Bhumat, viz.*, 27·5 and Nathdwara 57·2 in the urban area. The minimum decrease is shown in the rural area by the Kumbalgarh Tahsil, *viz.*, 1·4 per cent. and in the urban by the Salumbar town, *viz.*, 2·4. The maximum decrease of 17·6 is to be found in the Asind District.

Mewar.	Population.		Variation per cent.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population.	1,380,063	1,293,776	+ 6·7	+25·6
Immigrants .	26,336	39,409	—33·2	+54·1
Emigrants .	80,166	78,573	+ 2·0	+ 7·6
Natural population.	1,433,893	1,332,940	+ 7·6	+23·7

Like other States, the proportion of married females of 15—40 years of age to one hundred females of All Ages, has contracted from 38 to 30 per cent. since 1911, but the increases of 44, 116, and 3 per cent. in the age—groups of 5—10, 10—15 and 15—20 respectively more than counter-balances this decrease and the expectations are that the next decade will exhibit a yet greater increase.

Partabgarh.—The increase of 20·5 per cent. in 1911 has been supplemented by another of 7 per cent. this time but the population is still below that of 1881 and 1891 by 15·4 and 23·7 per cent. respectively. The number of immigrants has fallen by 9·4 per cent. and that of the emigrants risen by 10·1. The natural population exceeds the actual population by 4 per cent. and this and the Mewar State are the only States in the Southern Division in which this feature is exhibited. The increase of population has affected all the units. Partabgarh town, which sustained a loss of 15 per cent. in 1901-1911, has gained 10·2 per cent. during the present decade. Increase in the earlier age-groups 5—10 and 10—15 of 57 and 89 per cent. is the satisfactory feature of the decade.

Partabgarh.	Population.		Variation per cent.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population .	67,110	62,704	+ 7·0	+20·5
Immigrants . .	11,426	12,610	— 9·4	+38·3
Emigrants . .	12,750	11,581	+10·1	+29·0
Natural population .	68,434	61,675	+11·0	+18·9

Sirohi.—Sirohi included the figures of Abu Leased area in 1911. Since separate figures of Abu for the purpose of comparison are not available, they have been amalgamated with Sirohi this time too. The increase is very slight, *viz.*, 0·6 per cent. in the actual population but in the natural it is nearly 3 per cent. This is due to a rise in the emigrants by nearly 6 per cent. and a fall of nearly 13 per cent. in the immigrants. Explanation of decrease in the immigrants is to be found in the removal of troops from Erinpura and in the decrease of population in the Abu Hill Station. The present population figures of the State are the highest since 1881. The urban area alone seems to have suffered any loss during the decade under review. The highest increase is found in the Bhakar Tahsil due partly to enumeration being more accurate this time and partly to natural growth among Grassias of the Animistic religion. The increase of figures in the earlier age-groups 5—10 and 10—15 by 27 and 61 per cent. respectively in this State is also a favourable sign for the future.

Sirohi.	Population.		Variation per cent	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population .	190,245	189,127	+0·6	+22·4
Immigrants . .	21,880	25,110	—12·9	+19·2
Emigrants . .	6,784	6,411	+ 5·8	+36·1
Natural population .	175,149	170,428	+ 2·8	+23·3

Western Division.—The Western Division has fared the worst among the three Divisions. It has actually lost as much as it gained during the previous decade. It is, however, satisfactory to find that it has not lost its position of 1881, though it has still got to add 26 per cent. to come up to the figures of 1891. Owing to its vast area, which is almost twice as large as that of either of the remaining two, it has certainly greater room for expansion, as its population is less than half of that of the Eastern Division and its density by far the lowest of all. All the three component States of the Division show a fall in population; Jaisalmer of course showing the highest (23 per cent.). Immigrants show a decrease of 28·2 per cent. against an increase of 79·8 in 1911 and the emigrants again a decrease of 2·5. There is a difference of only 1·4 in the actual and natural populations, both of which have fallen as the marginal statement on next page shows. The immigrants are 2·6 per cent. of the actual



Western Division.	Population.		Variation per cent.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population.	2,568,979	2,846,847	— 9·8	+ 9·8
Immigrants .	67,754	94,358	—28·2	+79·8
Emigrants .	344,644	353,406	— 2·5	— 8·1
Natural population.	2,845,869	3,105,895	— 8·4	+ 6·2

population and the emigrants 13·4 against 3·3 and 12·4 per cent. respectively in 1911. These variations show that migration has played practically no part in reducing the population of the Division and that the drop is solely due to natural causes. The loss is again confined wholly to the rural area, partly due to natural causes and partly to the inclusion of a few villages in the list of towns in the Bikaner State.

Bikaner.—Bikaner shows the lowest fall in the Western Division, *viz.*, 5·9 per cent., just a little below the Provincial average. The decade opened with a year of deficient rainfall, followed by that of famine. The years 1913, 1914, 1916 and 1917 were favourable for the peasantry but were followed by three consecutive years, *viz.*, 1918, 1919 and 1920, which brought not only scarcity of rains in their wake but also introduced Plague and Influenza in an epidemic form. These combined forces wrought havoc in the State and destroyed nearly 10 per cent. of the population. The severity of unfavourable conditions, which prevailed during the decade, is manifest from the fact that the adjoining States and Districts in the Punjab have all gained while Bikaner has lost by about 6 per cent. Immigrants form about 8·0 per cent. of the actual population against 9·7 in 1911, while emigrants only 19 against 17, *i.e.*, the wave of emigration is still higher. The natural population has decreased by 2·6 and the actual population by 5·9. This directs to one and only one conclusion that emigrants have also suffered from epidemics. The decrease in the population is practically wholly confined to the rural area—the urban showing a gain due partly to the inclusion of new towns in the list. Reni is the only town in which there is a slight decrease. The rural area consists of 17 units of which only 3 show credit on their side and Reni Tahsil the greatest (50·7 per cent.). The fourteen remaining units show a debit varying from 1·4 in the Dungargarh Tahsil to 49·1 in the Anupgarh Sub-Tahsil. The proportion of married females aged 15—40 to 100 females of all ages has gone down from 35 to 29 ; the redeeming feature, however, is that the figures in the earlier age-groups 5—10 and 10—15 have increased by 18 and 32 per cent. respectively and that the per centage of females in these groups is higher than that of males.

Bikaner.	Population.		Variation. per cent.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population .	659,685	700,083	— 5·9	+19·9
Immigrants . .	53,273	68,262	—21·9	+90·5
Emigrants . .	126,615	119,567	+ 5·9	—25·3
Natural population .	733,027	752,288	— 2·6	+ 6·1

Hissar . .	+ 1·5
Ferozepore .	+14·4
Bahawalpur .	+ 0·1
Loharu . .	+10·9

Jaisalmer.—The decrease of 23·4 per cent. in the actual population more than counter-balances the increase of 20·4 in 1911. The decrease here is the greatest in this Division as well as in the whole of Rajputana. The loss of population since 1881 was 18·3 per cent. in 1911 which has risen to 37·4 now. Immigration decreased by 57·9 against an increase of nearly the similar amount in 1911. Emigration has been 8·4 per cent. below 1911. Immigrants form 5·7 per cent. of the population, compared with 10·3 in 1911 and emigrants 28·3 against 23·7. During the decade there were five bad years in which the agricultural operations were not satisfactory. After each bad year one good year intervened, and the severity was thus not keenly felt. Influenza is reported to have swept away more than one-fifth of the population in 1918. The health of the people in general was otherwise good. Export trade both in animals and agricultural produce flourished

Jaisalmer.	Population.		Variation per cent.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11
Actual population .	67,652	88,311	—23·4	+20·4
Immigrants . .	3,835	9,102	—57·9	+57·5
Emigrants . .	19,144	20,910	— 8·4	—44·7
Natural population .	82,961	100,119	—17·1	— 5·0

and the rise in prices enhanced the resisting power of the people, enabling them to tide over bad seasons. The fall in the population was due wholly to the epidemic of Influenza. The big drop in the number of married females to hundred females of all ages from 33 in 1911 to 25 in the present decade coupled with the fall in that of persons of 10—15 years of age by 3·9 per cent. does not inspire any hope of any increase in the population to a considerable extent in the coming decade. Both the urban and the rural areas have suffered loss, the former exceeding the latter in the suffering.

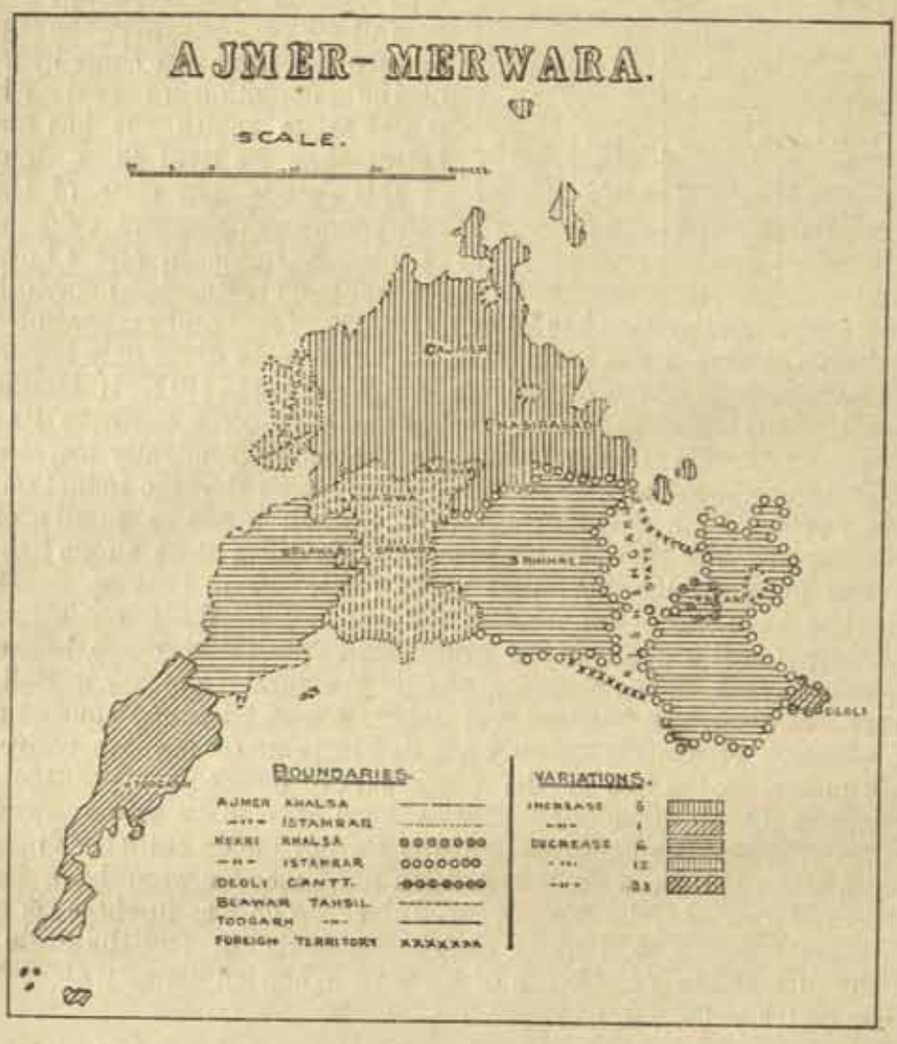
Marwar.—Marwar has the largest population in this Division and is the second in Rajputana in this respect. In area it is the first. It shows a net gain of 4·8 per cent. over the population of 1881 but falls short by 27·1 of the population of 1891, when it was at its zenith. It has fared better than its rival State Jaipur in this decade. In spite of three bad years and disastrous epidemics of Plague, Influenza and Cholera, Marwar fared better than many other States in Rajputana. Immigration has fallen by 37·5 per cent. and emigration by 9·9. Both of them had increased in 1911. There is a difference of 0·6 only between the actual and natural populations of the decade, against 0·4 in 1911. Immigrants formed 2 per cent. of the actual population in 1911 and have come down to 1·4 in this decade. The proportion of emigrants has, on the contrary, slightly increased, showing 11·7 per cent. against 11·6 in 1911. This shows that the reduction in population was not due to a great extent to migration but was attributable to epidemics. Complete vital statistics are not available. The State shows loss in both the rural and urban population; that in the former being heavier. Excepting five towns which have shown any increase in population, all the administrative units of the State indicate a loss. In the urban area, the losses range between 3·01 in Lohawat town and 26·95 in Bilara and in the rural from 1·7 in Bali to 21·3 in Jaitaran. Marwar, like Bikaner and Jaipur, shows a rise of 18 and 33 per cent. in the population of persons 5—10 and 10—15 years of age respectively, which not only makes up the loss in the proportion of married females 15—40 to hundred females of all ages but inspires hope of a satisfactory future. As in 1911, the villages belonging to Marwar Darbar under British Administration and situated in the Merwara Sub-division of Ajmer-Merwara have been shown as part of Marwar in the Provincial Tables. The loss in these is the minimum (0·4) per cent. The District of Thar and Parkar and the State of Palanpur are the immediate neighbours of Marwar. When compared with either of these, Marwar seems to have fared worse.

Marwar.	Population.		Variation per cent.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11
Actual population.	1,841,642	2,057,553	—10·5	+ 6·3
Immigrants .	25,676	42,665	—37·5	+64·9
Emigrants .	214,915	238,600	— 9·9	+18·3
Natural population.	2,029,881	2,253,488	— 9·9	+ 6·7

Ajmer-Merwara.—The Province shows a slight loss of 1·2 per cent. as compared with an increase of 5·1 in 1911 in the actual population, but, as already explained, it would have been still greater if the temporary influx of pilgrims to the Urs Fair at the time of census had not swelled the population. If the number of these pilgrims is deducted from the actual population, the decrease will rise to nearly 4 per cent. Immigrants have increased by 14 per cent. while emigrants decreased by 49·5. The fall in the natural population is 12·5 per cent. compared with an increase of 19·9 per cent. in 1911. Emigrants formed 16·8 of the population in 1911, but have reduced to almost half (8·6) in the recent decade. Immigrants have increased by 3 per cent. over 1911. The reduction in the number of emigrants and the increase in that of immigrants is attributable to the return of the natives of Ajmer and the influx of pilgrims on the occasion of the Urs Fair. Both these factors must have added largely to the population, had the loss by epidemics not been so heavy. The present population shows an increase of 7·5 per cent. over 1881

Ajmer-Merwara.	Population.		Variation per cent.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population .	495,271	501,395	— 1·2	+ 5·1
Immigrants . .	108,452	95,112	+ 14·0	+ 2·1
Emigrants . .	42,437	84,110	—49·5	+232·5
Natural population .	429,256	490,393	—12·5	+ 19·9

but is still less by 8·7 compared with 1891. The rural area has suffered much more than the urban—the loss amounting to 8·4 and 5·5 per cent. respectively compared with 1911 (excluding Ajmer City). The position of Ajmer-Merwara in respect of the decrease in the number of married females aged 15—40 per hundred females of all ages, is almost exactly the same as that of Rajputana, but the former lags behind the latter in the expansion of the proportion of children under 10 years to 100 persons aged 15—40. The proportion for Rajputana is 73·6 against 62·1 per cent. in 1911 and that for Ajmer-Merwara 61·7 compared with 57·5 in 1911. The acquisition of 22 and 57 per cent. in the age-groups 5—10 and 10—15 will not only recoup the loss incurred in married females as pointed out above but is expected to give yet a good result. The Province has been divided into ten Census Units in the Provincial Table I and every one of them, excepting the Ajmer City which gives a temporary gain of 32 per cent., shows a loss varying from 1·9 in Beawar town to 71·1 in the Deoli Cantonment.



The marginal map above illustrates variations in population, as compared with 1911 according to Administrative Divisions, which slightly differ from those adopted in the Provincial Table I. Ajmer *Khalsa* in the map includes Nasirabad town and the Ajmer City; Kekri *Istimrari* area, the Kekri town; and the Todgarh and Beawar Tahsils, the Mewar and Marwar villages shown under their respective States in the Provincial Tables. This has been done to make variation statistics more intelligible.

Part III.—Houses and Families.

Data for discussion.

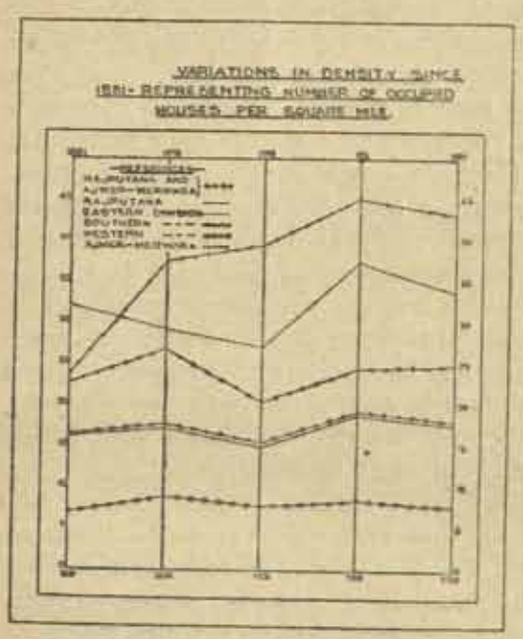
34. Imperial Table I contains the actual figures for houses in urban and rural areas and the Subsidiary Table VII at the end of this Chapter shows the average number of persons per house and houses per square mile.

Definition of 'house.'

35. The definition of 'house' adopted this time was the same as in 1911. There is a slight difference between the definition of a house in the Rural area and that in the Urban. In the Rural area, the definition was based on social while in the Urban on structural unit. A 'house,' in a village, meant a

building or buildings or part of a building, or a hut occupied as a dwelling place by one commensal family. A 'commensal family' was defined as a group of persons (including their resident dependants and servants), who lived together and used the same cooking place. In Municipalities, a 'house' meant any building separately assessed to municipal taxation. Where this definition proved impracticable, and in towns which were not Municipalities, a 'house' was taken to mean a dwelling place of one or more families, with their resident dependants and servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way, compound or enclosure, etc. In such cases, the main building was given the principal number and the rooms or the set of rooms occupied by the commensal families, sub-numbers. The houses which were given sub-numbers were treated as separate houses in the Enumeration Schedules. In practice therefore the definition of a house in the urban areas approximated very nearly to that in villages.

The definitions were fully explained to the enumerators and it can, therefore, be safely affirmed that the number of occupied houses ascertained at the present census is accurate.



Occupied houses per square mile.

36. The diagram on the margin exhibits the variations in the density of occupied houses, since 1881, in the Provinces and Natural Divisions. The figures are based on Subsidiary Table VII which also gives details by units.

Provincial.—Taking the Provinces separately, Rajputana gives no appreciable net gain. The density in 1881 was 16·3 which is 17·6 now. It was the lowest in 1901. 1911 saw a gain of 3·9 per cent. while the present a loss of 1·3. There is a net gain of about 20 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara since 1881. This Province gained more or less in every decade till 1911 when the highest point 45·3 was reached. The present is the first decade which has indicated some fall. The provincial fall is due to the general fall in population.

Natural Divisions.—In every one of these, the vicissitudes of times have brought the present proportions to about the same level as that from where they started in the beginning, *viz.*, 1881. The internal changes have of course differed more or less. 1901 indicates the lowest fall throughout. In the Eastern Division the highest rise was in 1911, while in others in 1891. The jump in 1891 in the Southern Division is attributable to the fact that the Census of 1881 was more of guess work than an approach to reality and that the 1891 Census was more systematical.

Average number of persons per house.

37. While the number of houses per square mile differs from unit to unit, the standard of occupants is more or less uniform throughout the Provinces. The average for the Provinces during the decade is 4·33 in Rajputana and 4·22 in Ajmer-Merwara. The average number of occupants per house during the decade has varied from 4·32

Province and Natural Division.	Number of persons per house.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Rajputana . .	*4·33*	*4·32*	*5·09*	*5·47*	*4·82*
Eastern Division .	4·32	4·33	5·06	6·11	5·12
Southern Division .	4·31	4·07	3·85	4·49	4·33
Western Division .	4·36	4·48	4·46	5·23	4·55
Ajmer-Merwara .	*4·22*	*4·08*	*4·44*	*5·34*	*7·19*

in the Eastern Division to 4·36 in the Western. If the individual units were taken into consideration, this average would range from 3·60 in Abu to 5·09 in Kushalgarh. Abu and Jaisalmer are the only two units where the density per house is below 4. Kushalgarh which has been said to be the thinnest in respect of the density of houses has shown itself as the thickest in the number of persons per family. The average of 4·33 persons per house might mean a family consisting of a man and wife with two children. Allowing for widowers, childless widows, old bachelors, etc., it may perhaps be correct to say that a normal family consists of a husband, wife and three children or a husband and wife and two children and an old parent. The size of the family invariably varies with the material conditions but it also depends mostly upon the circumstances determining the prolificness of the people. The difference in the size of the family in the urban and rural tracts is by no means considerable.

Joint Family system.

38. The true Mitakshra Joint Family system, in which the head of the family *Karta* has unlimited powers and control over the income and expenditure of the family, is now on the wane. In most of the Hindu castes in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, the system does still exist though not in its true sense. It is said to be non-existent amongst the Bhils, Mers, etc. There is nothing in practice which might fix a time, when a joint family should break up. Some families continue joint for several generations, others break up as soon as the head of the family dies or even during his lifetime. Young men of modern education imbued with Western ideas of individual right, show a tendency to separate themselves during the lifetime of their father. Although they do not attempt at the division of ancestral property, yet they keep their earnings separate and do not contribute to the common fund. They become separate only as regards the commensal family. The most common cause for the breaking up of the joint family is the dissension among females. Other causes which help in the disintegration of such families are (1) migration: members of the family go out in search of employment and do not return; in such cases they get their share of property; (2) misappropriation: where the headman of the family appropriates the property to his personal use or uses it in a way which does not benefit the family and (3) operations of Income Tax. The joint family is thus disintegrating owing to the exigencies of the times and the growth of individualism. Joint family of the present day is more a matter of convenience than an inviolable sacred institution. It has now to be seen, if the figures support the idea that the joint family system is on the wane. In determining this, the number of Census houses cannot be considered identical with a family, though the definition of a house makes it so appear. If in a room a single man resides, he is a family for the purpose of Census, but he cannot be called a family in the true sense of the term. Mr. O'Malley has, in his Report for 1911 (Bengal, Bihar and Orissa), observed that a comparison of the number of married females aged 15 and over with the number of houses might furnish a rough idea of the number of families.

Province.	Number of houses per hundred married females aged 15 and over.	
	1921.	1911.
Rajputana . .	122	106
Ajmer-Merwara .	123	111

The figures on the margin show the relative number of houses occupied by every hundred of these married females in each of the two Provinces. In 1911, there were 106 houses to every hundred married females of child-bearing age in Rajputana and 111 in Ajmer-Merwara. These proportions have risen to 122 and 123 this time. If the joint family system had continued, each house should have accommodated two or more such females and thus 100 females could live in a number of houses somewhere below 100. But since it is not so, these hundred females having each occupied a house, left 6 and 11 houses in 1911 and 22 and 23 in 1921 in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively to be occupied by widows, bachelors and the like. Although it cannot be said that the idea held here is true to mathematical accuracy, yet one is led to believe that every female has occupied a house, which goes to confirm that the family bonds are becoming loose in unison and disintegeration is gaining ground.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Density, water-supply and crops.

Province, Natural Division and State or District.	Mean density per square mile in 1921.	Mean density per square mile on cultivable area.	PER CENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA.		PER CENTAGE OF CULTIVABLE AREA.		Per centage of gross cultivated area, which is irrigated.	Normal rainfall.	PER CENTAGE OF GROSS CULTIVATED AREA UNDER			
			Cultivable.	Net cultivated.	Net cultivated.	Double-cropped.			Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Other crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJPUTANA.	**76**	.	..	..	..	..	..	**26·25**	..	..	..	..
Eastern Division.	*147*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*26·21*	..	..	..	..
Alwar	223	532	41·9	23·8	80·6	13·4	13·3	28·41	4·0	10·1	1·4	84·5
Bharatpur . . .	250	318	78·9	56·4	71·4	14·6	25·8	26·26	5·7	8·1	20·3	65·9
Bundi	84	330	25·5	13·9	54·4	1·1	16·0	26·16	11·3	6·8	2·9	79·0
Dholpur . . .	199	362	54·9	42·6	77·6	22·4	12·7	29·21	3·8	3·6	..	92·6
Jaipur	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	23·45	..	..	..	..
Jhalawar . . .	119	239	49·8	16·7	33·6	2·3	9·4	35·83	9·4	1·6	7·5	81·5
Karauli . . .	108	535	20·1	15·8	78·5	17·1	13·5	27·50	5·5	6·2	...	88·3
Kishangarh . . .	91	733	12·4	3·4	27·3	5·6	62·4	21·19	6·6	4·2	1·7	87·5
Kotah	111	212	52·2	25·8	49·5	1·5	4·8	28·55	22·7	1·3	3·4	72·6
Lawa Estate . .	119	141	36·2	25·3	30·5	11·9	13·2	13·73	14·5	10·8	10·2	55·5
Shahpura Chiefship .	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	23·90	7·5	17·8	23·2	51·5
Tonk	113	.	..	..	..	..	..	24·42	..	..	..	..
Southern Division.	*103*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*34·37*	..	..	..	..
Abu	601	7,213	6·4	1·0	15·8	4·5	44·0	60·20	..	58·0	42·0	..
Banswara . . .	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	37·65	..	..	..	..
Dungarpur . . .	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·24	..	..	..	..
Kushalgarh Chiefship .	86	237	36·1	11·8	32·5	5·8	0·1	34·66	5·2	7·0	43·7	43·5
Mewar	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	23·27	..	..	..	..
Partabgarh . . .	76	181	41·0	18·2	43·4	2·9	42·5	30·62	16·6	..	8·2	75·2
Sirohi	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·66	..	..	..	..
Western Division.	*25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*9·62*	..	..	..	..
Bikaner . . .	28	75	37·6	..	..	..	1·5	11·09	1·2	4·1	..	94·7
Jaisalmer . . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	11·0	6·84	3·8	..	..	96·2
Marwar* . . .	53	340	14·8	3·2	21·9	2·7	12·2	10·94	6·7	5·5	..	89·8
AJMER-MERWARA.	**183**	**385**	**47·5**	**13·6**	**29·2**	**6·2**	**23·3**	**19·39**	**5·5**	**16·1**	**17·5**	**60·9**

The figures for rainfall have been supplied by the Meteorological Department excepting those against Mewar and Lawa which have been supplied by the State and the Estate respectively and represent the average of the last twenty years.

* These figures exclude Jagir area.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the population classified according to density.

Province, Natural Division and State or District.	STATES WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF							
	Under 150.		150—300.		300—450.		450 and over.	
	Area.	Population (000s omitted).	Area.	Population (000s omitted).	Area.	Population (000s omitted).	Area.	Population (000s omitted).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.	**107,124**	**6,075**	**24,568**	**4,261**	...	...	**6**	**4**
	81	*59*	*19*	*41*	...	...	...	...
RAJPUTANA.	**107,124**	**6,075**	**21,857**	**3,766**	...	...	**6**	**4**
	83	*62*	*17*	*38*	...	...	...	...
Eastern Division.	**13,791**	**1,463**	**21,857**	**3,766**	...	...	...	...
	11	*15*	*17*	*38*	...	...	...	...
Alwar	...	...	3,141	701	...	...	...	...
Bharatpur	...	...	1,982	496	...	...	...	...
Bundi	2,220	187	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholpur	...	...	1,155	230	...	...	...	...
Jaipur	...	...	15,579	2,339	...	...	...	...
Jhalawar	810	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karauli	1,242	134	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishangarh	558	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotah	5,684	630	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawa Estate	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpura Chiefship	405	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonk	2,553	288	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Division.	**18,993**	**2,042**	...	...	...	...	**6**	**4**
	15	*21*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abu	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Banswara	1,606	190	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dungarpur	1,447	189	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kushalgarh Chiefship	340	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mewar	12,756	1,380	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh	886	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	1,958	187	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Division.	**74,340**	**2,570**	...	...	...	...	...	...
	57	*26*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner	23,315	660	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaisalmer	16,062	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar	34,963	1,842	...	...	...	...	...	...
AJMER-MERWARA.	...	...	**2,711**	**495**	...	...	...	...
	...	...	*100*	*100*	...	...	...	...

NOTES.—1. State or District has been taken as the Unit in this Table.
2. Figures in italics given below the absolute figures represent proportions per cent. to the area and population of the Province as a whole.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Variation in relation to density since 1881.

Province, Natural Division and State or District.	Per centage of variation, Increase (+) and Decrease (—).				Net variation per cent. 1881 to 1921.	Mean density per square mile.				
	1911-21.	1901-11.	1891-1901.	1881-91.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	**—6·3**	**+6·8**	**—29·2**	**+29·5**	**—7·1**	**79**	**84**	**78**	**98**	**81**
RAJPUTANA.	**—6·5**	**+6·9**	**—29·5**	**+29·6**	**—7·6**	**76**	**82**	**76**	**96**	**80**
Eastern Division.	*—9·7*	*+6·6*	*—10·1*	*+8·1*	*—10·3*	*147*	*162*	*162*	*180*	*163*
Alwar	—11·4	—4·4	+7·9	+12·4	+2·7	223	253	264	244	217
Bharatpur	—11·2	—10·8	—2·1	—0·8	—23·1	250	282	316	323	326
Bundi	—14·5	+27·7	—42·1	+16·1	—26·6	84	99	77	133	115
Dholpur	—12·7	—2·9	—3·2	+12·1	—8·0	199	228	235	242	216
Jaipur	—11·3	—0·8	—5·9	+11·8	—7·5	150	169	171	181	162
Jhalawar	—0·1	+6·8	—40·3	+6·5	—36·0	119	119	111	187	186
Karauli	—8·8	—6·5	+0·1	+5·3	—10·0	108	118	126	126	120
Kishangarh	—10·8	—4·2	—27·5	+11·4	—31·0	91	102	106	146	131
Kotah	—1·4	+17·3	—24·2	+1·6	—10·9	111	112	96	126	124
Lawa Estate	—11·8	—4·0	—20·5	+25·3	—15·7	119	135	141	177	141
Shahpura Chiefship	+1·5	+11·1	—32·9	+23·0	—7·0	119	117	105	157	128
Tonk	—5·0	+10·0	—28·1	+16·9	—14·8	113	119	107	149	132
Southern Division.	*+5·1*	*+26·0*	*—40·4*	*+22·7*	*+10·3*	*108*	*100*	*80*	*133*	*107*
Abu	—16·0	+5·5	+32·2	..	..	601	715	678	513	..
Banswara	+15·0	+11·6	—17·3	+29·8	+83·0	119	103	93	112	80
Dungarpur	+18·9	+59·0	—39·5	+7·8	+119·0	131	110	69	114	106
Kushalgarh Chiefship	+22·5	+35·6	—48·3	..	..	86	65	43	92	..
Mewar	+6·7	+25·6	—44·7	+23·5	—4·4	108	101	81	146	113
Partabgarh	+7·0	+20·5	—40·9	+10·6	—15·4	76	71	59	99	90
Sirohi	+1·0	+22·8	—18·6	+33·5	+30·6	95	94	77	94	73
Western Division.	*—9·3*	*+9·8*	*—25·4*	*+46·4*	*+8·2*	*35*	*38*	*35*	*47*	*32*
Bikaner	—5·9	+19·9	—29·7	+63·4	+29·6	28	30	25	36	22
Jaisalmer	—23·4	+20·4	—36·6	+7·0	—37·4	4	5	5	7	7
Marwar	—10·5	+6·3	—23·4	+43·8	+4·5	53	59	55	72	50
AJMER-MERWARA.	**—1·2**	**+5·1**	**—12·1**	**+17·7**	**+7·5**	**183**	**185**	**176**	**200**	**179**

Figures in columns 3, 4 and 5 against the Southern Division and the States thereunder have been allowed to stand as in 1911.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Variation in Natural population.

Province, Natural Division and State or District.	Population, 1921.				Population, 1911.				Variation in Natural population, 1911-21.	
	Actual population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population.	Net.	Per centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJPUTANA.	**9,844,384**	**242,233**	**868,906**	**10,471,057**	**10,530,432**	**302,489**	**855,825**	**11,083,568**	**—612,511**	**—5·5**
Eastern Division.	*5,229,191*	*218,142*	*445,440*	*5,456,489*	*5,791,318*	*263,393*	*478,757*	*6,006,272*	*—549,783*	*—9·2*
Alwar	701,154	46,888	108,246	762,512	791,688	73,982	99,127	816,833	—54,321	—6·7
Bharatpur	496,437	62,593	40,152	473,996	558,785	70,812	89,140	568,113	—94,117	—16·6
Bundi	187,068	12,489	19,760	194,279	218,730	18,614	18,896	219,012	—24,733	—11·3
Dholpur	229,734	21,225	14,115	222,624	263,188	28,471	37,191	271,908	—49,284	—18·1
Jaipur	2,338,802	89,120	330,770	2,580,452	2,636,647	91,772	339,523	2,884,398	—303,946	—1·5
Jhalawar	96,182	21,527	19,522	94,177	96,271	22,112	18,591	92,750	+1,427	+1·5
Karauli	133,730	18,121	16,190	131,715	146,587	18,163	15,857	144,281	—12,566	—8·7
Kishangarh	77,734	14,602	10,942	74,074	87,191	20,848	14,084	80,427	—6,353	—7·9
Kotah	630,060	61,936	31,257	599,381	639,089	69,262	35,979	605,805	—6,424	—1·1
Lawa Estate	2,262	838	249	1,673	2,564	1,092	152	1,624	+49	+3·0
Shahpura Chiefship	48,130	7,995	1,854	41,989	47,397	8,967	1,597	40,027	+1,962	+4·9
Tonk	287,896	45,657	37,376	279,617	303,181	57,090	35,003	281,094	—1,477	—0·5
Southern Division.	*2,046,214*	*69,316*	*92,518*	*2,077,916*	*1,592,267*	*75,713*	*91,471*	*1,908,025*	*+169,891*	*+8·9*
Banswara	190,362	7,287	6,350	189,425	165,463	10,324	9,562	164,701	+24,724	+15·0
Dungarpur	189,272	10,418	4,523	183,387	159,192	10,441	8,849	157,594	+25,793	+16·4
Kushalgarh Chiefship	29,162	2,905	1,371	27,628	22,005	2,605	1,287	20,687	+6,941	+33·6
Mewar	1,380,063	26,336	80,166	1,433,893	1,293,776	39,409	78,573	1,332,940	+100,953	+7·6
Partabgarh	67,110	11,426	12,750	68,434	62,704	12,610	11,581	61,675	+6,759	+11·0
Sirohi including Abu	190,245	21,880	6,784	175,149	189,127	25,110	6,411	170,428	+4,721	+2·8
Western Division.	*2,568,979*	*67,754*	*344,548*	*2,845,869*	*2,846,847*	*94,353*	*353,406*	*3,105,595*	*—260,026*	*—8·4*
Bikaner	659,685	53,273	126,615	732,027	700,988	68,282	119,567	752,288	—19,261	—2·6
Jaisalmer	67,652	3,835	19,144	82,961	88,311	9,102	20,910	100,119	—17,158	—17·1
Marwar	1,841,642	26,676	214,915	2,029,881	2,057,553	42,665	238,500	2,253,388	—223,007	—9·9
AJMER-MERWARA.	**495,271**	**108,452**	**42,427**	**429,256**	**561,395**	**95,112**	**84,110**	**490,393**	**—61,137**	**—12·5**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Comparison with vital statistics.

Province, Natural Division and State or District.	In 1911-20 total number of		Number per mille of population of 1911 of		Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of births over deaths.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of population of 1921 compared with 1911.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		Natural population.	Actual population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJPUTANA.	**475,312**	**863,821**	**64**	**117**	**—388,509**	**—612,511**	**—686,048**
Eastern Division.	*397,902*	*706,769*	*77*	*137*	*—308,867*	*—549,783*	*—562,127*
Alwar	92,398	190,205	117	240	—97,807	—54,321	—90,534
Bharatpur	...	...	...	...	...	—94,117	—62,348
Bundi ‖	20,909	28,160	96	129	—7,251	—24,733	—31,662
Dholpur	3,150*	5,692	...	...	—2,542	—49,284	—33,454
Jaipur§	98,580	248,156	37	94	—149,576	—303,946	—297,845
Jhalawar	7,251	15,061	75	154	—7,810	+1,427	—89
Karauli	21,209	32,656	145	223	—11,447	—12,566	—12,857
Kishangarh	...	...	...	...	...	—6,353	—9,457
Kotah	119,007	132,546	186	207	—13,539	—6,424	—9,029
Lawa Estate	363	617	142	240	—254	+49	—302
Shahpura Chiefship	7,896†	9,219	...	...	—1,323	+1,962	+733
Tonk	27,139	44,457	89	147	—17,318	—1,477	—15,283
Southern Division.	*42,341*	*47,139*	*28*	*31*	*—4,798*	*+169,891*	*+153,947*
Abu	...	...	...	...	...	...	—686
Banswara ¶	22,075	18,439	133	111	+3,636	+24,724	+24,899
Dungarpur	...	...	...	...	...	+25,793	+30,080
Kushalgarh Chiefship	1,928‡	2,377	...	...	—449	+6,941	+7,157
Mewar **	11,402	19,682	9	15	—8,280	+100,953	+86,287
Partabgarh	6,936	6,641	111	106	+295	+6,759	+4,406
Sirohi	...	...	...	...	...	+3,298	+1,804
Western Division.	*35,069*	*109,913*	*45*	*139*	*—74,844*	*—260,026*	*—277,868*
Bikaner	18,044	80,337	26	114	—62,293	—19,261	—41,298
Jaisalmer	17,025	29,576	193	335	—12,551	—17,158	—20,659
Marwar	...	...	...	...	...	—223,607	—216,911
AJMER-MERWARA.	**193,490**	**238,319**	**386**	**475**	**—44,829**	**—61,137**	**—6,124**

* Figures for 5 years (1916-20) have been shown; those for other years are not available.
† Figures for 1911 are not available.
‡ Figures for 1911 and 1912 are not available.
§ Record of vital Statistics reported to be very incomplete.
‖ Available information reported to have been supplied.
¶ Figures for *Jagir* Area reported to be incomplete.
** Figures are apparently incomplete.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation by Natural Divisions classified according to density.

Province and Natural Division.	Decade.	VARIATION IN PROVINCES AND NATURAL DIVISIONS (BY STATES) WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE DECADE									
		Under 150.		150—300.		300—450.		450—600.		600—750.	
		Actual variation.	Proportional variation per cent.	Actual variation.	Proportional variation per cent.	Actual variation.	Proportional variation per cent.	Actual variation.	Proportional variation per cent.	Actual variation.	Proportional variation per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MARWARA	1881—91	+1,595,222	+27·3	+561,295	+13·8	—5,237	—0·8	..	..	..	..
	1891—01	—1,974,118	—26·5	—397,065	—8·6	—13,638	—2·1	..	..	+992	+32·2
	1901—11	+811,325	+14·8	+516,863	+12·2	—626,665	—100·0	..	..	+224	+5·5
	1911—21	—201,181	—3·2	—430,385	—10·3	..	..	..	..	—686	—16·0
RAJPUTANA	1881—91	+1,595,222	+27·3	+479,659	+13·3	—5,237	—0·8	..	..	..	..
	1891—01	—1,974,118	—26·5	—331,619	—8·1	—13,638	—2·1	..	..	+992	+32·2
	1901—11	+811,325	+14·8	+492,182	+13·1	—626,665	—100·0	..	..	+224	+5·5
	1911—21	—201,181	—3·2	—484,181	—11·4	..	..	..	..	—686	—16·0
Western Division	1881—91	+1,101,106	+46·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891—01	—882,234	—25·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1901—11	+253,157	+9·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911—21	—277,988	—9·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Division	1881—91	+433,365	+23·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891—01	—787,897	—34·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	+992	+32·2
	1901—11	+389,809	+26·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	+224	+5·5
	1911—21	+154,633	+8·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	—686	—16·0
Eastern Division	1881—91	+60,751	+3·8	+479,659	+13·3	—5,237	—0·8	..	..	..	..
	1891—01	—303,987	—18·1	—331,619	—8·1	—13,638	—2·1	..	..	..	..
	1901—11	+168,359	+12·3	+492,182	+13·1	—626,665	—100·0	..	..	..	..
	1911—21	—77,946	—5·1	—484,181	—11·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
AJMER-MERWARA	1881—91	..	..	+81,636	+17·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891—01	..	..	—65,446	—12·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1901—11	..	..	+24,683	+5·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911—21	..	..	—6,124	—1·2	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Persons per house and houses per square mile.

Province, Natural Division and State or District.	Average number of persons per house.					Average number of houses per square mile.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.	**4·32**	**4·21**	**5·05**	**5·47**	**4·89**	**18·2**	**19·4**	**15·5**	**17·7**	**16·4**
RAJPUTANA.	**4·33**	**4·22**	**5·09**	**5·47**	**4·82**	**17·6**	**18·9**	**15·0**	**17·2**	**16·3**
Eastern Division.	*4·32*	*4·33*	*5·96*	*6·11*	*5·12*	*33·9*	*37·5*	*27·1*	*29·4*	*32·2*
Alwar	4·43	4·49	6·41	5·63	6·74	50·4	56·2	41·1	43·4	32·3
Bharatpur	4·20	4·16	6·64	7·32	7·33	59·6	67·7	47·6	44·1	44·5
Bundi	4·23	4·20	4·77	5·67	4·21	19·9	22·9	16·2	23·5	27·8
Dholpur	4·46	4·64	4·72	4·84	5·16	44·6	49·1	49·7	52·2	41·9
Jaipur	4·36	4·41	6·71	7·25	4·99	34·4	38·4	25·4	24·9	32·5
Jhalawar	4·17	4·05	5·16	5·62	5·40	28·5	29·3	21·6	33·1	34·4
Karauli	4·08	4·07	4·85	4·49	5·73	26·4	29·0	26·0	28·1	20·9
Kishangarh	4·80	4·09	4·07	6·58	4·52	18·9	24·9	26·0	22·2	29·1
Kotah	4·24	4·07	4·67	4·93	3·96	26·1	27·6	20·5	25·7	31·4
Lawa Estate	4·02	3·96	5·54	6·82	4·54	29·6	34·1	25·4	25·9	31·1
Shahpura Chiefship	4·38	4·20	3·98	4·66	4·77	27·2	27·9	26·5	33·7	26·8
Tonk	4·20	4·24	5·25	4·52	4·60	26·9	28·0	20·4	33·0	28·8
Southern Division.	*4·21*	*4·07*	*3·85*	*4·49*	*4·33*	*23·0*	*24·5*	*20·5*	*26·5*	*23·7*
Abu†	3·60	..	..	..	..	166·5	..	..	..	..
Banswara	4·76	4·39	5·65	3·91	2·90	24·9	23·4	16·4	24·5	22·3
Dungarpur	4·53	4·18	3·58	4·34	4·44	28·9	28·3	19·3	15·7	13·5
Kushalgarh Chiefship	5·09	4·75	4·41	..	..	16·9	13·6	10·8	..	..
Mewar	4·23	3·92	3·71	4·61	4·45	25·6	25·3	21·8	29·4	25·7
Partabgarh	4·35	3·90	3·52	4·15	4·26	17·6	18·2	16·7	23·9	21·0
Sirohi	4·16	4·08*	3·90*	4·38*	4·68*	22·9	23·6*	20·2*	22·0*	15·5*
Western Division.	*4·36*	*4·43*	*4·46*	*5·23*	*5·55*	*7·5*	*5·5*	*7·8*	*8·2*	*7·0*
Bikaner	4·54	4·59	5·02	6·13	4·73	6·2	6·6	5·0	5·8	4·6
Jaisalmer	3·84	4·22	4·13	4·58	4·12	1·1	1·3	1·1	1·6	1·6
Marwar	4·32	4·46	4·32	5·02	4·53	12·2	12·2	12·8	14·4	11·1
AJMER-MERWARA.	**4·22**	**4·08**	**4·44**	**5·34**	**7·19**	**43·2**	**45·3**	**39·6**	**37·5**	**23·7**

* Inclusive Mt. Abu.
† Area leased during the present decade and formed into a separate unit.

CHAPTER II.

The Population of Cities, Towns and Villages.

1. The following tables exhibit statistics on which discussion in this Chapter is based :— Data for discussion.

Imperial Table I (Part II of this report) shows the general distribution of the population over urban and rural areas ; Table III shows its distribution over towns and villages, classified according to the size of their respective populations ; Table IV, the grouping of towns by classes and the variations in their populations since 1881 ; and Table V, the distribution of towns by States or Districts and by religion.

The Subsidiary Tables at the end of this chapter illustrate :—

(*i*) The distribution of population between towns and villages.

(*ii*) The number per mille of the total population and of each main religion, who live in towns.

(*iii*) The classification of towns by population and the per centage of variation and proportion of sexes in each class.

(*iv*) The density, per centage of variation, population of sexes in cities and principal towns.

2. The places treated as towns consist of three classes, *viz.*, Municipalities, together with Civil Lines, if any, not actually included within Municipal limits, Cantonments and other places which were treated as towns for census purposes. In deciding the places, which were to be included in the last category, their importance as centres of trade, their historic associations, the character of their population and the relative density of dwelling houses were taken into consideration. The definition of a town was virtually the same as in 1911, only those clusters of houses which had a population of not less than 5,000 were to be treated as towns according to the definition given in the Imperial Census Code, but the numerical limit had to be relaxed in Rajputana so as to include certain places having urban characteristics. Suburbs have this time been included in their principal towns. Definition of town.

3. The statement on the margin shows variations in the number of towns from one census to another in the Provinces. Number of towns.

Provinces and Natural Divisions.	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5
Rajputana	*142*	*133*	*128*	*124*
Eastern Division . . .	77½	72½	69½	70
Southern Division . . .	25	25	22	18
Western Division . . .	39½	35½	36½	36
TOTAL .	142	133	128	124
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	*5*	*5*	*4*	*4*
GRAND TOTAL . .	**147**	**138**	**132**	**128**

Rajputana—(*Natural Divisions*). It would appear that there has been a steady increase in the number of towns in every decade in the Province, though the position of some of them has been changing from one class to another in each successive decade. As stated by Mr. Kealy, in his report of 1911, the Provincial Superintendent has very little *data* to go on to aid him in his decision and, as a result, he is compelled generally to admit all places treated as towns in the previous censuses. He has, moreover, to add to the list such other places as are recommended by the Darbars concerned.

Of the 142 towns registered in this census, the 27 detailed in the margin have been added anew since 1901 and the remaining 115 have continued on the list for the last thirty years. Again, of these 115, 81 have been changing their classes

*1901	11
1911	6
1921	10
Total .	27

* Exclusive of Jodhpur suburbs since absorbed by the parent city (1921).

decade to decade and the 34 named below have remained within the class now assigned to them :—

Class.	*State*	*Town.*
Class I. Over 100,000	. Jaipur	. Jaipur.
Class II. 50,000 to 100,000	. Bikaner	. Bikaner.
	Marwar	. Jodhpur.
Class III. 20,000 to 50,000	. Kotah	. Kotah.
	Mewar	. Udaipur.
	Tonk	. Tonk.
Class IV. 10,000 to 20,000	. Bharatpur	. Dig.
	Bikaner	. Churu and Ratangarh.
	Jaipur	. Fatehpur, Jhunjhunu, Nawalgarh and Ramgarh.
	Marwar	. Bali and Nagaur.
Class V. 5,000 to 10,000	. Alwar	. Tijara.
	Banswara	. Banswara.
	Bharatpur	. Bayana
	Bikaner	. Reni.
	Dholpur	. Rajakhera.
	Jaipur	. Bissau, Chirawa, Daosa, Gangapur, Khetri, Kotputli, Lalsot, Malpura, Sri Madhopur and Surajgarh.
	Marwar	. Jalor and Pipar.
	Mewar	. Nathdwara.
	Sirohi	. Sirohi.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The only change that took place in the Province, was the addition of Deoli Cantonment in 1911.

New towns.

4. The places which have been classed as towns, for the first time are named in the margin. Of these, Bhadra, Dungargarh and Sapotra have been treated as towns on account of their having Municipalities ; Bidasar and Rajaldesar, owing to their urban characteristics ; and Lakheri, Mandrail, Makrana and Keshoraipatan being centres of trade. Amber has been admitted as it is the ancient capital of the State and has historical associations attached to it.

State.	Town.
Bikaner . . .	Bhadra.
	Bidasar.
	Dungargarh.
	Rajaldesar.
Bundi . . .	Keshoraipatan.
	Lakheri.
Jaipur . . .	Amber.
Karauli . . .	Mandrail.
	Sapotra.
Marwar . . .	Makrana.

Number of Towns in Natural Divisions.

5. *Eastern Division.*—The Eastern Division comprising 12 States (including one Chiefship and one Estate) has the largest number of towns in it. The statement in the margin shows the number of towns in each unit in this census as compared with that in the previous censuses. In the States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Kishangarh, Jhalawar and Kotah and in the Shahpura Chiefship, the number has remained stationary throughout. Of the remaining 6, Bundi and Karauli, had each two added to their roll in the decade, the addition of one to Jaipur has been explained in the preceding paragraph. Sironj, Pirawa and Chhabra belonging to Tonk were transferred in 1911 from the Central India Agency and brought on the list of this Province, thus raising the number from 2 to 5. Dholpur alone lost one in 1901 by the absorption of Damanpur in the City. Lawa has no town.

State.	Number of towns in			
	1921	1911	1901	1891
1. Alwar . . .	7	7	7	7
2. Bharatpur . .	7	7	7	7
3. Bundi . . .	4	2	2	2
4. Dholpur . . .	3	3	3	4
5. Jaipur . . .	38½	37½	37½	37
6. Jhalawar . . .	2	2	2	2
7. Karauli . . .	3	1	1	1
8. Kishangarh . .	3	3	3	3
9. Kotah . . .	4	4	4	4
10. Lawa (Estate) . .	...	..	...	...
11. Shahpura (Chiefship)	1	1	1	1
12. Tonk . . .	5	5	2	2
Total .	77½	72½	69½	70

Western Division.—Next comes the Western Division with 39 towns and a half. This division comprises three States of which Marwar occupies the first position and Jaisalmer the last, with one town, the Capital of the State. The increase of four towns in Bikaner is only recent. The addition of Makrana shown in paragraph 4 has been counteracted by merging into the Jodhpur City, of its suburbs, which used hitherto to be treated as a separate town.

State.	Number of towns in			
	1921	1911	1901	1891
1. Bikaner . .	13	9	9	9
2. Jaisalmer . .	1	1	1	1
3. Marwar . .	25½	25½	26½	26
Total .	39½	35½	36½	36

Southern Division.—This Division is composed of 5 States, one Chiefship and a District under British Administration. Mewar stands first in respect of the number of towns which has remained steady throughout. Next comes Sirohi with four. It had only one town in 1891, the number in the following decade jumped up to five. The drop of one, this time, is due to the exclusion of Abu on account of the area covered by it, with some addition, having been leased by the State to the British Government: it is now treated as a separate unit. Kushalgarh, Partabgarh and Banswara, like Mewar, have retained their original strength.

State.	Number of towns in			
	1921	1911	1901	1891
1. Abu	1	...	...	...
2. Banswara	1	1	1	1
3. Dungarpur	3	3	1	1
4. Kushalgarh	1	1	...	...
5. Mewar	14	14	14	14
6. Partabgarh	1	1	1	1
7. Sirohi	4	5	5	1
Total	25	25	22	18

The Urban population.

6. Columns 5—9 of the Subsidiary Table III, attached to this chapter give the variation per cent. between the population of towns in one census and of the same places in the succeeding censuses (irrespective of any of them having changed its Class or fallen from the category of towns in any decade). These variations are exhibited in the margin. Rajputana shows an increase in the 1881-91 decade and a gradual decline thereafter. The net decrease between 1881—1921 is 11·1, which indicates that a number of places, classed as towns in 1881, have lost their urban character. Ajmer-Merwara has, on the contrary, been showing an upward tendency throughout. The considerable rise of variation in the decade may, as already explained, be ascribed to the Urs Fair, the effect of which on the Urban population has been dealt with in paragraph 9 *infra*, but the figures in column 6 are a sure index of the growth of urban population. General.

Province.	1911-21	1901-11	1891-1901	1881-91	1881-1921
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajputana	—5·1	—6·7	—8·5	+13·5	—11·1
Ajmer-Merwara	+17·3	+7·9	+5·6	+28·9	+75·2

The figures in column 10 of the Subsidiary Table are the result of the comparison of the total population of each class in 1921, with the total of the same class in 1881, and show a deficit of 5 per cent. in Rajputana and a rise of 79 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara.

7. *Rajputana.*—The population of towns varies from 120,207 in the largest (Jaipur City) to 857 in the smallest (Kotra—Mewar). The average population per town is 9,279. Size of towns.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The largest population is in Ajmer, *viz.*, 113,512 and the smallest in the Deoli Cantonment 3,474, while the average per town is 32,939.

8. The proportion of females to every one thousand males residing in towns (*vide* Subsidiary Table III) is 922 in Rajputana and 720 in Ajmer-Merwara. The corresponding figures for the total population (including rural and urban) are 899 and 837, respectively. The comparatively low proportion of females in Ajmer-Merwara, is partly due to the presence, in a comparatively small population, of the two cantonments of Nasirabad and Deoli, wherein a larger number of European soldiers are unmarried and most of the Indian soldiers reside singly. It may further be attributed to the fact that the Railway headquarters and workshops, etc., in the Ajmer City and the textile industries in the town of Beawar, employ a large number of immigrants, some of whom probably leave their women-folk behind. To these may be added the large influx of pilgrims into the Ajmer City on the occasion of the Urs Fair, most of whom were males. Sex proportion.

The figures of cities, given in column 4 of Subsidiary Table IV and reproduced on the margin for facility of reference, show that the proportion of females varies little from town to town except in 3, *viz.*, Bharatpur (738), Tonk (1,012) and Ajmer (679). The causes of these large variations will be dealt with in their appropriate places.

1. Alwar	910	7. Jodhpur	849
2. Bharatpur	738	8. Kotah	888
3. Bikaner	891	9. Tonk	1,012
4. Bundi	969	10. Udaipur	899
5. Dholpur	902	11. Ajmer	679
6. Jaipur	867		

Distribution of Urban population by Religion.

9. Taking the two provinces combined, 143 persons out of every 1,000 live in towns and cities. The figures of each of the main religions, abstracted from Subsidiary Table II, are given in the margin. The proportion of Christians living in towns as compared with villages is the highest, being 749 per mille. It is 587 per mille in Rajputana and 893 in Ajmer-Merwara, the higher proportion in the latter being due to the presence of the British troops at Nasirabad and the employment of Christians in large numbers in Railway Administration at Ajmer. In Rajputana they mostly reside at Abu, and at Kharari (Sirohi), Jodhpur, Bikaner, etc., the former being the seat of the Local Administration, as well as a Sanitarium for the British soldiers, and the latter having Railway colonies or Workshops. After Christians, Musalmans show a great inclination to live in towns. Their proportion is 384 in the provinces together, 355 in Rajputana and 639 in Ajmer-Merwara. As compared with others Musalmans take more readily to industrial pursuits and businesses of sorts than to agriculture. Their ratio in Ajmer is particularly high, owing to the existence of the Dargah of Khwaja Sahib, which supports a large number of attendants, hangers-on, pilgrims, menials and the like and partly to the number of Musalmans employed in the railway workshops. To the 639, the Urs Fair has contributed about 116 per mille.

All religions	143
Animist	16
Christian	749
Hindu	116
Jain	284
Musalman	384
Sikh	58

Like Musalmans, Jains also take readily to pursuits other than agriculture and are mostly money-lenders, cloth merchants, etc. Hindus are mostly agriculturists and consequently their proportion is lower in towns. The Animists are hilly people and naturally averse to living in towns. Their proportion is therefore the lowest. The proportion of Sikhs in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara together, is as low as 58, but it leaps to 986 in Ajmer-Merwara, taken separately. This is due to their presence in large numbers in the Ajmer City, where they are employed in railway workshops and other various offices.

Province and Division.	Number of towns.	Proportion to All Religions.
Rajputana	*142*	*134*
Western Division	39½	158
Southern „	25	78
Eastern „	77½	144

Natural Divisions.—Looking at the figures of the Natural Divisions, the proportion of urban population of all religions, is as high as 158 per mille in the Western Division, against the provincial average of 134. The Southern Division has the lowest number of towns and consequently shows the smallest figure of 78.

The Eastern Division contains the largest number of towns but gives a proportion of 144, which is lower than that in the Western Division, the reason being that most of the towns in the former division belong to a lower class than in the latter. The statement on the margin gives two sets of figures by Natural Divisions : one giving relation per mille which, each religion in the urban area alone, bears to its respective total strength and the other which each does to total (rural and urban) population. The contrast is most marked in the case of Christians on the one hand and the Hindus on the other. The proportions in the two sets in the case of the former are 808 and ·3 respectively in the Western Division, while in the case of the latter on the contrary—129 and 847. Musalmans and Jains follow suit with Christians. This is a clear index of the proclivity of each religion living in urban or rural area.

Natural Division.	(Chapter II.) Number per mille of population who live in towns and who are—				(Chapter IV.) Number per mille of the total population who are—			
	Hindu.	Jain.	Musalman.	Christian.	Hindu.	Jain.	Musalman.	Christian.
Rajputana.								
Western	129	316	343	808	847	50	96	·3
Southern	70	175	476	846	693	45	36	·5
Eastern	116	233	344	443	874	12	111	·6

10. In dealing with the distribution of urban population, it is interesting to compare the composition of the population of towns by religion. The figures given in the margin have been abstracted from Subsidiary Table IV, (Chapter IV). The average town of Rajputana contains 69 Hindus, 24 Musalmans, 6 Jains and 1 belonging to other religions, in every hundred of the population. In other words Jains and Hindus combined contribute three-fourths towards the urban population, and Musalmans almost the rest. Composition of Urban population.

Provinces and Natural Divisions.	Number per 10,000 who live in towns and who are—					
	Animist	Hindu.	Jain.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.
Rajputana .	*58*	*6,885*	*595*	*2,424*	*23*	*15*
Eastern Division .	6	7,019	293	2,650	18	14
Southern „ .	443	6,280	1,017	2,190	54	16
Western „ .	5	6,875	992	2,094	16	18
Ajmer-Merwara .	*8*	*5,247*	*380*	*3,951*	*300*	*114*

Looking at the composition of Natural Divisions by religion, it is apparent that the Hindus exceed the provincial average in the Eastern Division and fall below it in the Southern. Jains go far beyond their provincial average both in Southern and Western Divisions—while in the Eastern their proportion falls as low as half the provincial average. In the case of Musalmans their proportion in the Eastern Division over-runs the provincial proportion and falls short in the other Divisions. The proportion of Christians and Animists in the Southern Division is the highest among the divisions and the province as a whole.

11. *Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.*—The marginal figures abstracted from Subsidiary Table IV, (Chapter II), show that in the two provinces combined, the population is the thickest in Jaipur and the thinnest in Abu. The density of none of the towns or cities other than Jaipur, Jodhpur, Dungarpur, Alwar, Bikaner and Jhalrapatan Chaoni, runs beyond four digits. The area of the remaining towns is generally not known. Density of population in Towns.

Cities and towns.	Density per square mile.
1. Jaipur . . .	40,069
2. Jodhpur . .	27,215
3. Dungarpur . .	18,318
4. Alwar . . .	15,761
5. Bikaner . . .	13,882
6. Jhalrapatan Chaoni .	11,094
7. Kushalgarh . .	9,103
8. Kekri . . .	8,140
9. Beawar . . .	7,986
10. Kotah . . .	7,549
11. Ajmer . . .	6,677
12. Karauli . . .	6,526
13. Bharatpur . .	4,785
14. Kishangarh . .	4,726
15. Dholpur . . .	3,058
16. Bundi . . .	2,301
17. Nasirabad . .	2,285
18. Tonk . . .	1,898
19. Partabgarh . .	1,530
20. Abu . . .	468

Rajputana—The density in cities ranges from 1,898 to over 40,000 per square mile, while in selected towns, which are also the capitals of the States, after which they are named, it varies from 1,500 to over 18,000. Reliable figures of area are not available except for the largest towns. It is, therefore, impracticable to form an estimate of the density of population, which might give an approximate idea of actual congestion in an ordinary town.

Ajmer-Merwara.—In Ajmer-Merwara the range of density lies between 2,000 and 8,000.

12. In the absence of vital statistics no discussion, however elaborate, can be effective and interesting, in tracing the growth or decline of the population, *de facto*. Another factor of equal importance in carrying on the discussion further, is that of migration. Unhappily, statistics for neither of these are available for any of the towns excepting some of the cities of Rajputana and their want makes the task of tracing the causes of variations, with any degree of accuracy, an impracticability. Remarks in respect of variations of considerable magnitude will, therefore, have to be confined to the inferences, drawn from the study and analysis of the figures given in Imperial Tables IV and V. Of the places classed as towns in 1911, those showing an increase of 20 per cent. or more are noted on the margin. Of these Bikaner, Suratgarh and Sagwara are progressive towns and have shown an increase in their population in every decade, while the rest a decrease only in 1901—1911, which was apparently due to plague. The increase in the present decade may be explained partly by the fact, that people who had left during plague returned home afterwards and partly to natural growth. Recent growth of population in towns. Rajputana.

Bharatpur .	Bhusawar .	23 per cent.
Bikaner . .	Bikaner . .	24 „ „
„ . .	Suratgarh .	28 „ „
Dungarpur .	Sagwara .	23 „ „
Jaipur . .	Dausa . .	28 „ „
„ . .	Manoharpur .	75 „ „
„ . .	Shahpura .	24 „ „
Marwar . .	Sadri . .	27 „ „
Mewar . .	Nathdwara .	57 „ „
Tonk . .	Nimbahera .	20 „ „

Alwar	Bahror	22	per cent.
"	Govindgarh	22	" "
"	Rajgarh	24	" "
Jaipur	Baswa	22	" "
"	Naraina	28	" "
"	Samod	24	" "
"	Sawai Madhopur	33	" "
"	Toda Bhim	28	" "
Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	30	" "
Kishangarh	Rupnagar	27	" "
Marwar	Balotra	26	" "
"	Didwana	33	" "
"	Jaitaran	27	" "
"	Nagaur	21	" "
"	Pachbhadra	24	" "
"	Pali	22	" "
"	Pokaran	24	" "
Mewar	Kherwara	21	" "

The marginally noted towns display a decrease of 20 per cent. or over in their respective populations. Kherwara is a Military Station in Mewar. Its decrease is perhaps due to the movement of troops, stationed there. The fall in the rest of the towns is more or less in line with the general decrease in the States to which they respectively belong. The attack of influenza was very severe in this decade and its effects are self-evident.

Distribution and growth of population in towns classified according to size.

13. The number of towns falling in each class (see Imperial Table IV) is compared in the margin with the corresponding figures of previous censuses. Jaipur is the only place which can feel proud of retaining its position in the first class. There were four towns in the second class in 1891, *viz.*, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Jodhpur. Of these, Bharatpur lost its position in 1901 and Alwar followed suit in the next decade. Neither of them has since regained its lost position nor is there any likelihood of their doing so in the near future. Bikaner and Jodhpur have remained in this class throughout. The third class was composed of six towns in 1891, *viz.*, Bundi, Jhalrapatan (Chaoni), Karauli, Kotah, Tonk and Udaipur (Mewar). The number remained the same in 1921, though the towns were different from those of 1891. Bundi, Jhalrapatan (Chaoni) and Karauli lost their position and went to a lower class and were replaced by Alwar and Bharatpur from the higher class and Sikar from the lower. There have been numerous variations in the number of towns in the next three classes with the result of a net gain of 16 since 1891. The changes mainly represent the rise and fall in the population in each successive decade and consequent interchange from one class to another.

Class.	Size.	Rajputana.				Ajmer-Merwara.			
		1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
I	100,000 and over	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
II	50,000—100,000	2	2	3	4	...	1	1	1
III	20,000— 50,000	6	7	6	6	1	2	2	2
IV	10,000— 20,000	19	24	25	30	1	...	...	...
V	5,000— 10,000	58	59	63	81	1	2	1	1
VI	2,000— 5,000	52	39	29	2	1	...	...	...
VII	Under 2,000	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	142	133	128	124	5	5	4	4

Note—Exclusive of cities there are only four classes of towns in the Imperial Table, but to bring them all within the purview of this discussion, the former have been amalgamated with the latter and the two together split up into seven classes.

The marginal table shows what substantial changes have taken place in these classes and how the present number shows the increase of 16. The figures given represent only such places, as have either evolved out of the category of villages or have merged into it.

Class.	Size.	1921.		1911.		1901.	
		Number included.	Number excluded.	Number included.	Number excluded.	Number included.	Number excluded.
IV	10,000—20,000	...	...	1	...	1	...
V	5,000—10,000	4	...	1	1	4	7
VI	2,000— 5,000	5	...	4	...	4	...
	Total	9	...	6	1	9	7

There was no town in the VII class in 1891. Four have since been placed in it. Kotra being a cantonment was treated as a town for the first time in 1901 and still continues as such. Sapotra (Karauli) has been newly added this time, and Pachbhadra (Marwar) and Kherwara (Mewar) have come down from a higher class.

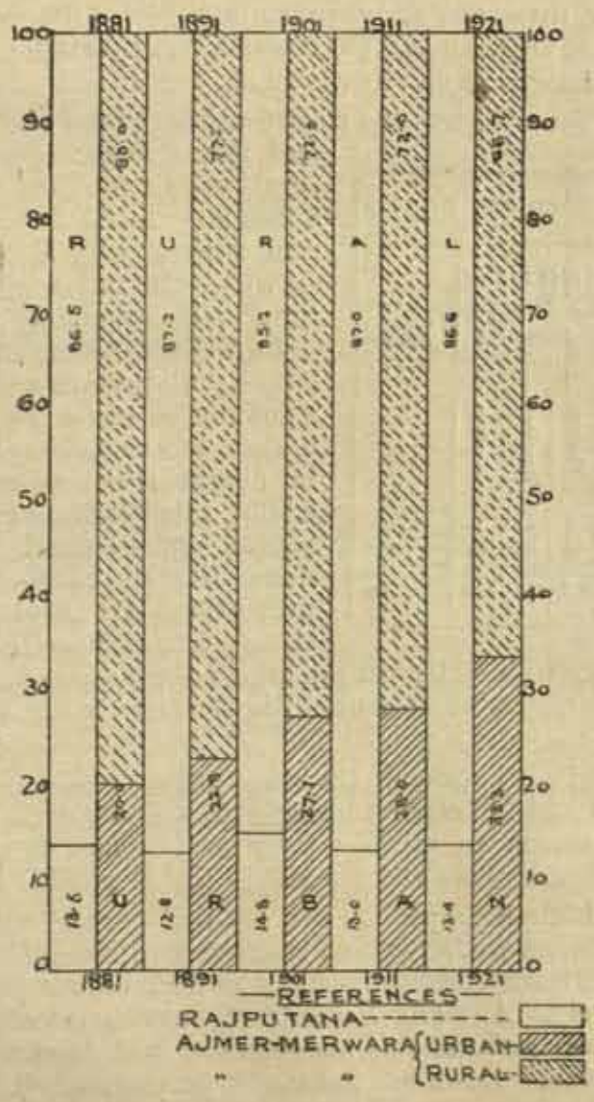
14. The marginal statement and the diagram below it, show the distribution of population between urban and rural areas, as compared with the last census. It will be noticed that Rajputana presents steady rise neither in the urban nor in the rural figures. The only temporary jump was in 1901 when the former gained 2 per cent. The present decade brings the proportion exactly to the same level as in 1881. Ajmer-Merwara, on the contrary, shows a steady rise in the urban population, and if the figures of the actual urban population of the present decade are compared with those of 1881, the result would be a net gain of 68·1 per cent. in favour of 1921.

Distribution of population between Towns and Villages.

Proportion per cent. of total population enumerated in Urban and Rural Districts respectively at each census, 1881 to 1921.

Years.	Population as constituted at each Census.			Proportion per cent. to total population of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.	
	Total.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rajputana.			
1881 .	10,102,105	1,361,430	8,740,675	13·5	86·5
1891 .	12,171,749	1,571,413	10,600,336	12·8	87·2
1901 .	9,853,366	1,459,106	8,394,260	14·8	85·2
1911 .	10,530,432	1,373,260	9,157,172	13·0	87·0
1921 .	9,844,384	1,317,642	8,526,742	13·4	86·6
		Ajmer-Merwara.			
1881 .	460,722	92,003	368,719	20·0	80·0
1891 .	542,358	123,915	418,443	22·8	77·2
1901 .	476,912	129,411	347,501	27·1	72·9
1911 .	501,395	140,394	361,001	28·0	72·0
1921 .	495,371	164,697	330,674	33·3	66·7

VARIATION PER CENT IN THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES SINCE 1881



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Distribution of population between States and Districts and Natural Divisions.

15. The diagram on the opposite page illustrates the proportion per cent. of the population of the Provinces, Natural Divisions, and States and Districts, living in urban and rural areas and the distribution of the urban population according to the classification of towns.

The Rural Population.

Definition of Village.

16. The definition of 'village' was :—

"*Village* denotes the area demarcated for revenue purposes as a *Mauza*, provided that, where such a village or part of a village forms part of the area of a town, such village or such part of a village will be included in the town, remaining part, if any, being treated for census purposes as a village."

"*Village* includes all the hamlets situated within the area of a Revenue *Mauza*."

"Forest tracts, not included within the boundaries of a Revenue *Mauza*, will be entered as separate villages, the boundaries being those recognised by the Forest Department."

Variation in the number of Villages.

Year.	Actual number.		Variation.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1881	29,913	739	—	—
1891	31,023	741	+1,110	+2
1901	30,609	740	— 414	—1
1911	32,271	743	+1,662	+3
1921	32,412	746	+ 141	+3

17. The marginal table shows the variations in the number of villages since 1881. Towns and Cities having been separately dealt with, have been excluded.

The village presents a well-recognised unit in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. The variation in the number of villages, is not due to any misconception, connected with the application of the definition. Some of the main reasons for variations in the number of villages, as compared with 1911, may be said to be (1) desertion or re-inhabitation of villages, (2) inclusion of hamlets in parent villages and (3) declaration of certain hamlets as Revenue *Mauzas*, on re-settlement or on other grounds.

Villages classified according to Population.

18. Imperial Table I gives the classification of total population into Urban and Rural areas. The classification of rural population has been worked out in Subsidiary Table I to this Chapter. A comparative table is given in the margin, showing the number per mille of the rural population, falling in each class.

Class.	Number per mille.				
	Rajputana.				Ajmer-Merwara.
	Province.	*Natural Divisions.* Eastern.	Southern.	Western.	
I. 5,000 and over	1	1	—	—	—
II. 2,000 to 5,000	79	85	52	89	198
III. 500 to 2,000	393	399	324	442	433
IV. Under 500	527	515	624	469	369

Rajputana.—More than half the rural people in Rajputana reside in villages, with a population under 500, nearly two-fifths in those 500 to 2,000 and about one-twelfth in decent sized villages, with 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants. Similar proportions prevail in the Eastern and Western Divisions, though in the latter, the actual proportions are slightly different from those in the Eastern. In the Southern Division nearly five-eighths live in the lowest class, about one-third in the next upper and approximately one-twentieth in the class with a population of two to five thousand.

Natural Divisions.—Among Divisions taken as a whole, Western takes the lead in the II and III classes, but goes to the bottom in the IV. Eastern Division stands second in all the three classes and Southern occupies the first place in the lowest class and the last in the II and III classes.

States.—The highest proportion per mille of persons residing in the second class villages, is found in Jaipur and the lowest in Karauli. In the third class Lawa Estate shows the highest proportion while Jaisalmer the lowest, being 805 and 209 respectively. Abu and Kushalgarh have their entire rural population in the lowest class and had this not been the case, Jaisalmer would have had the foremost position. Lawa has the lowest proportion, *viz.*, 195.

PROPORTION PER CENT.

-OF THE POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES-

-NATURAL DIVISIONS AND STATES OR DISTRICT-

-LIVING IN URBAN AREAS (1) OF OVER 20,000 INHABITANTS-

—(2) OF 10,000 AND UNDER 20,000 INHABITANTS—

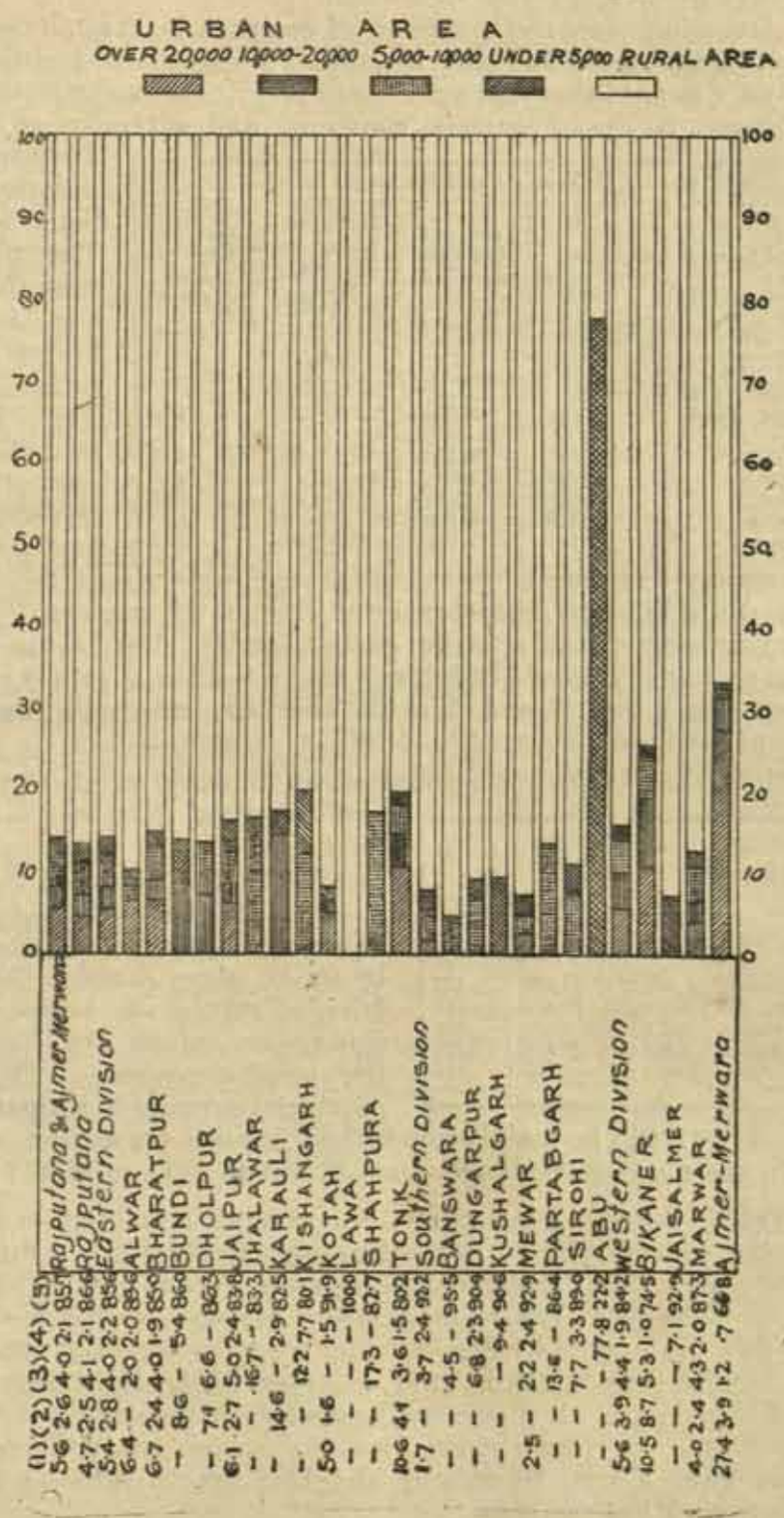
—(3) OF 5,000 AND UNDER 10,000 INHABITANTS—

—(4) OF UNDER 5,000 INHABITANTS AND (5)—

—IN RURAL AREAS—

—NOTE-THE ACTUAL PROPORTIONS IN THESE FIVE—

—CLASSES OF AREAS ARE SHOWN BELOW THE DIAGRAM—



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
56	2·6	4·0	2·1	85·4	RAJPUTANA & AJMER-MERWARA
4·7	2·5	4·1	2·1	86·6	RAJPUTANA
5·4	2·8	4·0	2·2	85·6	EASTERN DIVISION
6·4	—	2·0	2·0	89·6	ALWAR
6·7	2·4	4·0	1·9	85·0	BHARATPUR
—	8·6	—	5·4	86·0	BUNDI
—	—	7·1	6·6	86·3	DHOLPUR
6·1	2·7	5·0	2·4	83·8	JAIPUR
—	—	16·7	—	83·3	JHALAWAR
—	14·6	—	2·9	82·5	KARAULI
—	—	12·2	7·7	80·1	KISHANGARH
5·0	1·6	—	1·5	91·9	KOTAH
—	—	—	—	100·0	LAWA
—	—	17·3	—	82·7	SHAHPURA
10·6	4·1	3·6	1·5	80·2	TONK
1·7	—	3·7	2·4	92·2	SOUTHERN DIVISION
—	—	4·5	—	95·5	BANSWARA
—	—	6·8	2·3	90·9	DUNGARPUR
—	—	—	9·4	90·6	KUSHALGARH
2·5	—	2·2	2·4	92·9	MEWAR
—	—	13·6	—	86·4	PARTABGARH
—	—	7·7	3·3	89·0	SIROHI
—	—	—	7·8	22·2	ABU
5·6	3·9	4·4	1·9	84·2	WESTERN DIVISION
10·5	8·7	5·3	1·0	74·5	BIKANER
—	—	—	7·1	92·9	JAISALMER
4·0	2·4	4·3	2·0	87·3	MARWAR
27·4	3·9	1·2	·7	66·8	AJMER-MERWARA

A village with a population of just over 5,000 and a shade of urbanity attached to it, can justly claim to be classed as a town. It is rather a matter of chance than reason, that Bandikui which comes within the elastic definition of a town, escaped admission into that category. It is difficult indeed to assign any definite reason why in some States people should collect in the larger type of villages more than in others, though it is easy to understand that in the Jungly and Hilly States, like those in the Southern Division, they cannot do so.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Ajmer-Merwara shows a large proportion of population in the class of villages having 500 to 2,000 population. The rest of the population is distributed in the second and fourth classes approximately in the proportion of $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ respectively.

Mean distance between Villages (Towns included).

19. Assuming, for the purposes of comparison, that all the home-steads in such a village were brought together to one place and that throughout the Provinces each village represented one point, the mean distance between such villages in the Provinces combined and severally in each Natural Division in Rajputana would be as noted on the margin. The provincial figures for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara are 2·15 and 2·03 miles respectively. The figures in columns 3, 4 and 5 show that of all the Divisions in Rajputana, the Southern is the most thickly studded and the Western the thinnest. This latter tract is ill-watered and mostly unproductive and a large portion thereof lies in the desert. The precarious nature of the cultivation and the fact that the supply of water in the wells is constantly failing and turning brackish, stands in the way of the formation of villages.

Statement showing the mean distance between the villages.

Province and Natural Division.	Area in square miles.	Number of inhabited villages and towns.	Number of villages in 100 square miles (calculated).	Mean distance in miles (calculated).
1	2	3	4	5
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.	*131,698*	*33,305*	*25*	*2·15*
Rajputana . .	*128,987*	*32,554*	*25*	*2·15*
Southern Division .	18,999	10,541	55	1·45
Eastern Division . .	35,548	15,226½	42	1·66
Western Division .	74,340	6,786½	9	3·58
Ajmer-Merwara . .	*2,711*	*751*	*28*	*2·03*

Average population per Village in different Natural Divisions.

20. The figures in the last column of the statement on the margin have, for easy reference, been abstracted from the Subsidiary Table I and show the average population per village in the Provinces and Natural Divisions. Ajmer-Merwara shows the highest (443), and is followed by the Western Division (321). Southern Division stands the lowest on the list in this respect, whilst the Eastern occupies the middle position. The fall in the provincial average of Rajputana from 285 (1911) to 272 (1921) is mainly due to loss in the population and partly to increase in the number of villages from 32,271 in 1911 to 32,412 in 1921.

Province and Natural Division.	Population.	Number of villages.	Average population per village.
1. *Ajmer-Merwara* .	*330,574*	*746*	*443*
2. *Rajputana* . .	*8,526,742*	*32,412*	*272*
3. Eastern Division .	4,476,027	15,149	295
4. Southern Division .	1,887,018	10,516	179
5. Western Division .	2,163,697	6,747	321

Average population per Village by States and Districts.

21. Taking the States separately, the average is the highest in Sirohi, *viz.*, 409 and the lowest, *viz.*, 94 in the Kushalgarh Chiefship. But if the States where Bhil population is prominent, be omitted, Marwar with 391 would replace Sirohi, and Jaisalmer (129) Kushalgarh. Marwar was first in 1911. Its place has now been taken by Sirohi, which was fourth at that time. Shahpura Chiefship which was ninth in 1911, has risen to the third place. Excepting Lawa and Partabgarh, which occupy the same position as they did in 1911, all the other States have gone down, some by one or two steps and others by more than two. Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur, in spite of their greatest density, have each lost two steps.

Average area per Village.

22. The total area of the Provinces combined and severally divided by the total number of inhabited villages (including towns) gives an average of about 4 square miles per village. But this is not the area exclusively under village sites. It is the area constituting a Revenue Village.

Cities.

23. The population of Cities including Suburbs, wherever such exist, and per centage of variation (1911-21) are shown on the margin. There were 9 cities in the two provinces in 1911. Dholpur and Bundi have been added to the list this time. General.

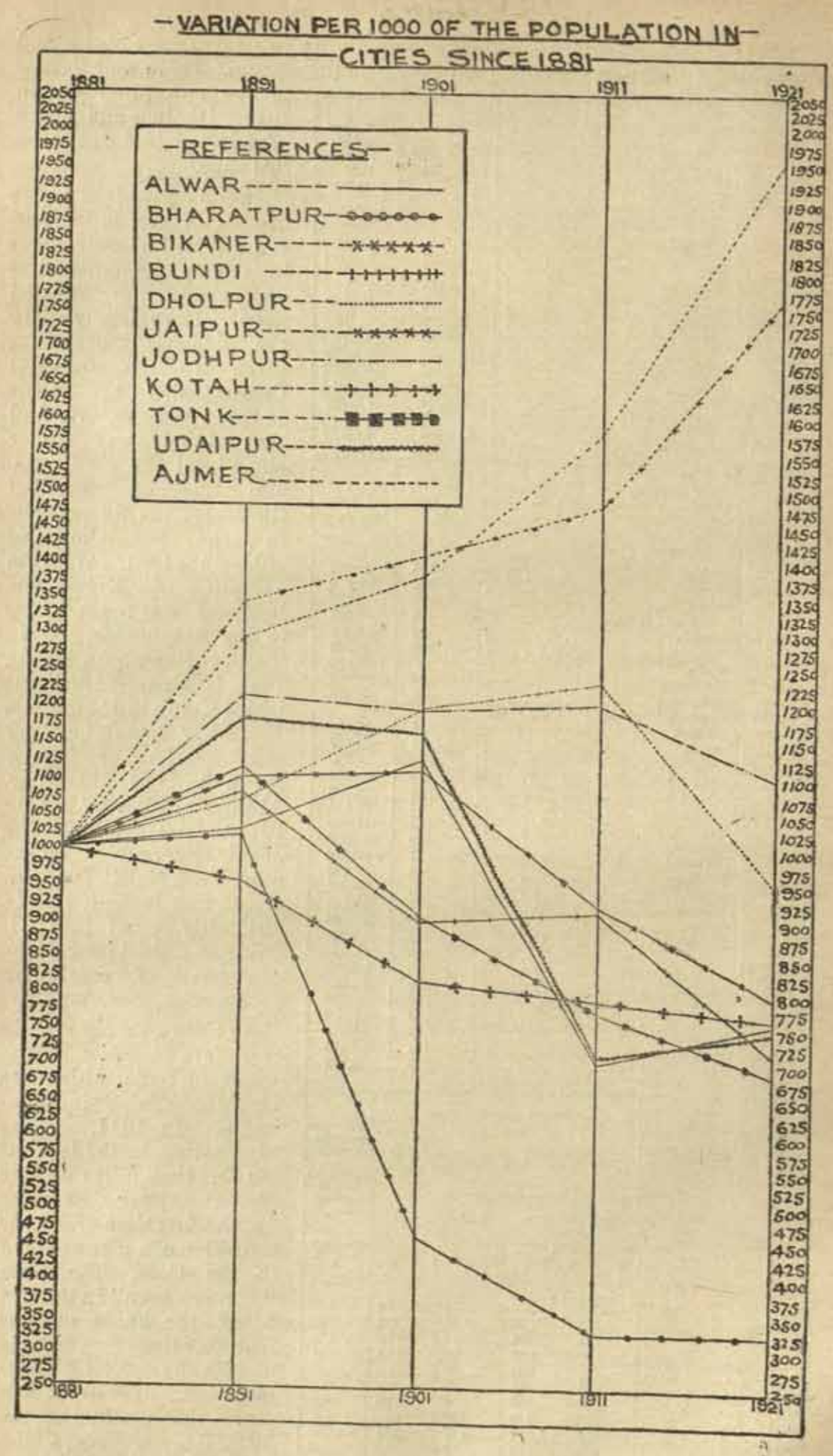
City.	Population.	Per centage of variation 1911-21.
Rajputana.		
Alwar	44,760	+ 8·4
Bharatpur	33,495	− 1·2
Bikaner	69,410	+ 24·3
Bundi	16,105	− 17·8
Dholpur	16,206	− 18·7
Jaipur	120,207	− 12·3
Jodhpur	73,480	− 7·9
Kotah	31,707	− 3·2
Tonk	30,374	− 10·3
Udaipur	34,789	+ 4·7
Ajmer-Merwara.		
Ajmer	113,512	+ 31·7

In considering the recent growth of the cities and towns it will be convenient to take up the cities first and then the selected towns. If we strictly apply the definition of City, given in the Imperial Census Code to the Towns in the Provinces, we find that Jaipur and Ajmer alone fulfil the conditions. The diagram overleaf illustrates the fluctuations in the population of cities since 1881. With the exception of Kotah, the tendency was towards rise in the first decade, and in the next Bharatpur, Bundi, Tonk, Udaipur and Jodhpur joined Kotah in the decline. Thereafter Bharatpur, Tonk and Jaipur have continuously run the downward course. Alwar and Udaipur fell in 1911 to rise again in the decade under review, on the other hand, Bundi, Dholpur, Kotah and Jodhpur rose in 1911 only to fall in 1921. Bikaner and Ajmer alone can boast of continuous progress.

No.	Towns.	Population (000s omitted).	Density per square mile.
1	Bombay	1,175	48,996
	Calcutta	907	28,370
	Madras	526	18,169
	Hyderabad (Deccan)	404	7,925
5	Rangoon	341	14,601
	Delhi	304	2,718
	Lahore	281	6,709
	Ahmedabad	274	24,910
	Lucknow	240	9,350
10	Bangalore (including Civil and Military).	237	10,193
	Karachi	216	19,717
	Cawnpore	216	22,620
	Poona	214	5,370
	Benares	198	19,930
15	Howrah	195	19,530
	Agra	185	11,000
	Amritsar	160	65,395
	Allahabad	157	10,250
	Mandalay	148	5,957
20	Nagpur	145	7,260
	Srinagar	141	15,748
	Madura	138	17,105
	Bareilly	129	16,800
	Meerut	122	15,542
25	Trichinopoly	120	13,622
	Jaipur	120	40,069
	Dacca	119	11,945
	Patna	119	7,998
	Sholapur	119	17,083
30	Surat	117	39,484
	Ajmer	113	6,677

City.	Proportion per mille of				Proportion per mille of persons born beyond the City of enumeration.
	Females to males in		Foreign born to population in		
	1911	1921	1911	1921	
1	2		3		4
Alwar	856	910	76	74	477
Bharatpur	804	738	191	202	447
Bikaner	974	891	88	77	182
Bundi	...	969	...	134	321
Dholpur	...	902	...	165	707
Jaipur	935	867	51	64	205
Jodhpur	906	849	45	50	197
Kotah	932	888	295	311	467
Tonk	1,011	1,012	117	98	137
Udaipur	903	899	47	53	196
Ajmer	821	679	472	538	950

As shown on the margin there are 25 cities in the whole of India, which are larger than Jaipur in population. In 1911, it was twenty-first on the list but has this time fallen by five places. Ajmer has come for the first time under the definition of a city as given in the Code. The term "Foreign born" in column 3 of the Table on the margin, means persons born outside the district of enumeration. It will be observed that in column 3, the 1921 figures, show a rise over 1911, in Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah, Udaipur and Ajmer and a fall in Alwar, Bikaner and Tonk.


—VARIATION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION IN—
CITIES SINCE 1881
1881
1891
1901
1911
1921
—REFERENCES—
ALWAR
BHARATPUR
BIKANER
BUNDI
DHOLPUR
JAIPUR
JODHPUR
KOTAH
TONK
UDAIPUR
AJMER

City.	Proportion of females to one thousand males in	
	State.	City.
Alwar	885	910
Bharatpur	823	738
Bikaner	897	891
Bundi	960	969
Dholpur	811	902
Jaipur	882	867
Jodhpur	896	849
Kotah	927	888
Tonk	930	1,012
Udaipur	938	899
Ajmer	837	679

The proportion of females to males, shows a rise in Alwar and a nominal advance in Tonk. In other cities it has fallen. It is asserted in the India Report for 1911, that the proportion of females to males should invariably be lower in the urban population than in the population of a State or District taken as a whole, but it is striking to find from the marginal table that in five out of the eleven cities, in the two Provinces, the case is just the reverse.

Excepting in the Cities of Ajmer and Jodhpur, where the existence of Railway Shops, attracts people for employment, none of the cities can boast of being a centre of trade or industry. The immigrant population in them, therefore, is generally composed of the following :—

(1) Persons coming in quest of service.
(2) Males already in service, and their dependants.
(3) Persons frequenting for trade or education.
(4) Labourers attracted by construction work.

Ajmer City.

24. It is the second largest and much the most flourishing of the eleven cities in the two provinces. Bikaner and Ajmer are the only two cities which have always shown increase since the census of 1881. Figures of natural population of the Ajmer City (actual population *plus* emigrants *minus* immigrants) are not available and hence no definite conclusions can be drawn regarding the sources which go to make up the actual increase. The figures of vital statistics, as they are (births 20,640 and deaths 43,579) give a deficit of 22,939 : the obvious corollary is that the enhancement in the population is due either to transition of the rural population into urban or to migration. The root cause of the growing prosperity, is the immigration which took place before 1891 and which will be discussed later on.

The area of the City of Ajmer, including suburbs, covers 17 square miles and has a population of 113,512, which means a gain of 31·7 per cent. over the figures of 1911. The density per square mile is 6,677. Proceeding to determine the density by municipal wards, it will be found from the statement on the margin that the most congested of all the wards is the eighth. It is composed of Mohallas Khadiman and Shorgaran, parts of the Dargah and Lakhan Kothri, Silawat Mohalla and Inderkot. Wards III and IV are second and third in this respect. The most thinly populated is Ward X (*c*). This part of the city is occupied by the College and naturally more sanitary and sparsely populated. The noticeable feature is that generally those Mohallas are thickly populated, in which Musalmans preponderate. Ward VIII, which is exclusively occupied by Musalmans, has a ratio between them and the Hindus of 10 : 1 ; next come Wards V and VII where the ratio

Ward.	Population.	Number of person per acre.	Number of persons per 100 square yard.	Order in respect of density.
I	2,501	93	2	VIII
II	4,145	193	4	VII
III	9,908	320	7	II
IV	4,468	309	6	III
V	10,222	246	5	VI
VI	12,648	281	6	V
VII (Lakhan kothri)	7,758	290	6	IV
VIII (Khadim Mohalla)	15,795	579	12	I
IX	10,500	82	2	IX
X (*a*) Cantonment	1,870	72	1	XI
(*b*) Railway Settlement	4,686	75	2	X
(*c*) Mayo College	762	1	04	XIII
(*d*) Rest of the suburbs	28,249	3	06	XII

stands 5 : 1 and 2 : 1, respectively. The over-crowding in Musalman Mohallas, may be said to be due to (i) location thereof in the vicinity of Dargah, (ii) uniformity of religious observances and (iii) matrimony among close relations and the consequent natural dislike to live far away from the kith and kin. The rest of the Wards (excepting III, wherein the population of these two communities is nearly equal) show an overwhelming majority of Hindus. Jains are mostly found in Wards III and VII. The Christian community mostly reside in Wards IX and X (*d*).

Ward.	Proportion of females to one thousand males.			
	Total Population.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.
I	586	618	537	667
II	810	851	722	843
III	739	866	604	857
IV	821	858	763	835
V	795	780	802	776
VI	749	828	694	1,147
VII	725	869	646	1,094
VIII	365	197	376	146
IX	726	744	707	695
X (*a*) Cantonment	453	458	452	...
X (*b*) Railway Settlement	656	627	650	500
X (*c*) Mayo College	196	181	338	...
X (*d*) Rest of the suburbs	794	798	783	682

The table on the margin, gives the proportion of females to one thousand males in each Ward by religion. 679 is the proportion for the city as a whole, against 821 in 1911, and 837 for the whole District. This fall is mainly attributable to the influx of larger number of male pilgrims, into the Urs Fair.

The marginal statement, which shows the States and Provinces largely contributing to the population of the city, sufficiently indicates how heterogenous it is. The most striking feature in the immigration figures indicated on the margin, is the popularity, which the Ajmer City seems to enjoy with the persons born in the United Provinces. The reasons for this high proportion, has been discussed at length in the report of 1911. Briefly, they are that Ajmer-Merwara was under the Administration of the Local Government of the United Provinces in the beginning, and the Railway workshops and offices were stationed at Agra when the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was opened. In 1879 and 1881 the latter were respectively transferred to Ajmer and brought with them a large number of employés belonging to those Provinces. The figures on the margin, showing side by side the indigenous and the immigrant population are very interesting. In 1911, the proportion of immigrants, in every hundred persons of the population, contracted from 48 to 45 and that of indigenous, expanded from 52 to 55. In the present decade the proportion after elimination of Urs Fair visitors (14,148), shows a shrinkage from 55 to 53, but is still higher than that of 1901. Seeing that the proportions do not disclose any appreciable variations, the only inference that can be drawn is that a number of immigrants who came with railway institutions are getting domiciled. Immigration figures much disturbed as they were by the Urs Fair, would be found further interesting, if their composition were presented by age-groups.

District and Province.	Hindu.		Musalman.		Jain.		Christian.		Others.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Jaipur	4,403	3,237	1,929	1,177	123	91	69	68	79	45	6,603	4,718
Kishangarh	538	353	257	178	53	54	6	5	16	4	970	774
Marwar	2,196	1,648	1,039	678	113	99	25	20	46	31	2,349	2,476
Mewar	276	200	310	221	31	24	20	13	28	15	765	482
Alwar	737	410	449	367	13	6	6	13	17	13	1,222	809
Hyderabad (Deccan)	60	41	1,062	580	0	1	9	9	8	2	1,141	633
Bombay Presidency	218	220	2,149	564	7	5	135	118	62	51	2,451	1,388
United Provinces	3,391	2,827	6,141	3,313	124	99	188	145	218	119	10,042	6,203
Punjab	456	290	2,641	506	10	3	70	48	123	61	3,340	1,308
Central India Agency.	126	113	796	439	14	14	53	41	7	5	996	612
Other Provinces including the remaining Rajputana States.	1,428	912	4,128	1,926	66	69	519	339	67	58	6,208	3,304
Total	14,181	10,260	21,001	10,839	587	465	1,009	819	681	464	38,239	22,787

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1901	10,784	6,373	4,411
1911	10,339	5,895	4,444
1921	16,245	10,042	6,203

Years.	Born in Ajmer-Merwara.		Immigrants from outside Ajmer-Merwara.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1901	20,184	18,373	19,283	15,999
1911	25,897	21,435	21,457	17,433
1921	29,358	23,128	38,239	22,787

Places.	0—15.				15—40.				40 and over.			
	1911.		1921.		1911.		1921.		1911.		1921.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Immigrants .	4,205	3,534	6,572	4,555	13,599	10,715	20,805	11,423	4,809	3,841	10,862	6,809
Rajputana . .	1,224	1,029	1,672	1,277	4,002	2,492	5,247	3,283	1,130	1,183	2,492	1,809
Jaipur . .	512	403	738	502	1,861	1,483	2,450	1,504	467	391	1,047	779
Marwar . . .	276	188	282	191	616	771	828	548	232	319	477	391
Other States in Rajputana.	436	348	655	494	1,585	1,238	1,969	1,230	491	473	968	729
Bombay Presidency	106	92	574	202	260	186	1,508	444	88	52	689	216
Central India .	109	84	304	182	286	237	813	430	69	61	381	238
Punjab . . .	161	120	326	219	593	389	1,520	402	197	102	920	323
United Provinces .	832	661	1,324	920	2,364	1,806	4,465	2,373	1,008	621	2,554	1,523
Other Provinces and States of India.	115	114	436	207	407	228	1,088	380	155	102	972	340
Other Asiatic countries outside India.	3	1	15	3	33	2	135	5	11	...	84	6
Non-Asiatic countries.	10	19	3	1	113	46	51	32	32	23	54	42

The figures from Table XI, Part II, in respect of the places which have contributed largely, are accordingly reproduced on the margin.

With a view to draw interesting conclusions by comparing the present figures with those of the last census, the same castes were chosen for Table XI, Part II, this time, as in 1911. Before proceeding to analyse and discuss the figures by caste, it is worth noting that the Musalman castes and Sheikhs, above all, show a large increase and this is attributable to the Urs Fair. This presumption is corroborated by the per centage of females to males in the Sheikh community, which has fallen from 86 to 47, visitors to the fair being mostly males.

Caste.	1911.			1921.		
	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.
1. Sheikh . .	5,905	3,165	2,740	18,327	12,452	5,875
2. Brahman . .	4,588	2,587	2,001	5,661	3,365	2,296
3. Pathan . .	3,184	1,907	1,277	6,583	4,427	2,156
4. Koli . . .	3,124	1,631	1,493	3,624	1,925	1,699
5. Saiad (Syed) .	916	583	333	2,868	2,050	818
6. Mahajan . .	2,475	1,175	1,300	1,883	1,084	799
7. Rajput . .	1,263	907	356	1,603	1,141	462
8. Kayastha . .	762	344	418	884	492	392
9. Christian (Indian)	742	471	271	756	432	324
10. Christian (Others)	1,057	608	449	862	472	390
11. Others . .	16,678	9,226	7,452	17,975	10,399	7,576
Total .	40,694	22,604	18,090	61,026	38,239	22,787

Among the places from which Ajmer draws its immigrants, there is none, which has contributed females more than males. In 1911, Marwar was an exception, when it was reported to have sent more females than males. There are instances in individual castes, in which female immigrants have exceeded males—Jaipur and Marwar, for instance, have sent more females than males of Kayastha community.

The table on the margin exhibits by religion, the proportion of females to one thousand males amongst the immigrants. It is the highest (867) amongst Hindus from Kishangarh and lowest (556) from Alwar and Mewar each. In Musalmans, Alwar tops the list, while the Punjab (377) drops to the bottom. Kishangarh shows the highest proportion 1,019 amongst Jains and the Punjab again the lowest (300). Alwar sends the highest proportion of Christian females (2,167) and Mewar the lowest (650). Others which include the Arya, Parsi, Sikh, and Animist show the highest proportion amongst those from Bombay (823), and the lowest from Kishangarh and Hyderabad (250 each).

Province and State.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.	Total.
1. Ajmer-Merwara .	791	765	1,006	872	*	788
2. Alwar . .	556	817	462	2,167	765	662
3. Jaipur . .	743	610	740	986	570	705
4. Kishangarh .	867	693	1,019	833	250	819
5. Marwar . .	775	653	876	800	674	739
6. Mewar . .	556	713	774	650	536	630
7. Bombay Presidency.	738	327	714	874	823	394
8. Central India Agency.	819	559	1,000	774	714	613
9. Hyderabad (Deccan)	683	546	333	1,125	250	555
10. United Provinces .	745	539	798	771	601	618
11. Punjab . .	585	377	300	686	496	419
12. Others . .	639	467	719	653	598	527
Total . .	724	500	792	745	593	596

*Animist 250. Parsi 667. Arya 806. Sikh 947.

Alwar City.

25. The marginal table shows variations in population since 1881. The figures show a gain of 8 per cent. over 1911, but a loss of 10 per cent. since 1881. The special feature of this City is that it showed a sudden fall in 1911 and a rise in this decade in contrast with most of the cities in Rajputana. In respect of 1911 figures, Mr. Kealy held that the decline in that decade was mostly artificial, due to an outbreak of plague, at the time of the census, which drove a great number of the inhabitants away from the city. The increase in the present population would, on the assumption that a greater part of the emigrated population returned to city after the expiry of plague, have been much higher, if births and deaths during the decade under review had been normal.

Year.	Population.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1881 . .	49,867	26,544	23,323
1891 . .	51,427	27,764	23,663
1901 . .	56,771	29,574	27,197
1911 . .	41,305	22,254	19,051
1921 . .	44,760	23,433	21,327

The density of the city of Alwar is 15,761 per square mile, against 2,950 in 1911, that of the State being as low as 223. The reason of this abnormal increase is the change in the area of the Alwar City. In 1911 it was reported to be 14 square miles, but the Settlement authorities now point out that it is only 2·8 : about 11 square miles have thus vanished. If density in 1911 had been worked out on the present area it would have come to 14,752. The City stands third in this respect amongst the cities in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

The proportion of females to one thousand males, as will be seen from the marginal table, is 910 against 885 for the whole State. There is no other city excepting Bundi in the two Provinces in which the sex proportion exceeds that of the whole State. Taking the main religions individually, it will be noticed that the proportion is the highest amongst the Musalman.

Year.	Proportion of females to one thousand males.			
	Total Population.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.
1921 . .	910	904	927	889
1911 . .	856	861	850	689

The increase amongst females in general during this decade was 119 per 1,000 while that among males only 53 or less than half of the former. An examination of the present figures (in Table VII, Part C) and of those of 1911, shows that the variation is most marked in the ages 40-60. This is the period when females are past the child-bearing stage and mortality decreases with the advance of age.

Out of every thousand persons, 477 are foreign born. Their distribution by birth-place is shown on the margin. Jaipur and Bharatpur together contribute nearly 50 per cent. of the immigrants and Gurgaon (Punjab) 10 per cent. These are the adjoining States and District. The female immigrants exceed males in every unit except 'outside India.' The figures on the margin show the composition of immigrants by religion. The number of female immigrants, though higher than males, in all the main religions, is yet larger in Musalmans, being over 200 per cent.

Name of place.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Bharatpur	426	143	283
Jaipur	1,124	440	684
Delhi	158	77	81
Gurgaon	380	130	250
United Provinces . . .	520	239	281
Rajputana	188	67	121
Punjab (excluding Gurgaon) .	320	133	187
Other Provinces . . .	182	82	100
Outside India	8	5	3
Total .	3,306	1,316	1,990

Religion.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	924	1,179
Musalman	329	727
Jain	33	55
Others	30	29
Total .	1,316	1,990
Persons in all .	3,306	

26. Bharatpur has a population of 33,495 and a density of 4,785 against 33,918 and 4,845 respectively in 1911. The decline in this city since 1881, in the words of Mr. Kealy, was more marked than in any other city or capital town till 1911, and the causes thereof have been dealt with at length in the last report. The present figures do not appear to have been affected by those causes as they show a marked progress in so far as the rate of decline has appreciably fallen. If the ravages of Influenza were left out of account, the figures would indicate a gain over 1911, rather than a loss. It can further be asserted with some degree of satisfaction that the drop this time in the City (only one per cent.), is smaller than in the State itself as a whole and in most of the cities, which were equally affected by the scourge. This is in harmony with the general axiom that in Cities and large Towns, decrease in population is always lower than in the States or Districts containing them, as such places invariably attract people from outside. Bharatpur City.

Year.	Population.	Actual variation.
1881	66,163	...
1891	67,555	+1,392
1901	43,601	−23,954
1911	33,918	−9,683
1921	33,495	−423

Sex proportion plays an important part in the growth of the population. The ratio of females to one thousand males is 738 against 804 in 1911 and against 823 for the whole State and is the lowest amongst the cities in Rajputana. The decrease in the male and female population of the State, in the decade, is 10 and 13 per cent. respectively, while the city shows an increase of 2 per cent. amongst males and a decrease of 6 amongst females. The decline in the latter, though heavy, is still lower than that of the whole State. From the statistics on the margin showing proportion of females to one thousand males by main religions, it appears that the fall in proportion is the largest among Musalmans.

Year.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Jain.
1921	742	724	706
1911	783	852	802

Out of every thousand persons 447 are foreign born. Their distribution by birth-place and main religions is given in the margin. The proportion of persons born in the State but enumerated in the city of Bharatpur, to those who were born in the city itself is only 44 per cent. Agra and Muttra in the United Provinces contribute the highest number of immigrants. From both, the contribution of females is higher than that of males, and the reason may be that these districts being contiguous send more girls to Bharatpur as wives.

Birth-place and religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Birth-place.			
Alwar	377	172	205
Dholpur	176	75	101
Jaipur	508	259	249
Karauli	91	44	47
Rest of Rajputana	171	76	95
Agra	1,895	829	1,066
Aligarh	364	207	157
Muttra	1,545	612	933
Rest of the United Provinces	744	559	185
Gurgaon	68	52	16
Punjab excluding Gurgaon	219	176	43
Other places in India	602	367	235
Other places outside India	16	13	3
Religions.			
Hindu	3,813	1,728	2,085
Musalman	2,726	1,596	1,130
Jain	70	34	36
Others	167	83	84
Total	6,776	3,441	3,335

27. Next to Ajmer, Bikaner is the most thriving of the eleven cities. Its population has never shown a decline in any decade. It has multiplied to more than double since 1881 and increased by 24 per cent. since the last census, although the population of the whole State has decreased by 5·9 per cent. owing to a large number of deaths having taken place from Influenza. The population of the suburbs in 1911 was only 112; it has risen to 7,346 during the decade. The enlargement may be attributed to (i) increase of Bikaner City.

trade and industry in the city, (ii) shifting of many persons especially certain trading castes and Brahmans from rural areas, and (iii) establishment of electrical department.

The density of the city is 13,882 per square mile as compared with 13,957 in 1911, the density of the State being as low as 28. The area of the city as reported now is 5 square miles against 4 square miles in 1911. This explains the slight fall in the density in the decade. Bikaner stands fourth amongst the cities of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

The marginal statement shows the composition of population by religion. The city, as is evident from the figures, is comprised mostly of Hindus, males and females, each being about three-fourths of their respective total population. Musalmans rank next and then come Jains. The proportion of females to one thousand males in the city is 891 against 974 in 1911, and that in the whole State, 897 against 887 (1911).

Religion.	Population.			Per centage of				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males to total persons.	Females to total persons.	Persons to total.	Total males.	Total females.
Hindu . .	27,137	23,511	50,648	39	34	73	74	72
Musalman . .	7,087	6,151	13,238	10	9	19	19	19
Jain . . .	2,343	2,951	5,294	4	4	8	6	9
Others . .	145	85	230	—	—	—	1	—
Total .	36,712	32,698	69,410	53	47	100	100	100

Its proportion of females is the sixth in order, amongst the cities in Rajputana and is lower than that of the whole State (*viz.*, 897).

The proportion of foreign born per mille (182), is the lowest excepting Tonk (137), amongst the cities in Rajputana. This shows that the town can still depend for the extension of its population on a draught from the interior of the State itself.

In finding out the above proportion persons born in the State but outside the city and enumerated in the City itself, have been treated as foreign born. If we deal with them not as foreigners, the proportion would be reduced to 77 per mille against 88 of 1911. 57 per cent. of the immigrants are from the State itself and 43 from outside. Of these latter 18 per cent. are from Marwar and six per cent. from Jaipur, both of which are the adjoining States. The balance is distributed over the other States in Rajputana, as well as the other Provinces in India. Only 12 persons come from countries outside India.

	Actual	Per cent.
Bikaner State . .	7,256	57
Jaipur „ . . .	791	6
Marwar „ . . .	2,322	18
Ajmer-Merwara . .	241	2
Hissar . . .	238	2
All others . . .	1,777	15
Total	12,625	100

The figures of vital statistics as have been furnished, afford little aid in tracing out the causes of the growth of the population. 69 deaths over births were reported in every thousand of the population during the decade. If this is believed, the city should have shown loss instead of gain. It is observed that the system of registration has not been so improved as to enable much reliance to be placed on the figures furnished. Births do not appear to have been recorded in full. Again the immigration figures from outside the State do not show any big improvement. The number of children of the age 0-10 is greater than in 1911. All these lead one to infer that the increase in the city is due mainly to (1) attraction of persons from rural areas, and (2) natural growth in the city itself.

Bundi City.

28. This is the first time that this town has been treated as a city. The population has fallen by 18 per cent. since the last census and 22 per cent. compared with 1881. The proportion of females to one thousand males is 969 against 999 of 1911. Its density (*viz.*, 2,301 per square mile) is the lowest on the list, excepting that of Tonk. The immigrants are in proportion of 321 per

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881 .	9,977	10,767	20,744
1891 .	11,980	10,564	22,544
1901 .	9,637	9,676	19,313
1911 .	9,805	9,793	19,598
1921 .	8,179	7,926	16,105

thousand persons. This includes 134 per thousand persons born outside the State and enumerated in the city and the rest represent the immigrants into the city from the State itself. Kotah and Jaipur contribute the largest number.

Dholpur City.

29. Like Bundi, Dholpur also appears amongst the cities of Rajputana for the first time. The population has gone down by nearly 19 per cent. since 1911, before which year the city never showed a decrease. It still shows an improvement of 2 per cent. over 1881 figures. With regard to density it stands eighth amongst its sister cities and is above Bundi and Tonk. The sex proportion has improved to some extent. It is 902 against 848 per thousand in 1911 and is higher than that of Bikaner, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah and Udaipur. This city is the first in Rajputana and next to Ajmer only in respect of immigrant population, which is about seven-tenth of the total population. Of this one hundred and sixty-five per thousand are from outside the State, the largest number being supplied by the United Provinces and Gwalior.

Jaipur City.

30. Though it might be asserted that Jaipur still holds the foremost position in the eleven towns treated as cities this time, yet the decrease in its population by 12 per cent. since 1911 and nearly 16 per cent. since 1881, predicts a gloomy future, because in the last two decades the decrease in the population has been heavier than the rise in the two decades immediately following the very first regular census in 1881. Its population is 120,207 against 137,098 in the last census. The fall is due mainly to the ravages of Plague and Influenza which swept away a large number of its residents.

Although the density of Jaipur has gone down from 45,699 to 40,069 per square mile, it is still high. The proportion of females to one thousand males has fallen from 935 to 867, which is nearly in harmony with the decrease in population. Similar proportions for the State and the rural area are 882 and 874, respectively. The city sex proportion is lower than that of the whole State as well as than that of the rural area. The condition is the reverse of what it was in 1911.

Out of every one thousand of population 205 are foreigners. If State born persons are excluded, the proportion will be reduced to 64 which is higher than that of 1911, when it was only 51. The city draws its immigrants mostly from Alwar, Marwar, Tonk and Agra, but each of them contributes less than 800 persons. The marginal table shows the composition of immigrants from outside the State by main religions. Of one hundred immigrants 54 are Hindus, 41 Musalmans, 3 Jains and the remaining 2 belonging to other religions, including Arya, etc.

Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	4,148	2,575	1,773
Musalman	3,110	1,809	1,301
Jain	263	143	120
Others	127	66	61
Total	7,648	4,393	3,255

Jodhpur City.

31. Jodhpur is still the third largest of the eleven cities, having a population of 73,480. This includes the suburbs hitherto treated as "Jodhpur Town." The marginal figures explain variations in the population since 1881. The population of the city has risen by 16 per cent. since 1881 and fallen by about 8 per cent. since the 1911 census. The decrease in the population of the State, as a whole, in this decade amounted to 10·5 per cent. as compared with that of 1901-1911. The decrease in the city population, as it ought to be, is slightly lower than that in the whole of the State. The cause of the decrease is the ravages of Plague and Influenza, which visited the State in 1917-1918 and 1918-1919. The suburbs show a rise of nearly four per cent. while the population, within the city walls, exhibits a fall of about 12 per cent. Two alternative conclusions can be drawn from the above (1) that the population within the city walls was subjected to a more severe attack of the epidemics, or (2) that the people from the town

Decade.	Per centage of variation.
1881-1891	+27·0
1891-1901	— 1·6
1901-1911	+ 0·8
1911-1921	— 7·9
1881-1921	+16·0

proper removed to the suburbs. The increase in the suburbs is mostly due to the installation of an electric plant which has drawn a large number of immigrants. The question of the growth of the population cannot be proceeded with further for want of vital statistics.

Its density is the second highest being 27,215 against 29,539 of 1911 and that of the State being as low as 53. The fall is quite in line with the decrease in population in the city ; within the town walls it falls to 27,438. 197 out of every one thousand are foreign born, but if the State born persons are taken out of calculation, the proportion goes as low as 50, yet higher than 1911 (45). United Provinces, Jaipur, Ajmer-Merwara, Bombay and the Punjab contribute 71 per cent. of the immigrants and the remaining 29 per cent. are drawn from other places. There is very little of importance in the city to attract people from outside. The figures of immigrants from the said places are compared with the last decade, on the margin. They show that immigration from the Punjab is on the decline while that from Ajmer-Merwara shows an improvement. The majority of immigrants is in Railway service.

	1911	1921
Punjab, including Delhi	490	291
United Provinces	955	916
Bombay Presidency	295	305
Ajmer-Merwara	370	522
Jaipur	594	579

The sex proportion of females to one thousand males has gone down from 906 in 1911 to 849, which is yet lower than the similar proportion for the State, 896.

Kotah City.

32. The population of the city is 31,707 against 32,753 in the preceding census. Kotah was the lowest among the cities in 1911, in respect of strength of population but it has beaten Tonk, not because the former has gained but because the latter has lost. It has suffered in its population by 3·2 per cent.—Bharatpur showing the minimum (1·2). The loss in population since 1881 is as high as 21·3 per cent. Since 1881 it showed a slight increase of 1·9 per cent. only in 1911. Its density is 7,549 against 7,798 in the preceding decade.

The proportion of females to males is 888 per mille as compared with 932 in 1911, the corresponding proportion for the whole State and rural area being 927 and 920, respectively. In respect of immigration Kotah is the third amongst the cities in Rajputana, showing a proportion of 467 per mille. If the number of State born persons is excluded, the proportion will be reduced to 311 per thousand, against 295 in 1911. 16 per thousand is the increase in the foreign immigration pure and simple. The proportion per thousand of the State born to the total population is only 156. Purely city born are slightly in excess of the immigrant population.

Tonk City.

33. The city has been showing a decline continually since 1891, varying from nearly 10 to 16 per cent. The loss has been the least in this decade, being 10·3 per cent., but it amounts to 25·4 since 1881—or one-fourth of the population has been swept away in 30 years. The decrease in the population of the whole State in this decade, has been only 5 per cent. while that of the city twice as much. This depletion in every successive decade is a matter of concern. The city shows 5,296 deaths against 2,381 births during the decade. The excess of deaths over births was 2,915. Deducting this from the population of 1911, the balance which remains, is 30,949, while the population registered on the night of the census was 30,374. The accuracy of the vital statistics is astonishing, because bearing in mind the factor of emigration, the difference between the actual population and that worked out on the basis of the vital statistics, is very insignificant. Coming to the subject of migration, it should be noted that the proportion of foreign born in the city, is much too low as compared with the other cities, being only 137 per mille; again if the State born persons enumerated in the city are not treated as foreigners, the proportion is reduced to 98 per thousand. The proportion per mille of the State born is only 39. Of the contiguous States, Jaipur and Bundi contribute 67 and 8 per cent. respectively, and the rest of the immigrants come from other places.

In sex proportion Tonk surpasses all the other cities and even the State itself, exhibiting a proportion of 1,012 and 930 respectively to every one thousand males. An analysis of the proportion of females to males by religion is made on the margin. It brings to light that the proportion of females is the highest among Musalmans, while that in Hindus too is higher than in any other State excepting Bundi. An examination of the ratio of married males to females also leads to the same conclusion.

Hindus	969 per mille.
Musalmans	1,061 " "
Jains	753 " "

The density of the city is 1,898 per square mile against 2,117 in 1911. The fall is due to the general decrease in the population.

34. Udaipur is the last in order in the four cities which have shown a rise in population in this decade. The per centage of increase is 4·7 which is lower than that of the State (6·7 or nearly 7 per cent.). Its population is still less by 9 per cent. than that of 1881. Hindus show a rise of 2·5, Musalmans of 8·2, and Jains of 19·5, per cent., while Animists and others exhibit a fall of 13·4 and 12·0 respectively. The vital statistics show an excess of 4,275 deaths over births and the city ought accordingly to have shown a fall in the population, but since it shows a rise, the natural inference is that the statistics are to be taken with caution as elsewhere. The exodus of the inhabitants on account of plague in 1911 was, as remarked by Mr. Kealy, only temporary and their return home, coupled with some improvement in immigration and natural growth accounts for the increase in the population. Udaipur City.

Year.	Total.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Animists.	Jains.	Others.
1921 . .	34,789	20,636	8,215	1,560	4,268	110
1911 . .	33,229	20,137	7,594	1,801	3,572	125

Out of every thousand persons, 52 are foreign born, against 47 in 1911. If the State born persons enumerated in the City are also treated as foreigners, the immigration figures would rise to 196 per thousand which is higher than Tonk.

In regard to sex proportion the city stands fifth, showing 899 females to one thousand males, Musalmans contributing the largest number.

The area of the city being not known, the density figures could not be worked out.

Selected Towns.

35. There are some places in urban areas, the account of which, if omitted, would leave this Chapter incomplete. These are only those towns, the areas of which are available. Their populations are compared in the margin. Of these, only Dungarpur, Kushalgarh and Partabgarh, show an increase of 13·2, 5·3, and 10·2, respectively. These towns have a comparatively greater number of Animistic population, who possess fecundity much more than any other class. Dungarpur and Beawar are the only towns which show an increase of 13·6 and 41·3 per cent. over 1881. General.

Towns.	1921.	1911.
Rajputana.		
Abu	2,804	3,286
Dungarpur . . .	7,327	6,470
Jhalrapatan Chaoni . .	9,985	11,474
Karauli	19,579	19,803
Kishangarh . . .	9,452	10,418
Kushalgarh . . .	2,731	2,594
Partabgarh . . .	9,182	8,329
Ajmer-Merwara.		
Beawar	22,362	22,800
Nasirabad . . .	19,651	20,241
Kekri	5,698	5,926

The proportion of females per thousand males, ranges between 737 (Nasirabad) and 1,043 (Kushalgarh). The proportions of females in Abu, Jhalrapatan Chaoni, Kushalgarh and Kekri (Ajmer-Merwara) is higher than similar per centage in the rural areas and of the combined areas, (urban and rural as a whole), while reverse is the case in Dungarpur, Karauli, Kishangarh, Partabgarh and Nasirabad. In one solitary instance, *viz.*, Beawar, the proportion of females is less than that of the rural area and more than that of the whole district. Density varies from 1,530 in Partabgarh to 18,318 in Dungarpur.

Abu and Beawar being places of importance, require discussion at some length.

Abu town.

36. Till 1840, Abu was used, to some extent, as a summer residence by the Political Superintendent of Sirohi and the Officers of the Old Jodhpur Legion. In 1840, invalid European soldiers were sent up for the first time, encamping for the hot season only. In 1845, the Sirohi Chief made over to the British Government certain lands for the establishment of a sanitarium, and about the same time the Governor-General's Agent made the place his head-quarters In 1916-17 the Sirohi Darbar leased out an area, measuring 6·04 square miles, on certain conditions to the Government of India and since then the latter exercise full Administrative control over it. Abu was first admitted into the list of towns in the census of 1901. The station is divided into Civil and Military areas. The population of the station recorded on the night of the 18th March 1921 was 2,804, exclusive of that of 4 villages dealt with as rural area, but as the whole of the leased area lies within the Municipal limits, its total population (3,606) has been taken into account in this discussion.

The marginal table compares its present population with that of the previous censuses. The station being a sanitarium for the military and the head-quarters of the Local Administration, its population is very much affected by migration and depends upon whether the enumeration is taken in or out of season. In 1911, the population of the military area was 453 : it is only 133 now. The figures of the vital statistics, furnished for the decade, show 199 deaths over births.

Years.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1891 . . .	3,076	1,909	1,167
1901 . . .	4,068	2,381	1,687
1911 . . .	4,292	2,623	1,669
1921 . . .	3,606	2,147	1,459
1921 Summer census . .	5,405	3,487	1,918

The result of the summer census of the Station, held on May 20th, 1921, shows an increase of about 50 per cent. over the census figures. Males show an increase of 62 and females of 31 per cent. Migration brought about a reduction in the sex proportion, from 681 to 550. Thus it is manifest that more men visited the hill station than women, during the hot weather.

Religion.	1921		1911	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hindu .	1,116	757	1,268	763
Musalman . .	368	221	366	208
Jain . . .	17	16	27	10
Arya . .	1	...	2	...
Sikh . . .	4	3	2	1
Parsi . . .	32	32	11	29
Christian . .	150	94	294	113
Animist . .	459	336	95	78
Others, *i.e.*, Buddhists and Jews.	...	...	18	6
Total .	2,147	1,459	2,083	1,203

The composition of the population by religion, as compared with 1911, is given in the margin. Of the Christian population, Europeans and Anglo-Indians are nearly 84 per cent. In every hundred Europeans and Anglo-Indians there are about 41 females. The following table shows the composition of immigrants by religion :--

Birth-place.	Hindu.		Musalman.		Animist.		Christian.		Others.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Abu . . .	418	273	126	98	195	149	1	4	7	10	747	534	1,281
Sirohi . . .	230	168	19	12	158	147	4	1	11	3	422	331	753
Jaipur . . .	66	34	38	8	...	...	4	...	1	4	109	46	155
Marwar . .	74	45	18	9	1	5	...	...	...	...	93	59	152
Other Rajputana States.	47	37	34	10	66	...	...	2	5	3	152	52	204
Ajmer . . .	65	66	32	26	...	1	7	6	...	...	104	99	203
Palanpur . .	39	26	3	7	20	13	1	...	1	2	64	48	112
Bombay Presidency	34	25	9	12	18	21	24	9	23	24	108	91	199
United Provinces .	75	29	41	13	...	...	11	9	1	2	128	53	181
Carried over .	1,048	703	320	195	458	336	52	31	49	48	1,927	1,313	3,240

Birth-place.	Hindu.		Musalman.		Animist.		Christian.		Others.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Brought forward .	1,048	703	320	195	458	336	52	31	49	48	1,927	1,313	3,240
Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces and Delhi.	40	29	34	15	...	...	14	6	4	3	92	53	145
Other places in India.	27	25	13	11	1	...	39	16	1	...	81	52	133
England . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	32	...	...	35	32	67
Ireland . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	3	7
Scotland . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	4
Other European Countries including Australasia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	3	7
America . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other Asiatic Countries.	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2
Total .	1,116	757	368	221	459	336	150	94	54	51	2,147	1,459	3,606

Abu is only a small hill station, yet its immigrant population is as cosmopolitan as that of any other similar station in India. Its immigrant population is the highest in Rajputana excluding Dholpur, being 645 per mille.

Of the adjoining States, Sirohi, as is natural, contributes more than one-third of the immigrants, and the European countries 37 per mille. Of the 85 Europeans, only 7 belong to European countries other than the United Kingdom. In the summer census the European population swelled as high as four times of the census taken on 18th March 1921.

Beawar Town (also called Nayangar).

37. This is a Municipal town in the Merwara Sub-Division of the Ajmer-Merwara District. It was founded in 1835 by Colonel Dixon, Superintendent of Merwara; afterwards Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara. It is a regularly planned town with wide streets and a surrounding stone wall, with four gates. In or about 1847, the population of that town rose to about 1,955 families consisting of about 9,000 souls, belonging to various castes and occupations. The major portion of the population was composed of Oswals, Kumhars, Bambhis, Julahas, Chamars, Malis and Raigars. The town has been showing a steady progress since it was founded.

The following table compares its population since 1881:—

Religion.	1881.		1891.		1901.		1911.		1921.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Hindu including Arya.	6,254	4,982	7,929	6,643	7,822	7,779	8,464	7,194	8,188	7,078
Musalman . .	1,242	999	1,987	1,654	2,076	1,871	2,417	1,930	2,287	1,932
Jain . . .	1,237	890	1,372	1,112	1,091	1,003	1,236	1,130	1,385	1,178
Animist . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...
Christian . .	119	99	134	112	153	121	196	203	140	148
Others . .	7	...	24	11	4	8	7	10	16	10
Total .	8,859	6,970	11,446	9,532	11,146	10,782	12,328	10,472	12,016	10,346
GRAND TOTAL .	15,829		20,978		21,928		22,800		22,362	

There is a decrease of only 1·9 per cent. in this decade; it is, however, artificial due to the Urs Fair at Ajmer. The vital statistics show an excess of 3,865 deaths over births which comes to about 17 per cent. of the total population.

The pressure of population per square mile is 7,986 in this town. Amongst the selected towns it stands fourth in respect of density, which swells to 72,135 within the town walls. A little less than half the population comes from places outside Ajmer-Merwara.

The proportion of females to one thousand males is 861 against 849 of 1911 and against 837 of the whole district.

Beawar is a commercial town and the chief cotton market for Merwara and the contiguous Indian States of Mewar and Marwar. There are two weaving mills and several cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in this town. The number of looms in the two weaving mills is 643.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages.

Province, Natural Division and State or District.	Average Population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of				Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with a population of			
	Town.	Village.	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	*10,084*	*267*	*143*	*857*	*401*	*182*	*274*	*143*	*1*	*83*	*395*	*521*
Rajputana	*9,279*	*272*	*134*	*866*	*349*	*189*	*304*	*158*	*1*	*79*	*393*	*527*
Eastern Division	*9,718*	*295*	*144*	*856*	*374*	*198*	*280*	*148*	*1*	*85*	*393*	*515*
Alwar	10,275	356	103	897	622	...	191	187	...	85	430	485
Bharatpur	10,677	317	151	849	448	158	269	125	...	60	439	501
Bundi	6,570	201	140	860	...	613	...	387	...	27	310	663
Dholpur	10,470	380	137	863	...	516	484	...	...	68	501	431
Jaipur	9,812	338	162	838	374	168	311	147	3	117	417	463
Jhalawar	8,034	192	167	833	...	...	1,000	...	...	69	212	719
Karauli	7,829	296	176	824	...	834	...	166	...	19	486	495
Kishangarh	5,143	278	198	802	...	...	613	387	...	...	419	581
Kotah	12,712	229	81	919	623	200	...	177	...	79	308	613
Lawa Estate	...	323	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	805	195
Shahpura Chiefship	8,296	367	172	828	...	...	1,000	...	...	63	479	459
Tonk	11,281	181	198	802	534	307	182	77	...	...	294	706
Southern Division	*6,368*	*179*	*78*	*922*	*218*	...	*476*	*306*	...	*52*	*324*	*624*
Abu	2,804	201	778	222	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
Banswara	8,588	170	45	955	...	...	1,000	...	...	23	281	696
Dungarpur	5,711	231	91	909	...	...	751	249	...	...	413	588
Kushalgarh Chiefship	2,731	94	94	906	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
Mewar	7,010	167	71	929	356	...	313	331	...	55	298	647
Partabgarh	9,182	167	137	863	...	...	1,000	...	...	74	286	640
Sirohi	5,153	409	110	890	...	...	698	302	...	116	540	344
Western Division	*10,260*	*321*	*158*	*842*	*352*	*248*	*282*	*118*	...	*89*	*442*	*469*
Bikaner	12,922	229	255	745	413	341	206	40	...	34	329	637
Jaisalmer	4,835	129	71	929	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	209	791
Marwar	9,116	391	126	874	316	186	343	155	...	109	485	406
Ajmer-Merwara	*32,939*	*448*	*333*	*667*	*825*	*119*	*35*	*21*	...	*198*	*433*	*369*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number per mille of the Total Population and of each Main Religion who live in Towns.

Province, Natural Division and State or District.	Number per mille who live in Towns.						
	Total Population.	Animist.	Christian.	Hindu.	Jain.	Musalman.	Sikh.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	*143*	*16*	*749*	*116*	*284*	*384*	*58*
Rajputana	*134*	*16*	*587*	*111*	*280*	*355*	*35*
Eastern Division	*144*	*36*	*443*	*116*	*333*	*344*	*434*
Alwar	103	...	894	98	488	109	800
Bharatpur	151	...	742	133	456	209	200
Bundi	140	974	1,000	115	316	578	1,000
Dholpur	137	27	1,000	106	228	557	863*
Jaipur	162	11	392	128	382	527	933
Jhalawar	167	...	167	124	296	591	738
Karauli	176	...	1,000	150	830	599	500
Kishangarh	198	76	1,000	157	434	603	1,000
Kotah	81	29	145	61	248	325	132
Lawa Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpura Chiefship	172	55	...	144	326	617	...
Tonk	198	14	1,000	123	362	656	1,000
Southern Division	*78*	*15*	*846*	*70*	*175*	*476*	*809*
Abu	778	684	959	748	1,000	884	1,000
Banswara	45	9	534	76	63	464	...
Dungarpur	91	33	91	88	228	777	1,000
Kushalgarh Chiefship	94	20	1,000	359	955	565	...
Mewar	71	14	732	621	151	399	667
Partabgarh	137	5	...	145	562	504	...
Sirohi	110	...	954	84	159	607	1,000
Western Division	*158*	*25*	*808*	*129*	*316*	*343*	*11*
Bikaner	255	...	901	212	690	459	9
Jaisalmer	71	50	...	81	159	43	600
Marwar	126	21	780	100	231	322	875
Ajmer-Merwara	*333*	*27*	*893*	*238*	*340*	*639*	*986*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Towns Classified by Population.

Class of Towns.	Number of Towns of each class in 1921.	Proportion to total Urban Population.	Number of Females per 1,000 Males.	Variation per cent. in the population of Towns as classed at previous censuses.				Variation per cent. in Urban population of each class from 1881 to 1921.	
				1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	In towns as classed in 1881.	In total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJPUTANA.									
Rajputana .	**142**	**1·00**	**922**	**—5·1**	**—6·7**	**—8·5**	**+13·5**	**—11·1**	**—5·0**
I.—100,000 and over .	1	·09	867	—12·3	—14·4	+0·9	+11·4	—15·7	—15·7
II.—50,000 to 100,000 .	2	·11	869	+5·4	—8·9	—7·2	—25·2	—13·3	+15·8
III.—20,000 to 50,000 .	6	·15	893	—0·6	—14·4	—12·4	+38·3	—8·0	—29·7
IV.—10,000 to 20,000 .	19	·19	973	—9·3	—1·0	—9·1	+8·5	—17·7	—14·8
V.—5,000 to 10,000 .	58	·30	939	—5·8	+6·1	—9·8	+15·1	—9·2	—9·6
VI.—Under 5,000 . .	56	·16	925	—3·0	+1·3	—10·9	+36·5	+0·1	+97·3

NOTE.—The 1881 figures for Marwar State and for Class VI will not be found in the 1881 Volume of Tables. They have been taken from the 1891 Volume and are not very reliable.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Ajmer-Merwara	**5**	**1·00**	**720**	**+17·3**	**+7·9**	**+5·6**	**+28·9**	**+75·2**	**+79·0**
I.—100,000 and over .	1	·66	679	...	...	...	...	*	*
II.—50,000 to 100,000 .	...	...	...	+21·7	+16·8	+7·3	*	*	*
III.—20,000 to 50,000 .	1	·15	861	—2·4	—3·1	+4·1	+29·3	+70·1	—68·1
IV.—10,000 to 20,000 .	1	·13	737	...	...	...	+32·6	+41·3	+24·1
V.—5,000 to 10,000 .	1	·04	956	—17·6	—16·0	—0·7	+16·0	—6·9	—6·9
VI.—Under 5,000 . .	1	·02	811	...	—	...	...	*	*

* There being no towns in this class in 1881, the per centage of variation cannot be found.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Cities and Principal Towns.

Cities and Principal Towns.	Population in 1921.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	Proportion of Foreign born per mille.	Percentage of variation.				
					1911-21.	1901-11.	1891-1901.	1881-91.	1881-1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CITIES.									
Rajputana.									
Alwar	44,769	(a)15,761	910	477	+8·4	−28·9	+11·5	+3·2	−10·2
Bharatpur	33,495	4,785	738	447	−1·2	−22·2	−35·5	+2·1	−49·4
Bikaner	69,410	(b)13,882	891	182	+24·3	+5·2	+5·1	+52·4	+109·4
Bundi (c)	16,105	2,301	969	321	−17·8	+1·5	−14·3	+8·7	−22·4
Dholpur (c)	16,206	3,058	902	707	−18·7	+3·2	+13·4	+7·5	+3·4
Jaipur	120,207	40,069	867	205	−12·3	−14·4	+0·9	+11·4	−15·.
Jodhpur	78,480	27,215	849	197	−7·9	+0·8	−1·6	+27·0	+16·0
Kotah (d)	31,707	7,549	888	467	−3·2	+1·9	−12·9	−4·1	−21·3
Tonk	30,374	1,898	1,012	137	−10·3	−12·6	−15·6	+12·8	−25·4
Udaipur	34,780	(e)	899	196	+4·7	−27·5	−1·5	+22·2	−9·0
Ajmer-Merwara.									
Ajmer	113,512(f)	6,677	679	950	+31·7	+16·8	+7·3	+41·3	+133·9
PRINCIPAL TOWNS (g).									
Rajputana.									
Abu	2,804	468	681	...	−14·7	−5·8	+34·9	(h)	(h)
Dungarpur	7,327	18,318	979	...	+13·2	+6·2	−5·2	−0·3	+13·6
Jhalrapatan (Chaoni)	9,955	11,094	1,000	...	−12·9	−19·9	−38·7	+15·1	−50·8
Karauli	19,579	6,525	754	...	−1·1	−15·7	+1·5	−9·7	−23·5
Kishangarh	9,452	4,726	854	...	−9·3	−17·3	−18·1	+4·3	−36·2
Kushalgarh	2,731	9,103	1,043	...	+5·3	−8·6	+0·7	−5·7	−8·7
Partabgarh	9,182	1,530	968	...	+10·2	−15·2	−33·7	+19·2	−26·1
Ajmer-Merwara.									
Beawar	22,362	7,986	861	...	−1·9	+4·0	+4·5	+32·5	+41·3
Kekri	5,698	8,140	956	...	−3·8	−15·9	−0·7	+16·0	−6·9
Nasirabad	19,651	2,985	737	...	−2·9	−10·0	+3·6	+1·8	−7·8

Notes.—(a) The density of population has considerably increased this time as, under the recent Settlement operations, the area of the city has been determined to be 2·84 square miles in place of 14 in previous decade.
(b) The area has this time been shown as 5 square miles instead of 4 as shown previously.
(c) Bundi and Dholpur have been newly declared as cities this time.
(d) Figures adjusted throughout and do not therefore agree with Imperial Table IV of 1881, 1891 and 1901.
(e) Area of Udaipur city not available.
(f) Includes pilgrims to the Urs Fair.
(g) Figures for immigrants from the State or District itself into the towns are not available.
(h) Figures of population of Abu Town for 1891 are not available.

CHAPTER III.

Birth-place.

Introductory.

1. The statistics of birth-place are contained in Imperial Table XI, which (1) furnishes materials for gauging the growth or decline of the Natural Population and (2) shows how far people move from one part of a Province to another and also the extent to which persons born outside the Provinces contribute to the Actual Population. The subject of Natural Population has been dealt with in Chapter I and this Chapter deals only with the latter aspect of the statistics. The five Subsidiary Tables, in which the principal results are displayed in a more compendious form, will be found at the end of this Chapter.

Different kinds of Migration.

2. Migration may broadly be divided into five different classes : *viz.*—(1) Casual, (2) Temporary, (3) Periodic, (4) Semi-permanent and (5) Permanent. In (1) females preponderate, in (2) and (3) the proportion of males is generally in considerable excess, while in (4) and (5) the proportion of sexes is approximately equal.

(*a*) *Rajputana. 'Casual' and 'Temporary.'*—The Casual type of migration affects the contiguous parts only and that females preponderate in it. The figures show that in Rajputana migration between contiguous parts of the District or States or between Rajputana and other adjacent Provinces is of the Casual type, as females are generally in excess in it. There are exceptions, however, in which the preponderance of females suggest an admixture of migration of both Casual and Temporary type.

'Permanent' and 'Semi-permanent.'—The excess of males among immigrants in Bikaner, Kotah, Marwar and Sirohi from, and among emigrants in Bharatpur to, other parts of Rajputana and the non-contiguous parts of other Provinces, may be taken to afford instances of Permanent and Semi-permanent migration.

The Periodic type of migration can hardly be found in Rajputana.

(*b*) *Ajmer-Merwara.*—Migration plays a larger part in the life of this Province than in that of Rajputana. There is a considerable immigration into the towns of Ajmer and Beawar from outside. Movement of population between these places and the contiguous parts of other Provinces, as evidenced from the predominance of females over males, is more of a Casual type ; while that to and from the non-contiguous Provinces, is more of a general kind, as males exceed females. The large number of male immigrants from the non-contiguous parts of other Provinces was due to the visit of pilgrims to the Shrine of the Khwaja Sahib on the occasion of the Urs Fair.

Summary of Statistics.

3. Of the total population of Rajputana (9,844,384) and Ajmer-Merwara (495,271), 9,601,382, and 385,381 respectively were born in the said Provinces ; the remainder amounting to 2·5 and 22·2 per cent. of the respective population being immigrants from outside. Of the latter, 2 per cent. in Rajputana and nearly 12 in Ajmer-Merwara came from the contiguous Provinces, and the rest ·4 and nearly 10 per cent. respectively from remote Provinces. The per centage of persons coming from outside India to each Province, is less than 1 per cent. ; 9,276,588 persons or 94·2 per cent. of the population of Rajputana were born in the States, Estates or Chiefships in which they were enumerated. Of those who did not belong to the place of enumeration, 3·1 per cent. were born in States contiguous to, and ·2 per cent. in parts remote from, that of enumeration. 868,906 persons born in Rajputana and 42,437 born in Ajmer-Merwara were enumerated in other Provinces of India. Of these, 82 per cent. from Rajputana and 46 from Ajmer-Merwara went to contiguous Provinces and the rest to those far off.

Composition of the immigrant population by Religion.

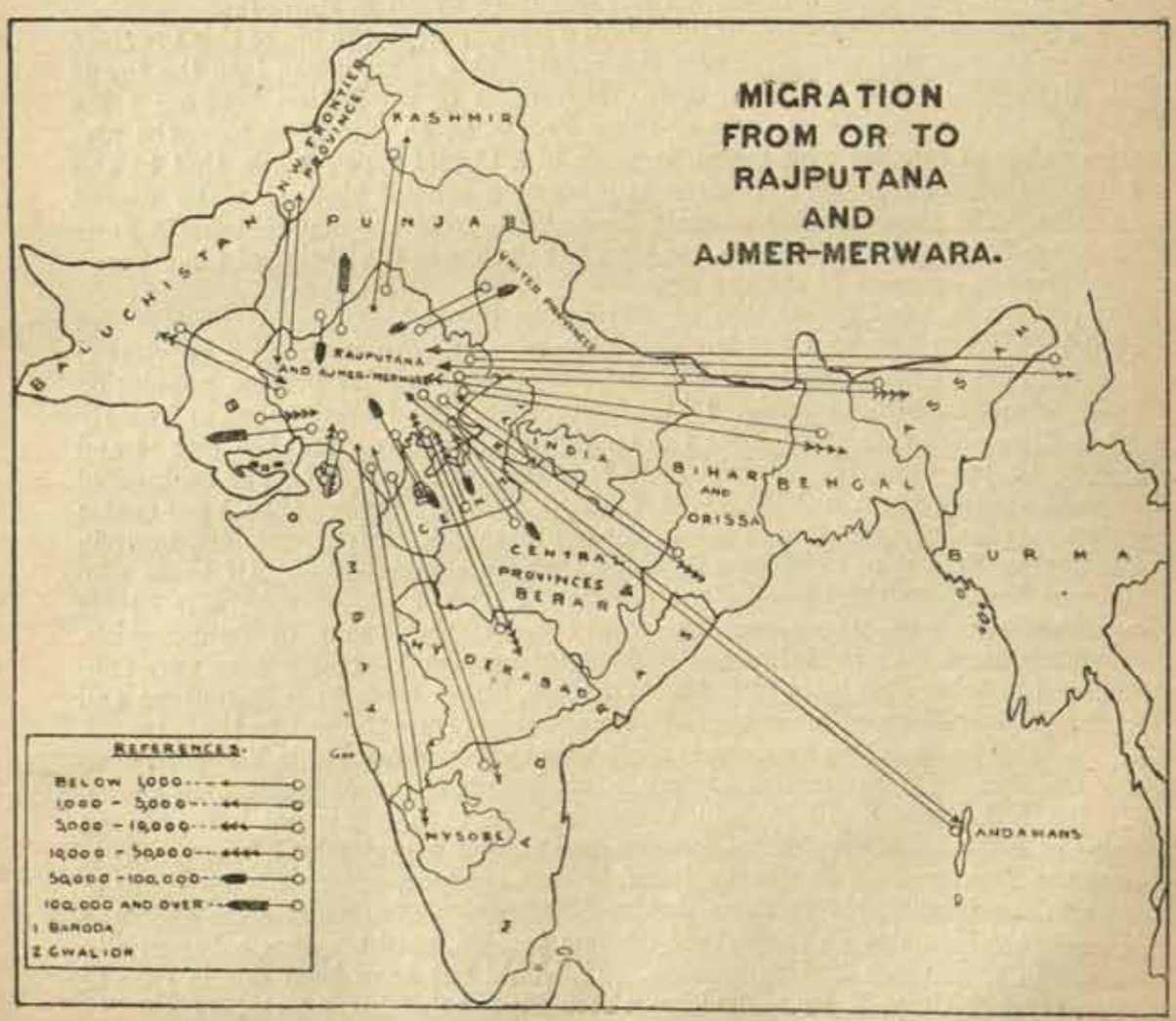
4. This composition by units is dealt with in Subsidiary Table V appended to this Chapter. The proportion of female immigrants is exceptionally high among Hindus in Rajputana and Jains in Ajmer-Merwara, though it is not lower among Jains of Rajputana. Animistic females also exhibit a pretty high proportion in both the Provinces. Females are found in very low proportions among Sikhs of the two Provinces and Musalmans of Ajmer-Merwara. The former seem averse to bringing their females with them even for long periods, until they are substantially settled in their place of immigration. It would not have been low in case of Musalmans of Ajmer-Merwara, had it not been due to the influx, in greater majori ty, of males to the Fair at Ajmer.

Extra-Provincial Migration.

5. *General.*—The number of immigrants and emigrants, extracted from Subsidiary Tables I and II is noted in the margin by Natural Divisions. It will be seen that in Rajputana emigration exceeds immigration in all the Divisions, while the reverse is the case in Ajmer-Merwara. The bulk of immigration (83 per cent.) into Rajputana is from the contiguous Districts of the adjoining Provinces—similar immigration into Ajmer-Merwara is comparatively very low, being only 54. Most of the emigration from Rajputana (82 per cent.) and from Ajmer-Merwara (46) is also to the contiguous Districts of other Provinces. As would naturally be expected from the nature of the country in which it lies, the Western Division stands the lowest in the Extra-Provincial movement of the population in so far as immigration is concerned, though emigration there is fairly high. The cause which impedes immigration, *viz.*, unfertility of land, helps emigration; the paucity of lucrative means of earning also induces people to go out and establish homes in places where they can find better means of support. The Eastern Division takes the largest share both in immigration and emigration.

Province and Natural Division.	Immigration.			
	Contiguous parts of other Provinces.	Other parts of Provinces in India.	Outside India.	Total.
Rajputana	*201,956*	*40,287*	*759*	*243,002*
Eastern Division	143,898	22,926	321	167,145
Southern Division	22,262	17,547	357	40,166
Western Division	24,474	11,136	81	35,691
Ajmer-Merwara	*59,161*	*49,291*	*1,438*	*109,890*
	Emigration.			
Rajputana	*710,913*	*157,963*	*204*	*869,110*
Eastern Division	308,333	102,742	...	411,075
Southern Division	45,621	23,680	...	69,301
Western Division	194,373	103,950	...	298,323
Ajmer-Merwara	*19,616*	*22,821*	*1*	*42,438*

The map below indicates the directions of the stream of migration in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara from and to other parts of India.



The total number of immigrants from the other Provinces and States in India is 242,243 in Rajputana, and 108,452 in Ajmer-Merwara, as compared with 302,489 and 95,112 respectively in 1911 (Subsidiary Table IV).

Rajputana.—The six Provinces, Agency or State which send immigrants in large numbers are all contiguous to Rajputana, *viz.*, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Gwalior, Central India, Ajmer-Merwara and Bombay. There is a marked decrease in the number of immigrants from all of these places excepting Bombay.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Turning to Ajmer-Merwara, it may be observed at the outset that the immigrants have swelled by 14 per cent. in the Province, owing to the influx of pilgrims into the City of Ajmer, because of the Urs Fair. There is a drop of about 6 per cent. among those coming from Rajputana as compared with 1911, while those from the other Provinces show an increase by 80 per cent. The decrease in the number from Rajputana is found entirely in the contiguous parts, the non-contiguous States together giving an excess over 1911. Immigrants formed 19 per cent. of the population in 1911, while they are 22 per cent. now; thus giving a net increase of 3 per cent. The increase in immigration was only temporary.

Immigration from other countries.—From Imperial Table XI, it will be seen that, when compared with 1911, increase occurs mainly in the number of persons born in Asiatic countries and slightly in those born in Africa and enumerated in Ajmer-Merwara; all the rest show decrease. In those registered in Rajputana, there is on the whole a decrease, though an increase is indicated by persons born in America and Australasia. There is a decrease in the persons born in the European countries in both the Provinces. The detail of European immigrants is given in the margin. By far the largest amount of immigration is from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The immigrants from the other European countries are either connected with trade or are tourists. Those from Great Britain and Ireland belong to various professions, such as, service in the Military, Civil, Technical, Ecclesiastical and other Departments.

Countries.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
England and Wales .	246	990
Ireland . . .	28	43
Scotland . .	73	32
France . . .	6	38
Others . . .	22	7

Emigration to other Provinces in India. Rajputana.—The number of emigrants has increased by 1·5 per cent. when compared with 1911. The proportion of persons emigrating to British territory is still greater, for, while only 219,927 have gone to Indian States, 648,979 were enumerated in British territories. Of the latter, the Punjab receives the most (255,902). Next comes Bombay (156,357) followed by Central India (85,899). Gwalior receives (76,063) and Ajmer-Merwara (68,610) closely followed by the United Provinces (68,112). Subsidiary Table IV also displays the diversified character of emigration over immigration, for instance, the number of emigrants to Assam is 15,770 against 46 immigrants, to Bihar and Orissa 18,812 against 333, Bengal 47,865 against 774, Central Provinces and Berar 49,207 against 629, and Hyderabad 8,046 against 396.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Emigration here presents rather a different picture. The figures have fallen from 84,110 in 1911 to 42,437 in 1921, showing a decrease of 41,673. The proportion of emigrants to the total population in 1911 was 16·8 per cent., which has now reduced to 8·6 or almost half. And whereas, emigrants were fewer than immigrants by as much as 11,002, or 11·6 per cent. in 1911, their number now is yet smaller by 66,015, or 60 per cent., while immigrants have actually increased by 13,340, or say, 14 per cent. The decrease among emigrants is most marked among those enumerated in the Bombay Presidency (28,377), where the number of emigrants in 1911 had swelled by 35,902, or 7,704·3 per cent., against 1901. Other marked decreases are in those going to Rajputana (7,927), Hyderabad (3,752) and Central India (1,592).

Net result of Migration.—Rajputana gives 626,673 more persons to other Provinces than it receives, compared with 553,136 in 1911. The losses amount to 6·4 and 5·3 per cent. respectively in the Provincial population of 1921 and 1911. Ajmer-Merwara, on the contrary, receives 66,015 persons against 11,002 in 1911, in excess of those it sends out.

Proportion of sexes.

6. *Rajputana.*—From Provinces and Countries outside, Rajputana received 150,204 females to 92,798 males or an excess of 57,406 females. The Provinces which sent females in marked excess, are the Punjab excluding Delhi (20,049), the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (12,543), Gwalior (11,797), Ajmer-Merwara

(6,320), Central India (6,061) and Bombay (1,218). All these are adjoining Provinces. Non-contiguous Provinces, excepting Burma, sent out males in excess to Rajputana. These facts prove that there would have been very little immigration, had it not been for social customs and especially marriage. The Province is still practically devoid of industrial or agricultural inducements to attract a foreigner.

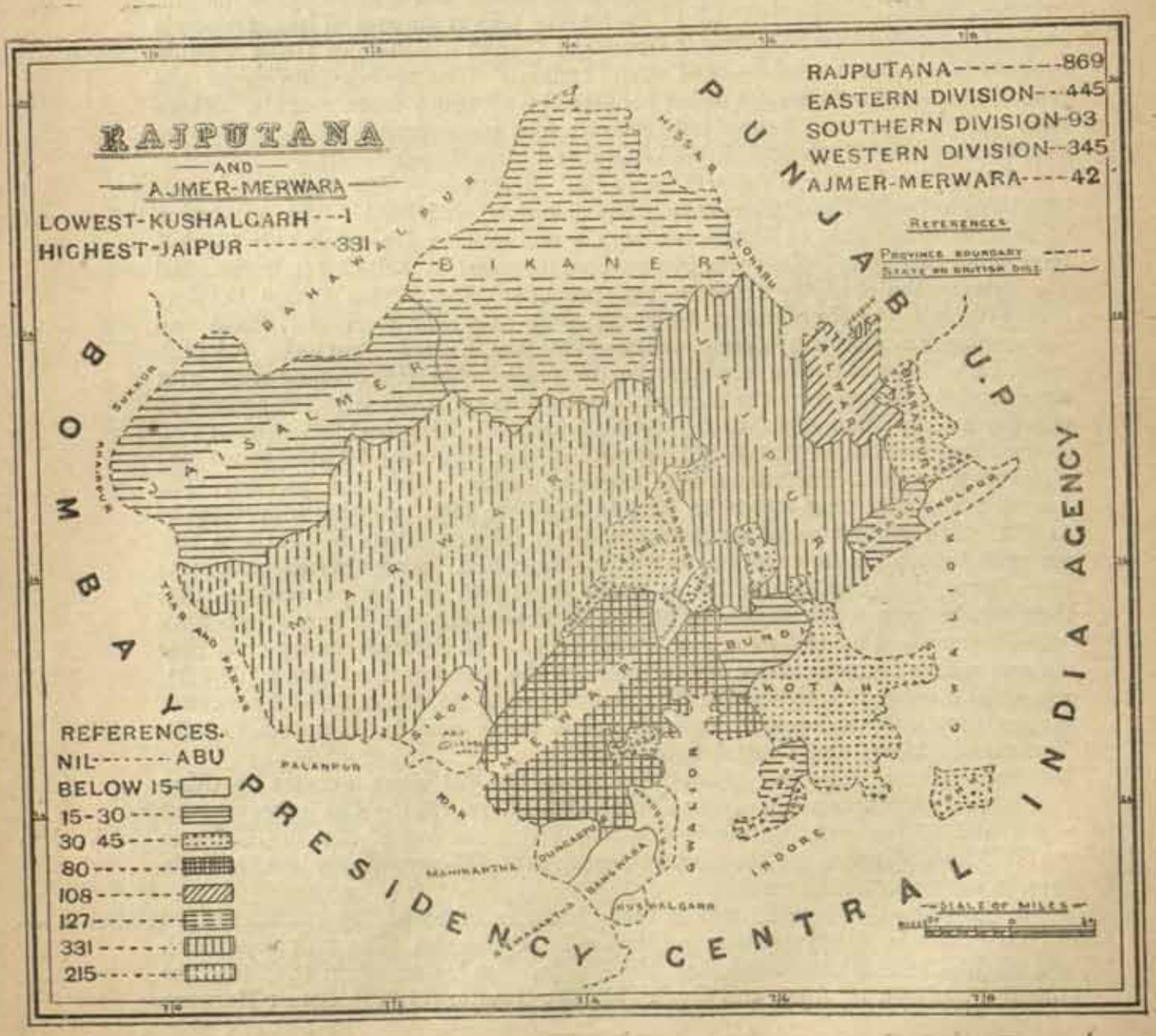
Ajmer-Merwara.—All places contiguous to Ajmer-Merwara lie in Rajputana, which supplied more females than males. The ratio was 5 males : 6 females. With the exception of Assam, which sent 2 males and 5 females, all the rest supplied more males. One of the causes for this is the Fair which was attended more by males than by females.

Inter-Provincial Migration.

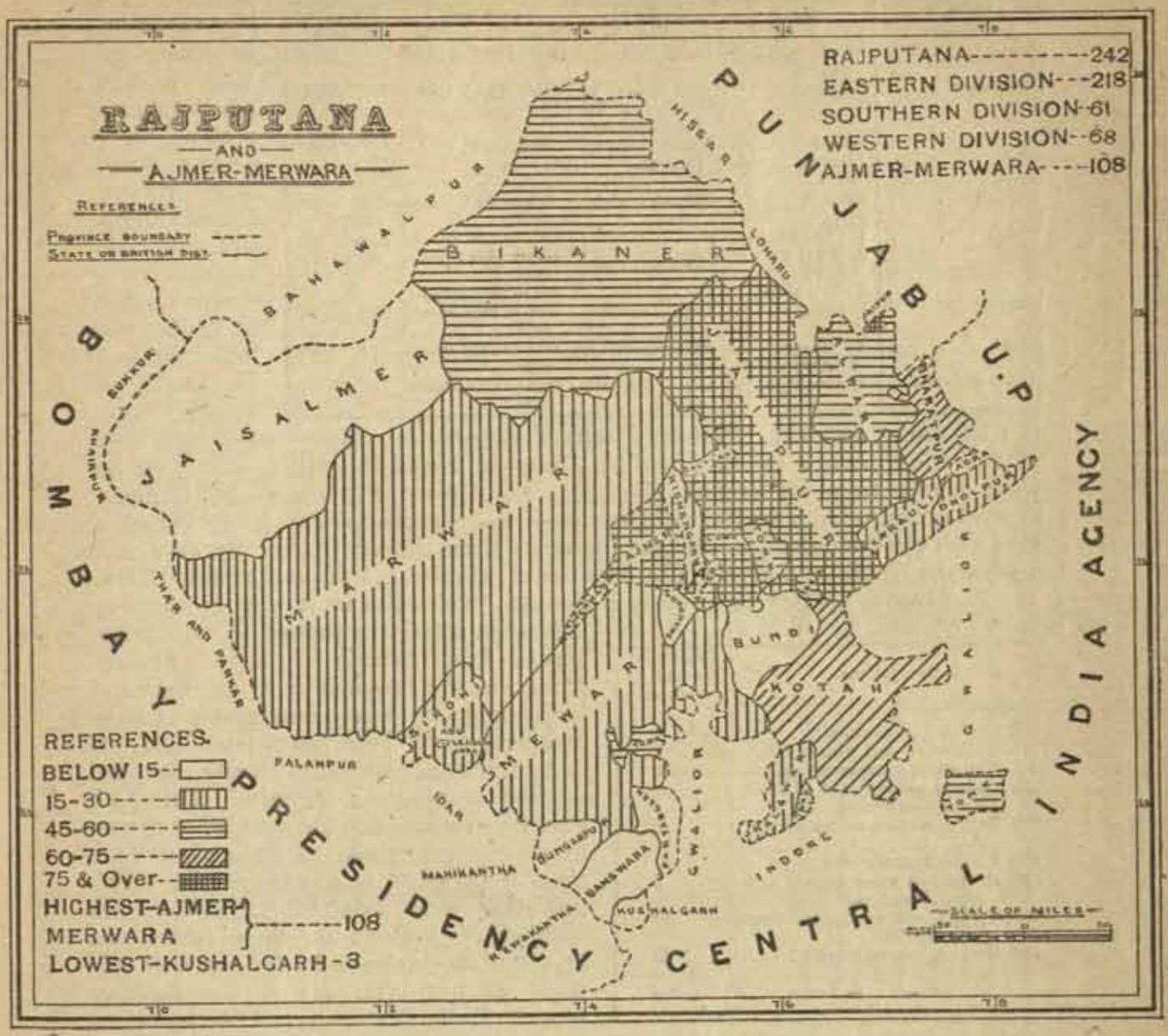
7. *Natural Divisions of Rajputana.*—The figures of migration to and from the Natural Divisions, extracted from the Subsidiary Tables I and II, are noted in the margin. The Division which has gained most is the Eastern where immigration exceeds

Natural Division.	Immigration.			Emigration.			Net loss or gain to the Division.
	From contiguous Districts	From other parts of Province.	Total.	To contiguous Districts.	To other parts of Province.	Total.	
Eastern Division .	50,765	557	51,322	31,390	2,975	34,365	+16,957
Southern Division .	16,150	4,862	21,012	20,074	3,143	23,217	—2,205
Western Division .	30,884	1,261	32,145	40,948	5,373	46,321	—14,176

Immigrants.



Emigrants.



emigration by 16,957. Immigration into all the Divisions is mostly from the contiguous States and is practically of the Casual type. Similarly is the bulk of emigration to the contiguous States. Immigrants to the Southern and the Western Divisions are numerically fewer than emigrants from them. Immigrants from non-contiguous States into the Southern Division do, however, out-number the emigrants from it. The proportion of emigrants to the total population in all the Divisions is very small.

Province, Natural Division and State or District.	Net loss or gain.	
	1921.	1911.
Rajputana	**—626,673**	**—553,136**
Eastern Division	*—227,298*	*—214,954*
Alwar	—61,358	—25,145
Bharatpur	+22,441	—9,328
Bundi	—7,211	—282
Dholpur	+7,110	—8,720
Jaipur	—241,650	—247,751
Jhalawar	+2,005	+3,521
Karauli	+2,015	+2,306
Kishangarh	+3,660	+6,764
Kotah	+30,679	+33,284
Lawa	+589	+940
Shahpura	+6,141	+7,370
Tonk	+8,281	+22,087
Southern Division	*—31,702*	*—15,758*
Banswara	+937	+762
Dungarpur	+5,885	+1,598
Kushalgarh	+1,534	+1,318
Mewar	—53,830	—39,164
Partabgarh	—1,324	+1,029
Sirohi including Abu	+15,096	+18,699
Western Division	*—276,890*	*—259,048*
Bikaner	—73,342	—51,305
Jaisalmer	—15,309	—11,808
Marwar	—188,239	—195,935
Ajmer-Merwara	**+66,015**	**+11,602**

In States or Districts.—The foregoing maps exhibit the extent to which each State or District in the two Provinces has been affected during the decade by immigration or emigration.

Net result.—The statement in the margin shows the net loss or gain to each State through migration. Out of the twenty-two units (including Ajmer-Merwara) fourteen have gained by the exchange. The greatest actual excess of immigrants over emigrants is found in Ajmer-Merwara (66,015). Of the eight States, which have lost in the transaction, the greatest loss is shown by Jaipur (241,650).

Fairs.

8. The fairs noted in the margin took place in March. All, except the one at Ajmer, only slightly affected the movement of the population and were not sufficiently large to influence migration to any appreciable extent. Most of them were local or such as attracted visitors from the adjoining districts. The only fair of importance which drew people from outside the Province was that held at Ajmer in Ajmer-Merwara. The pilgrims were mostly from Hyderabad (Deccan), the United Provinces and Bombay. Special arrangements for the enumeration of the pilgrims were made in consultation with the Commissioner and the District Census Officer, Ajmer-Merwara, and a separate record was kept. The number of immigrants did not exceed 15,000.

State or District.	Place.	Name of Fair.	Date and duration of Fair.	Estimated strength.
Alwar . .	Dhani in Tahsil Bahror.	Cattle Fair .	5th to 20th March 1921.	3,000
Dungarpur . .	Galiakot .	Assemblage at Dargah of Pir Fakhar-ud-din.	18th March 1921	1,000
Jaipur . .	Raisar Tahsil Jamwa Ramgarh.	Banki Mataji ka mela.	18th March 1921	2,000
Karauli . .	Karauli . .	Shivratri Fair	6th to 20th March 1921.	Not available.
Kotah . .	1. Chhipabarod	Shivratri Fair	17th to 31st March	About 500 each.
	2. Manohar Thana.		1st to 20th March 1921.	
	3. Shahabad .		9th to 23rd March.	
Marwar . .	Didwana .	Dayalji ka mela	10th to 20th March 1921.	Not known.
Sirohi . .	A village in Pindwara.	Bawanwarji ka mela.	16th to 23rd March 1921.	2,000
Ajmer-Merwara .	Ajmer City .	Urs Khwaja Sahib.	12th to 17th March 1921.	15,000

Selected occupations followed by certain immigrants in the City of Ajmer.

9. There is no City or Town in Rajputana, which has in it any industry or industries attractive enough to draw immigrants from outside in large numbers. Ajmer, in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara, is the only City where immigrants in large numbers have been registered. To ascertain the distribution by caste, age and selected occupations, a special Table (XI; Part II) was compiled for the City of Ajmer, in which only those castes and occupations were taken into account, for which statistics were collected in 1911. The number of workers in these castes was 10,482 (9,299 males and 1,183 females). Of these 49 per cent. are in the Railway service; Kolis, Brahmans and Sheikhs alone make up for 34, *viz.*, 13,12 and 9 respectively; the rest of the contributors are Pathans (5), Rajputs (2), Indian Christians, other Christians and Kayasthas (2) each, and Mahajan and Saiyed (1) per cent. each. Amongst the 25 per cent. of the immigrants, who fall under group 189 (beggars and vagrants, etc.), Musalmans take the largest share—being 23. Their proportion by sects is Sheikhs (13), Pathans (6) and Saiyeds (4); the rest, *viz.*, 2 per cent. is contributed by castes giving less than 1 per cent. each. Group 181 (cooks and water-carriers), whose per centage is 10 absorbs Sheikhs to the proportion of (5), and Pathans and Brahmans to more than (1) and the rest to less than (1) each.

Occupations.	Proportion per cent. of workers.
2. Ordinary cultivators. . .	8
88. Brick-layers and masons .	1
98. Workers in precious metals, etc.	4
118. Railway employees of all kinds other than Coolies.	49
121. Bank managers, money lenders, etc.	1
166. Religious mendicants, etc. .	...
180. Proprietors other than of agricultural land, etc.	2
181. Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, etc.	10
189. Beggars, vagrants, etc. . .	25
TOTAL .	100

The figures in the margin present the distribution per cent. of the workers in the selected occupations by birth-place. The major portion of these in all the selected occupations, come from Rajputana and the United Provinces. Beggars are the most numerous from the non-contiguous Province of the United Provinces and from other Provinces in India.

Occupation.	PROPORTION PER CENT. TO TOTAL WORKERS BORN IN							
	Rajputana.	Bombay.	Central India.	Punjab.	United Provinces.	Other Provinces.	Asiatic Countries.	Non-Asiatic Countries.
2. Ordinary Cultivators .	32	7	5	11	23	20	2	...
88. Brick-layers, etc. .	52	6	4	8	21	9	...	...
98. Workers in precious stones, etc.	48	8	3	15	23	3	...	...
118. Railway employees .	44	3	3	4	41	4	...	1
121. Bank managers, etc. .	48	5	4	13	15	15	...	...
180. Proprietors, etc.,	25	6	7	12	38	12	...	...
181. Cooks, water-carriers, etc.	42	5	5	10	31	7	...	...
189. Beggars, etc. . .	16	13	7	10	24	27	3	...
166. Religious mendicants .	19	22	6	6	28	11	...	11

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Immigration (actual figures).

Province, Natural Division and State or District where enumerated.	Born in																	
	Province, Natural Division and State or District where enumerated.			Contiguous parts of Province.			Other parts of Province.			Contiguous parts of other Provinces, etc.			Non-contiguous parts of other Provinces, etc.			Outside India.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
RAJPUTANA.	**9,601,382**	**5,092,093**	**4,509,289**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**201,956**	**70,363**	**131,593**	**40,287**	**21,933**	**18,354**	**759**	**502**	**257**
Eastern Division.	*5,010,724*	*2,706,686*	*2,304,038*	*50,765*	*15,512*	*35,253*	*557*	*285*	*272*	*143,898*	*43,840*	*100,058*	*22,926*	*12,006*	*10,920*	*321*	*230*	*91*
Alwar	654,257	362,565	291,692	25,808	5,797	20,011	1,707	224	1,483	16,146	2,335	13,811	3,227	1,048	2,179	9	6	3
Bharatpur	433,826	251,252	182,574	26,473	8,973	17,500	558	262	296	31,377	9,585	21,792	4,185	2,258	1,927	18	15	3
Bundi	174,568	92,801	81,767	10,307	3,722	6,585	1,055	512	543	...	...	...	1,127	595	532	11	5	6
Dholpur	208,502	121,521	86,981	2,462	684	1,778	230	87	143	17,533	4,169	13,364	1,000	372	628	7	4	3
Jaipur	2,249,492	1,216,000	1,033,492	62,793	16,418	46,375	1,928	657	1,271	11,833	3,001	8,832	12,570	6,535	6,035	186	131	55
Jhalawar	74,648	42,333	32,315	6,111	2,292	3,819	2,603	1,432	1,171	11,491	3,488	8,003	1,322	768	554	7	5	2
Karauli	115,603	68,330	47,273	14,512	4,376	10,136	444	157	287	2,034	433	1,601	1,131	348	783	6	3	3
Kishangarh	63,126	36,367	26,759	8,327	2,411	5,916	1,039	346	693	4,860	1,478	3,382	376	251	125	6	6	...
Kotah	568,058	298,164	269,894	32,766	15,239	17,527	4,572	2,736	1,836	18,815	7,402	11,413	5,783	3,424	2,359	66	50	16
Lawa Estate	1,424	948	476	212	46	166	596	189	407	...	...	...	30	16	14	...	...	...
Shahpura Chiefship	40,135	22,952	17,183	4,213	812	3,401	777	253	524	2,821	695	2,126	184	107	77	...	...	...
Tonk	242,236	133,325	108,911	25,681	7,781	17,900	997	519	478	16,331	6,287	10,044	2,648	1,251	1,397	5	5	...
Southern Division.	*1,985,036*	*1,020,022*	*965,014*	*16,150*	*7,385*	*8,765*	*4,862*	*2,854*	*2,008*	*22,262*	*10,409*	*11,853*	*17,547*	*8,752*	*8,795*	*357*	*223*	*134*
Abu	1,281	747	534	753	422	331	511	354	157	...	...	...	973	577	396	88	47	41
Banswara	183,072	91,906	91,166	4,313	1,452	2,861	135	80	55	1,483	463	1,020	1,356	659	697	3	2	1
Dungarpur	178,841	91,796	87,045	6,523	1,830	4,693	236	135	101	32	5	27	3,628	1,455	2,173	12	12	...
Kushalgarh Chiefship	26,256	13,305	12,951	843	344	499	134	74	60	831	363	468	1,097	488	609	1	1	...
Mewar	1,353,572	698,595	654,977	5,813	2,729	3,084	2,098	1,082	1,016	14,949	7,641	7,308	3,476	1,961	1,515	155	92	63
Partabgarh	55,671	29,531	26,140	4,571	2,013	2,558	637	310	327	3,563	1,160	2,403	2,655	1,064	1,591	13	12	1
Sirohi	166,907	86,862	80,045	11,738	5,296	6,442	2,143	1,398	745	1,698	712	986	4,068	2,613	1,455	85	57	28
Western Division.	*2,501,143*	*1,328,770*	*1,172,373*	*30,884*	*9,929*	*20,964*	*1,261*	*659*	*602*	*24,474*	*10,701*	*13,773*	*11,136*	*6,588*	*4,548*	*81*	*49*	*32*
Bikaner	606,398	325,075	281,323	25,200	9,062	16,138	674	360	314	21,983	10,090	11,893	5,416	3,096	2,320	14	7	7
Jaisalmer	63,817	36,881	26,936	3,139	635	2,504	58	31	27	470	255	215	168	80	88	...	...	...
Marwar	1,814,898	961,675	853,223	18,402	5,269	13,133	702	361	341	2,884	972	1,912	4,689	2,796	1,893	67	42	25
AJMER-MERWARA.	**385,381**	**210,887**	**174,494**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**59,161**	**25,986**	**33,175**	**49,291**	**31,463**	**17,828**	**1,438**	**1,230**	**208**

SUBSIDIARY

Emigration

PROVINCE, NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT WHERE BORN.	ENUMERATED								
	PROVINCE, NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT WHERE BORN.			CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF PROVINCE.			OTHER PARTS OF PROVINCE.		
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJPUTANA	**9,601,382**	**5,092,093**	**4,509,289**	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Division.	*5,010,724*	*2,706,686*	*2,304,038*	*31,390*	*10,636*	*20,754*	*2,975*	*1,879*	*1,096*
Alwar	654,257	362,565	291,692	29,110	8,159	20,951	1,952	1,043	909
Bharatpur	433,826	251,252	182,574	12,980	3,296	9,684	1,760	988	772
Bundi	174,568	92,801	81,767	16,510	6,409	10,101	581	233	348
Dholpur	208,502	121,521	86,981	4,462	1,821	2,641	540	278	262
Jaipur	2,249,492	1,216,000	1,033,492	97,888	31,123	66,765	5,220	2,820	2,400
Jhalawar	74,648	42,333	32,315	6,248	2,453	3,795	531	231	300
Karauli	115,603	68,330	47,273	8,136	2,052	6,084	1,734	987	747
Kishangarh	63,126	36,367	26,759	3,024	734	2,290	549	235	314
Kotah	568,058	298,164	269,894	12,270	4,391	7,879	529	231	298
Lawa Estate	1,424	948	476	56	12	44	138	52	86
Shahpura Chiefship	40,135	22,952	17,183	231	68	163	83	41	42
Tonk	242,236	133,325	108,911	14,303	4,830	9,473	379	156	223
Southern Division.	*1,985,036*	*1,020,022*	*965,014*	*20,974*	*6,085*	*13,989*	*3,143*	*1,156*	*1,987*
Abu	1,281	747	534	...	...	...	5	1	4
Banswara	183,072	91,906	91,166	4,411	1,488	2,923	24	9	15
Dungarpur	178,841	91,796	87,045	2,688	785	1,903	147	79	68
Kushalgarh Chiefship	26,256	13,305	12,951	38	16	22	20	11	9
Mewar	1,353,572	698,595	654,977	27,690	9,360	18,330	3,068	1,143	1,925
Partabgarh	55,671	29,531	26,140	739	260	479	285	125	160
Sirohi	166,907	86,862	80,045	3,381	1,161	2,220	157	83	74
Western Division.	*2,501,142*	*1,328,770*	*1,172,373*	*40,948*	*14,127*	*26,821*	*5,373*	*2,386*	*2,987*
Bikaner	606,398	325,075	281,323	8,970	1,539	7,431	1,450	187	1,263
Jaisalmer	63,817	36,881	26,936	1,791	520	1,271	109	79	30
Marwar	1,814,898	961,675	853,223	46,034	17,126	28,908	3,997	2,201	1,796
AJMER-MERWARA	**385,381**	**210,887**	**174,494**	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes 90,207 persons, 55,009 males and 35,198 females returned under Rajputana

D9465

TABLE II.

(actual figures).

IN											
CONTIGUOUS PROVINCES, ETC.			NON-CONTIGUOUS PROVINCES, ETC.			BORN IN THE PROVINCE, NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT, BUT ENUMERATED OUTSIDE INDIA.			NATURAL POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE, NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT (*i.e.*, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE PROVINCE, ETC., AND ENUMERATED ANYWHERE.)		
TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
710,943	**356,998**	**353,945**	***157,963**	**104,625**	**53,338**	**204**	**143**	**61**	**10,470,288**	**5,553,716**	**4,916,572**
308,333	*136,128*	*172,205*	*102,742*	*67,433*	*35,319*	...	...	...	...	...	...
46,483	14,967	31,516	30,701	15,636	15,065	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,666	6,634	13,032	5,746	3,992	1,754	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,609	1,241	1,368	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,457	3,575	3,882	1,656	1,180	476	...	...	...	...	...	...
99,293	48,474	50,819	128,369	77,173	51,196	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,832	4,234	7,598	911	812	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,366	1,750	2,616	1,870	894	976	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,720	2,541	4,179	649	404	245	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,877	7,905	7,972	2,581	1,204	1,377	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	55	19	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,484	427	1,057	56	42	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,910	8,246	10,664	3,784	2,211	1,573	...	...	...	...	...	...
45,621	*20,798*	*24,823*	*23,680*	*10,642*	*13,038*	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	45	33	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,792	901	891	123	83	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,298	359	939	400	268	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,248	534	714	65	62	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
43,079	17,460	25,619	6,329	3,547	2,782	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,196	3,722	4,474	3,530	2,591	939	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,070	1,183	887	1,126	697	429	...	...	...	...	...	...
194,373	*107,780*	*86,593*	*103,950*	*63,833*	*40,117*	...	...	...	...	...	...
79,161	39,952	39,209	37,034	25,063	11,971	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,222	7,442	5,780	4,022	1,611	2,411	...	...	...	...	...	...
90,186	53,808	36,378	74,698	43,737	30,961	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,616	**6,648**	**12,968**	**22,821**	**13,677**	**9,144**	**1**	**1**	...	**427,819**	**231,213**	**196,606**

unspecified which are not included in any Division.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Migration between Natural Divisions (actual figures) compared with 1911.

Natural Division in which born.		Number enumerated in Natural Division.			
		Ajmer-Merwara.	Eastern Division.	Southern Division.	Western Division.
1		2	3	4	5
Ajmer-Merwara	1921	385,381	13,519	3,540	2,557
	1911	404,817	17,226	6,995	3,322
Eastern Division	1921	40,171	5,010,724	6,128	28,237
	1911	38,439	5,527,020	12,568	40,665
Southern Division	1921	13,210	19,309	1,985,036	3,908
	1911	13,032	22,331	1,816,085	6,228
Western Division	1921	15,186	31,865	14,456	2,501,143
	1911	21,483	32,000	17,448	2,752,389

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Migration between the Province and other parts of India.

(1) RAJPUTANA.

Province, etc.	Immigrants to Rajputana.			Emigrants from Rajputana.			Excess or deficiency of Immigration over Emigration.	
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grand Total	*242,243**	*302,489*	*—60,246*	*868,906*	*855,625*	*+13,281*	*—626,663*	*—553,136*
(1) Total British territory	137,100	170,401	—33,301	648,979	598,829	+50,150	— 511,879	—428,428
Total Indian States	104,998	131,918	— 26,920	219,927	256,796	— 36,869	—114,929	—124,878
French Settlements	3	2	+ 1	...	...	...	+ 3	+ 2
Portuguese Settlements	142	168	— 26	...	...	...	+ 142	+ 168
(2) Total British Provinces (including Indian States in Political relation with Local Governments).	160,034	200,911	—40,877	688,341	689,086	—745	—528,307	—488,175
Ajmer-Merwara	19,616	27,543	— 7,927	68,610	72,972	— 4,362	— 48,994	— 45,429
Andamans and Nicobars	...	...	...	175	162	+ 13	— 175	— 162
Assam — Total	46	105	— 59	15,770	11,620	+ 4,150	— 15,724	— 11,515
Assam — Districts	38	102	— 64	15,770	11,505	+ 4,265	— 15,732	— 11,403
Assam — States	8	3	+ 5	...	115	— 115	+ 8	— 112
Baluchistan — Total	55	210	— 155	1,934	850	+ 1,084	— 1,879	— 640
Baluchistan — Districts	55	119	— 64	1,913	850	+ 1,063	— 1,858	— 731
Baluchistan — States	...	91	— 91	21	...	+ 21	— 21	— 91

* Include immigrants from Aden, not included in column 3, Subsidiary Table IV, Chapter I.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Migration between the Province and other parts of India.

(1) RAJPUTANA—*continued.*

Province, etc.	Immigrants to Rajputana.			Emigrants from Rajputana.			Excess or deficiency of Immigration over Emigration.	
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar and Orissa—Total	333	398	— 65	18,812	15,210	+ 3,602	— 18,479	— 14,812
Bihar and Orissa—Districts	330	398	— 68	17,059	13,672	+ 3,387	— 16,729	— 13,274
Bihar and Orissa—States	3	...	+ 3	1,753	1,538	+ 215	— 1,750	— 1,538
Bengal—Total	774	737	+ 37	47,865	36,732	+ 11,133	— 47,091	— 35,995
Bengal—Districts	774	736	+ 38	46,850	35,744	+ 11,106	— 46,076	— 35,008
Bengal—States	...	1	— 1	1,015	915	+ 100	— 1,015	— 914
Sikkim	...	...	...	...	73	— 73	...	— 73
Bombay—Total (including Aden)	14,762	14,558	+ 204	156,357	141,251	+ 15,106	—141,595	—126,693
Bombay—Districts	9,157	6,624	+ 2,533	126,176	118,189	+ 7,987	—117,019	—111,565
Bombay—States	5,605	7,934	— 2,329	30,181	23,062	+ 7,119	— 24,576	— 15,128
Burma	27	32	— 5	3,418	1,780	+ 1,638	— 3,391	— 1,748
Central Provinces and Berar—Total	629	936	— 307	49,207	55,861	— 6,654	— 48,578	— 54,925
Central Provinces and Berar—Districts	628	936	— 308	43,417	52,331	— 8,914	— 42,789	— 51,395
Central Provinces and Berar—States	1	...	+ 1	5,790	3,530	+ 2,260	— 5,789	— 3,530
Coorg	1	...	+ 1	...	2	— 2	+ 1	— 2
Madras (including Cochin and Travancore)—Total	212	290	— 78	1,436	1,521	— 85	— 1,224	— 1,231
Madras (including Cochin and Travancore)—Districts	203	283	— 80	1,415	1,484	— 69	— 1,212	— 1,201
Madras (including Cochin and Travancore)—States	9	7	+ 2	21	37	— 16	— 12	— 30
North-West Frontier Province—Total	328	507	— 179	743	1,492	— 749	— 415	— 985
North-West Frontier Province—Districts	328	504	— 176	292	1,492	— 1,200	+ 36	— 988
North-West Frontier Province—Political Agencies	...	3	— 3	451	...	+ 451	—451	+ 3
Punjab (including Delhi)—Total	65,524	85,526	— 20,002	255,902	246,609	+ 9,293	—190,378	—161,083
Punjab (including Delhi)—Districts	48,758	63,655	— 14,897	255,902	182,187	+ 73,715	—207,144	—118,532
Punjab (including Delhi)—States	16,766	21,871	— 5,105	...	64,422	— 64,422	+16,766	— 42,551
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—Total	56,587	70,064	— 13,477	68,112	103,024	— 34,912	— 11,525	— 32,960
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—Districts	56,046	69,464	— 13,418	67,980	102,929	— 34,949	— 11,934	— 33,465
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—States	541	600	— 59	132	95	+ 37	+ 409	+ 505
India unspecified	1,140	5	+ 1,135	...	...	...	...	+ 5
(3) Total Political Agencies and States in Political relation with the Government of India.	**82,064**	**101,408**	**—19,344**	**180,565**	**166,539**	**+14,026**	**—98,501**	**—65,131**
Baroda State	862	1,601	— 739	7,473	6,239	+ 1,234	— 6,611	— 4,638
Central India Agency	27,465	32,613	— 5,148	85,899	89,538	— 3,639	— 58,434	— 56,925
Gwalior State	53,045	66,716	— 13,671	76,063	54,863	+ 21,200	— 23,018	+ 11,853
Hyderabad State	396	321	+ 75	8,046	14,271	— 6,225	— 7,650	— 13,950
Kashmir State	133	90	+ 43	113	250	— 137	+ 20	— 160
Mysore State	163	67	+ 96	2,971	1,378	+ 1,593	— 2,808	— 1,311

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Migration between the Province and other parts of India.

(2) AJMER-MERWARA.

Provinces, etc.	Immigrants to Ajmer-Merwara.			Emigrants from Ajmer-Merwara.			Excess or deficiency of Immigration over Emigration.	
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grand Total	*108,452*	*95,112*	*+ 13,340*	*42,437*	*84,110*	*−41,673*	*+66,015*	*+ 11,002*
(1) Total British Territory	**31,652**	**18,175**	**+13,477**	**42,351**	**32,713**	**+9,578**	**−10,699**	**− 14,598**
Total Indian States	**76,550**	**76,691**	**— 141**	**86**	**51,337**	**— 51,251**	**+ 76,464**	**+25,354**
French Settlements	...	3	— 3	...	...	...	...	+ 3
Portuguese Settlements	250	243	+ 7	...	...	...	+ 250	+ 243
(2) Total British Provinces (including Indian States in Political relation with Local Governments).	**33,328**	**19,278**	**+14,050**	**16,370**	**44,400**	**— 28,030**	**+ 16,958**	**— 25,122**
Andamans and Nicobars	1	...	+ 1	42	12	+ 30	— 41	— 12
Assam	7	6	+ 1	32	46	— 14	— 25	— 40
Baluchistan	24	23	+ 1	257	207	+ 50	— 233	— 184
Bihar and Orissa — Total	335	112	+ 223	132	143	— 11	+ 203	— 31
Bihar and Orissa — Districts	335	112	+ 223	129	141	— 12	+ 206	— 29
Bihar and Orissa — States	...	...	...	3	2	+ 1	— 3	— 2
Bengal — Total	970	289	+ 681	1,930	655	+ 1,275	— 960	— 366
Bengal — Districts	970	289	+ 681	1,855	650	+ 1,205	— 885	— 361
Bengal — States	...	...	...	75	3	+ 72	— 75	— 3
Sikkim	...	...	...	...	2	— 2	...	— 2
Bombay — Total	5,463	1,917	+ 3,546	7,991	36,368	— 28,377	— 2,528	— 34,451
Bombay — Districts	4,735	1,570	+ 3,165	7,991	24,976	— 16,985	— 3,256	— 23,406
Bombay — States	728	347	+ 381	...	11,392	— 11,392	+ 728	— 11,045
Burma	48	21	+ 27	40	199	— 159	+ 8	— 178
Central Provinces and Berar — Total	1,043	341	+ 702	1,934	2,673	— 739	— 891	— 2,332
Central Provinces and Berar — Districts	1,043	341	+ 702	1,929	2,644	— 715	— 886	— 2,303
Central Provinces and Berar — States	...	...	...	5	29	— 24	— 5	— 29
Coorg	...	...	...	...	1	— 1	...	— 1
Madras — Total	396	224	+ 172	445	120	+ 325	— 49	+ 104
Madras — Districts	391	218	+ 173	445	120	+ 325	— 54	+ 98
Madras — States	5	6	— 1	...	...	...	+ 5	+ 6
North-West Frontier Province — Total	641	106	+ 535	24	16	+ 8	+ 617	+ 90
North-West Frontier Province — Districts	641	105	+ 536	24	16	+ 8	+ 617	+ 89
North-West Frontier Province — States	..	1	— 1	...	...	...	...	+ 1
Punjab (including Delhi) — Total	6,269	4,111	+ 2,158	1,814	1,543	+ 271	+ 4,455	+ 2,568
Punjab (including Delhi) — Districts	5,713	3,496	+ 2,217	1,814	1,317	+ 497	+ 3,899	+ 2,179
Punjab (including Delhi) — States	556	615	— 59	...	226	— 226	+ 556	+ 389
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh — Total	18,097	12,115	+ 5,982	1,729	2,417	— 688	+ 16,368	+ 9,698
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh — Districts	17,710	11,981	+ 5,729	1,726	2,415	— 689	+ 15,984	+ 9,566
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh — States	387	134	+ 253	3	2	+ 1	+ 384	+ 132
India unspecified	34	13	+ 21	...	...	...	+ 34	+ 13
(3) Total Political Agencies and States in Political relation with the Government of India.	**74,874**	**75,588**	**— 714**	**26,067**	**39,710**	**+ 13,643**	**+ 48,807**	**+ 35,878**
Baroda State	234	224	+ 10	110	179	— 69	+ 124	+ 45
Central India Agency	1,976	819	+ 1,157	2,642	4,234	— 1,592	— 666	— 3,415
Gwalior State	1,652	1,227	+ 425	722	992	— 270	+ 930	+ 235
Hyderabad State	2,108	247	+ 1,861	2,946	6,698	— 3,752	— 838	— 6,451
Kashmir State	208	35	+ 173	11	27	— 16	+ 197	+ 8
Mysore State	86	64	+ 22	20	37	— 17	+ 66	+ 27
Rajputana Agency	68,610	72,972	— 4,362	19,616	27,543	— 7,927	+ 48,994	+ 45,429

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Showing the strength of the Immigrants by Sex and Religion.

Name of Province and State or District.	Animist.			Arya.			Brahmo.			Christian.			Hindu.			Jain.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
RAJPUTANA.	**6,053**	**2,406**	**3,647**	**699**	**395**	**304**	**2**	..	**2**	**2,311**	**1,259**	**1,052**	**177,937**	**62,850**	**115,087**	**5,156**	**2,233**	**2,923**
1. Mount Abu	74	39	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	141	87	481	281	200	3	1	2
2. Alwar	..	..	..	35	18	17	..	..	..	21	12	9	12,984	2,043	10,941	120	38	82
3. Banswara	1,443	448	995	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	20	30	939	428	511	71	28	43
4. Bharatpur	..	..	..	107	59	48	..	..	..	122	51	71	24,372	7,658	16,714	199	45	154
5. Bikaner	..	..	..	143	91	52	..	..	..	72	46	26	17,544	7,858	9,686	291	152	139
6. Bundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	12	6	906	480	426	30	9	21
7. Dholpur	58	28	30	8	..	8	..	..	..	27	10	17	16,702	3,928	12,774	263	79	184
8. Dungarpur	898	261	637	10	5	5	..	..	..	2	1	1	1,002	314	688	18	6	12
9. Jaipur	26	7	19	106	65	41	1	..	1	838	450	388	17,214	5,657	11,557	379	139	240
10. Jaisalmer	17	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	99	166	4	2	2
11. Jhalawar	..	..	..	11	3	8	..	..	..	12	9	3	11,458	3,605	7,853	409	165	244
12. Karauli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	2,957	688	2,269	15	9	6
13. Kishangarh	51	22	29	10	7	3	..	..	..	9	2	7	4,330	1,395	2,935	231	54	177
14. Kotah	275	133	142	181	96	85	1	..	1	209	107	102	21,141	8,978	12,163	394	195	199
15. Kushalgarh Chiefship	1,179	536	643	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	596	233	363	38	9	29
16. Lawa Estate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	16	14	..	..	..
17. Marwar	9	5	4	27	21	6	..	..	..	280	152	128	4,192	1,965	2,227	206	88	118
18. Mewar	1,314	622	692	17	9	8	..	..	..	69	36	33	13,046	6,640	6,406	1,412	781	631
19. Partabgarh	510	229	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,719	1,532	3,187	307	130	177
20. Shahpura Chiefship	61	8	53	32	15	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,645	719	1,926	123	21	102
21. Sirohi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	193	132	3,372	1,640	1,732	277	140	137
22. Tonk	138	62	76	8	4	4	..	..	..	23	14	9	17,042	6,693	10,349	366	142	224
AJMER-MERWARA.	**384**	**164**	**220**	**769**	**470**	**298**	..	..	..	**3,278**	**2,081**	**1,197**	**61,581**	**28,659**	**32,922**	**4,078**	**1,740**	**2,338**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*continued.*

Showing the strength of the Immigrants by Sex and Religion—*continued.*

Name of Province and State or District.	Musalman.			Sikh.			Parsi.			Jews.			Chinese.			Total.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
RAJPUTANA.	**45,410**	**20,476**	**24,934**	**5,172**	**3,045**	**2,127**	**243**	**126**	**117**	**19**	**8**	**11**	..	..	..	**243,002**	**92,798**	**150,204**
1. Mount Abu	218	133	85	7	4	3	50	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,061	624	437
2. Alwar	6,210	1,273	4,937	4	2	2	..	..	..	8	3	5	..	..	..	19,282	3,389	15,993
3. Banswara	338	199	139	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,842	1,124	1,718
4. Bharatpur	10,713	4,004	6,709	64	40	24	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,580	11,858	23,722
5. Bikaner	4,456	2,165	2,291	4,898	2,876	2,022	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,413	13,193	14,220
6. Bundi	178	96	82	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,138	600	538
7. Dholpur	1,451	486	965	28	12	16	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,540	4,545	13,995
8. Dungarpur	1,732	877	855	6	5	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,072	1,472	2,200
9. Jaipur	5,987	3,330	2,657	21	10	11	10	5	5	7	4	3	..	..	..	24,589	9,667	14,922
10. Jaisalmer	347	224	123	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	638	335	303
11. Jhalawar	913	464	449	12	11	1	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,820	4,261	8,559
12. Karauli	190	82	108	2	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,171	784	2,387
13. Kishangarh	607	252	355	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,242	1,735	3,507
14. Kotah	2,361	1,306	1,055	86	55	31	16	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,664	10,876	13,788
15. Kushalgarh Chiefship	111	71	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,929	852	1,077
16. Lawa Estate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	16	14
17. Marwar	2,838	1,531	1,307	16	10	6	72	38	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,640	3,810	3,830
18. Mewar	2,700	1,592	1,108	9	6	3	13	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,580	9,694	8,886
19. Partabgarh	687	340	347	..	..	..	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,231	2,236	3,995
20. Shahpura Chiefship	144	39	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,005	802	2,203
21. Sirohi	1,827	1,386	441	3	2	1	43	20	23	4	1	3	..	..	..	5,851	3,382	2,469
22. Tonk	1,402	626	776	1	1	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,984	7,543	11,441
AJMER-MERWARA.	**39,426**	**25,341**	**14,085**	**176**	**118**	**58**	**166**	**85**	**81**	**23**	**14**	**9**	***10**	***7**	***3**	**109,890**	**58,679**	**51,211**

NOTE.—* Includes one male Buddhist (Born in Bengal).

CHAPTER IV.

Religion.

1. The numerical strength of each religion is contained in the Imperial Table VI, while Tables XV and XVI give figures for the denominations, races and ages of Christians. The following Subsidiary Tables, in which the most prominent features of the statistics are illustrated by means of proportional figures, will be found at the end of this Chapter:— Data for discussion.

Subsidiary Table I—showing general distribution of the population by religion.

Subsidiary Table II—showing distribution of the main religions by Provinces, Natural Divisions, and States or Districts, compared with the previous censuses.

Subsidiary Table III—showing the number and variations of Christians by Provinces, Natural Divisions, and States or Districts.

Subsidiary Table IV—showing the distribution of the urban and rural population by religion in each Natural Division.

2. The various religions have been metaphysically and theologically discussed in full in the previous reports. Discussion in this Chapter will therefore be confined to the analysis of statistics and to such general matters as may be considered necessary, to make clear what the returns of each religion include and how far the figures given are accurate and complete. With the advance of times and the repetition of the census operations at regular intervals, the difficulty of distinguishing religions from one another has practically vanished. It is now quite easy to ascertain which religion a person belongs to. The instructions for making an entry in respect of religion were identical with those issued in 1911. The religion which each person returned was to be entered and when a person belonged to an aboriginal tribe, the name of the tribe. All persons whose tribal name was found in column 4 of the schedule were taken to be Animists. It may be asserted safely that the statistics of religion are as accurate as they could possibly be. The effect of the instructions regarding the recording of Animistic religion will be fully discussed later. Meaning of figures.

3. The table in the margin shows the variations which have occurred in various religions since 1911. Variations.

Religion.	RAJPUTANA.			AJMER-MERWARA.		
	Number in		Variation per cent. 1911-21.	Number in		Variation per cent. 1911-21.
	1921.	1911.		1921.	1911.	
I.—Indo-Aryan.						
(1) Hindu—						
(a) Brahmanic	8,166,501	8,752,045	—6·7	362,832	388,552	—6·6
(b) Arya	3,143	1,792	+75·4	1,509	884	+70·5
(c) Brahmo	22	82	—73·2	...	...	...
(2) Jain	279,722	332,297	—15·8	18,422	20,302	—9·3
(3) Sikh	8,703	8,958	—2·8	219	922	—76·2
(4) Buddhist	...	...	...	1	...	...
II.—Iranian.						
Parsi	336	342	—1·8	211	262	—19·5
III.—Semitic.						
(1) Musalman	900,341	985,825	—8·7	101,776	81,035	+25·6
(2) Christian	4,911	4,256	+15·4	5,531	5,432	+1·8
(3) Jew	26	31	—16·1	25	27	—7·4
IV.—Primitive.						
Animistic	480,679	444,702	+8·1	4,736	3,979	+19·0
V.—Others	...	...	...	9	...	...

Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.—The majority of the population are Hindus, being 83 per cent. After them come Musalmans with 9 per cent., then Animists and Jains with 5 and 3 respectively. The rest amount to something under 1 per cent. The important religions therefore are the Hindu (Brahmanic), Musalman, Animistic and Jain.

Rajputana.—Every one hundred of the total population is made up of about 83 Hindus, 9 Musalmans, 5 Animists and 3 Jains. The proportion of Aryas, Brahmos, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Christians is too small to be taken into account.

Ajmer-Merwara.—In Ajmer-Merwara, Hindus represent 73 per cent. of the total population, next come Musalmans with 21, followed by Jains—nearly 4, and Christians and Animists—about 1 each. The other religions—Arya, Brahmo, Sikh, Buddhist and Parsi—are of little numerical importance. It will be observed that Ajmer-Merwara contains proportionately a far larger number of Musalmans than does Rajputana, the per centage being 20·5 in the former and 9·2 in the latter. The high per centage of Musalmans in Ajmer-Merwara, compared with 1911 (16·2), is due very greatly to the Urs Fair pilgrim population.

Distribution by main religions.

4. The table in the margin classifies the main religions, per hundred of the population, at each census from 1881, and the diagram on the opposite page illustrates the classification graphically.

Year.	Rajputana.				Ajmer-Merwara.			
	Hindu.	Jain.	Musalman.	Animist.	Hindu.	Jain.	Musalman.	Others.
1881 . . .	87	4	9	...	82	5	12	1
1891 . . .	84	3	8	5	80	5	14	1
1901 . . .	83	3	10	4	80	4	15	1
1911 . . .	83	3	9	5	78	4	16	2
1921 . . .	83	3	9	5	73	4	21	2

In Rajputana, the proportion of Hindus and Jains has been stationary for the last three decades, while that of Musalmans and Animists has fallen in the former religion and risen in the latter, by one each over 1901. In Ajmer-Merwara, the rise in the proportion of Musalmans has been very steady. The reason for the abnormal rise this year has already been explained. Hindus, on the contrary, have shown a constant decline since 1881. Other religions are, however, coming into prominence. Their population was one in a hundred in 1881, and doubled in 1911.

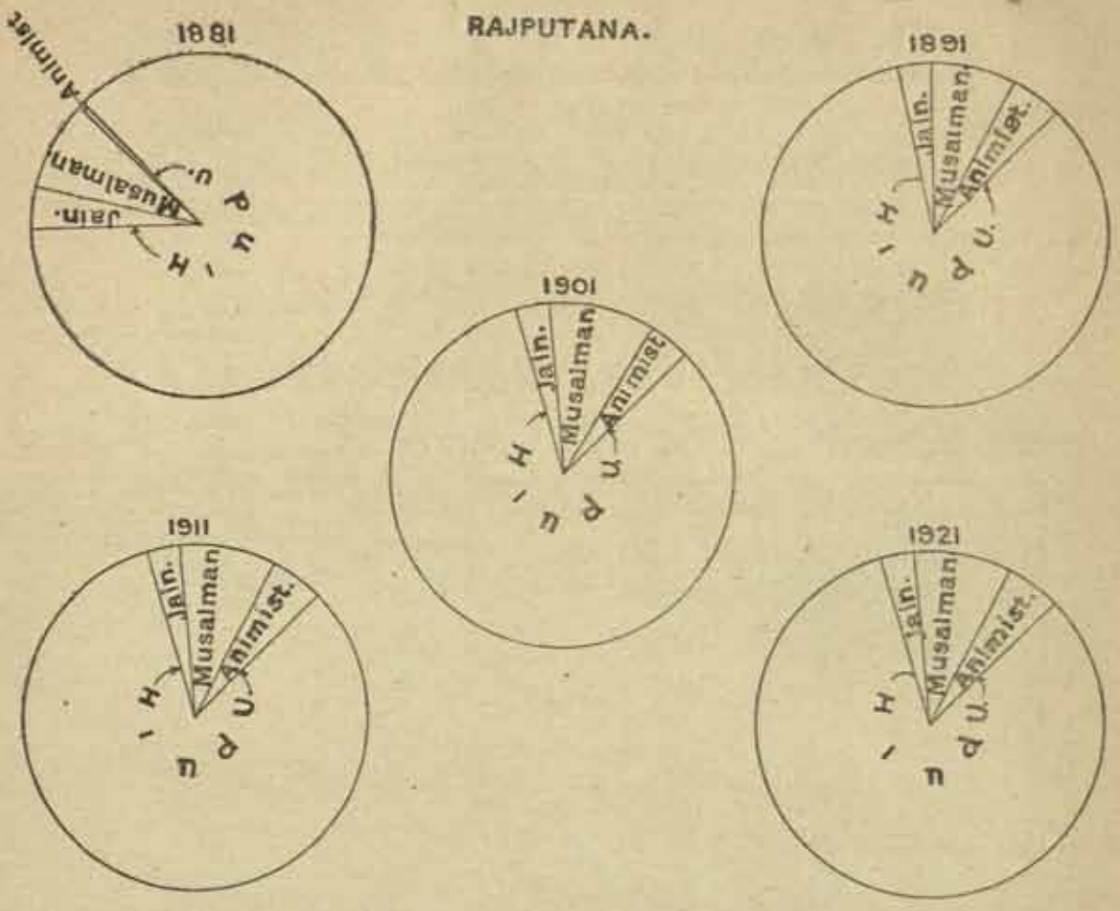
Distribution by Natural Divisions.

5. The main religious distribution by Natural Divisions is given in the margin. As in 1911, Hindus have been the strongest throughout. Among other religions, Musalmans are most numerous in the Eastern Division (in Rajputana) and in Ajmer-Merwara. Their numerical strength, compared with the total population, is not very large in the said areas, but their relative proportion to religions other than the Hindu, is overwhelming. Animists show a preponderance in the Southern Division. In relation to the total population, they stand on the same footing in this Division as Musalmans in

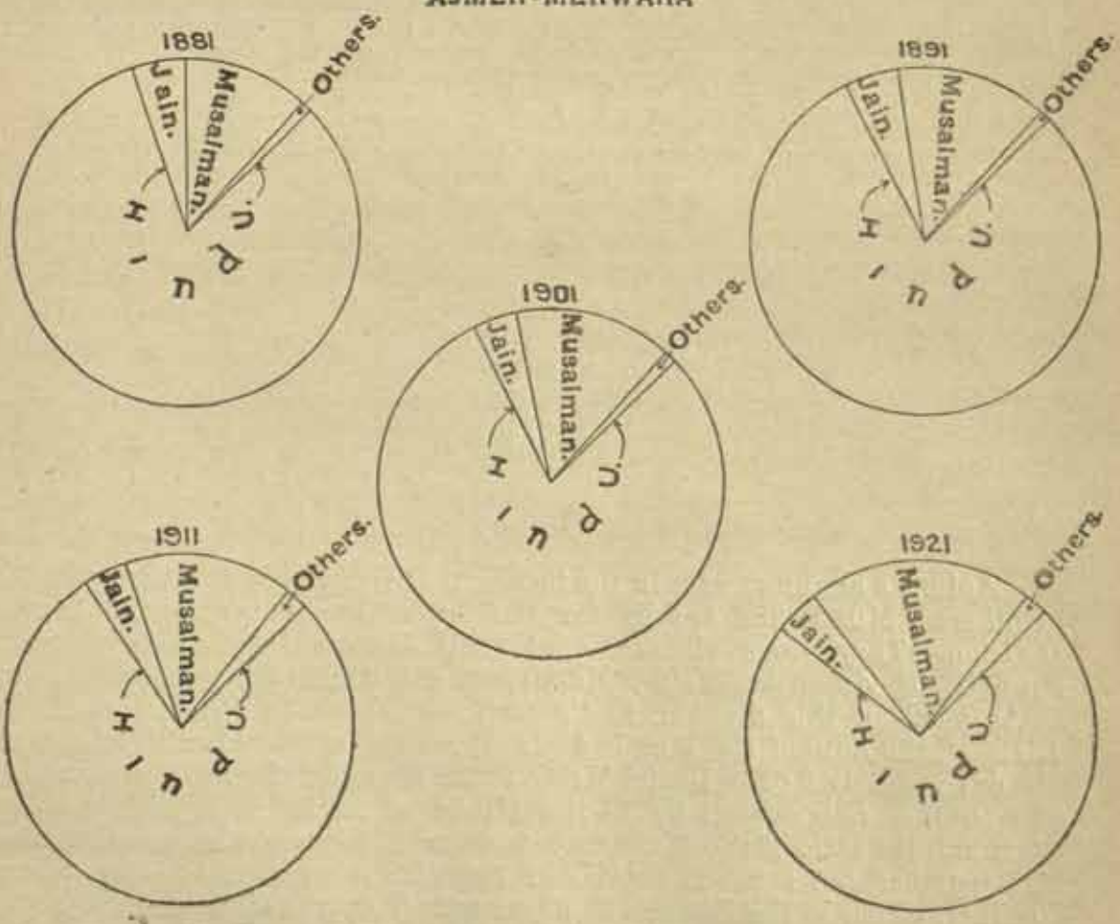
Natural Divisions.	Per ten thousand of the population who are					
	Animist.	Christian.	Hindu.	Jain.	Musalman.	Sikh.
Rajputana.						
Eastern Division—						
1911 . . .	34	5	8,726	131	1,101	1
1921 . . .	23	6	8,743	115	1,109	1
Southern Division—						
1911 . . .	1,964	6	7,144	520	364	1
1921 . . .	2,252	5	6,933	451	357	...
Western Division—						
1911 . . .	187	2	8,243	555	982	29
1921 . . .	30	3	8,472	496	961	32
Ajmer-Merwara—						
1911 . . .	79	108	7,749	405	1,616	18
1921 . . .	96	112	7,326	372	2,055	4

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF THE MAIN RELIGIONS SINCE 1881.

RAJPUTANA.



AJMER-MERWARA

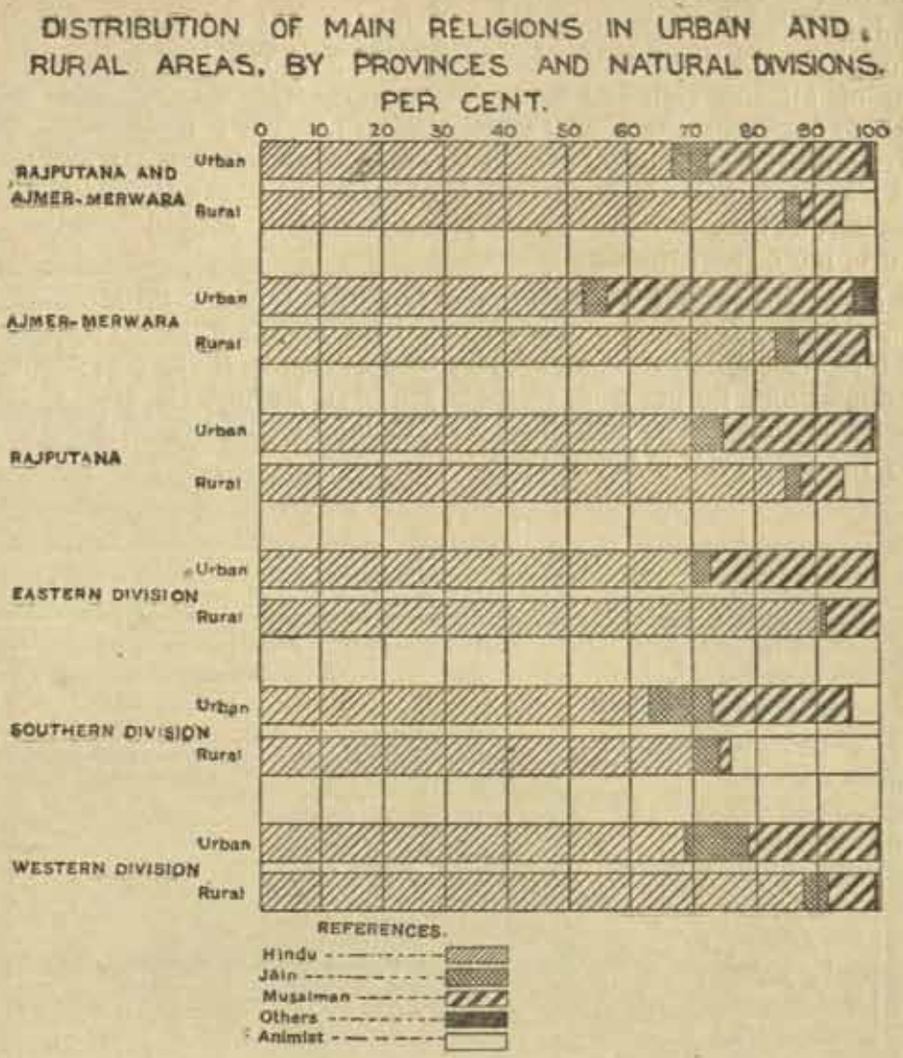


Eastern and in Ajmer-Merwara. The diagram below indicates the relative strength of the main religions in each Natural Division.



Animists are prominent in the Southern Division and practically invisible in others. Musalmans are by far the lowest in number in the Southern Division. They, even when coupled with Jains, do not come up to the strength of Animists. Jains, Musalmans and Christians put together, stand to Animists in this division, in the ratio of about 1 : 3. In the Eastern Division, the ratio of the Musalman to other religions combined (excluding the Hindu) is nearly 8 : 1. In the Western, the strength of the Musalman religion to other religions is 2 : 1—the Hindu of course excepted. In Ajmer-Merwara, the ratio of the Musalman to other religions (excluding the Hindu) put together is 7 : 2. The ratio of the Hindu to all the other religions together, stands in the Eastern, Southern and Western Divisions (Rajputana) and in Ajmer-Merwara as 87 : 13, 69 : 31, 85 : 15 and 73 : 27 respectively.

6. The diagram below illustrates the distribution of population by main religions in Urban and Rural areas in Provinces and Natural Divisions. Distribution of the Urban and Rural population by Religion.



In the two Provinces, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined, out of every ten thousand of urban population, there are 6,703 Hindus, 2,593 Musalmans, 571 Jains, 53 Animists and Christians each, and 27 others. Similar proportions in the rural population are; Hindus—8,508, Musalmans—697, Animists—539, Jains—241, Christians—3, and others—12. Taking each Province separately, it will be observed that, in Rajputana, the proportions in the urban areas are; Hindus—6,885, Musalmans—2,424, Jains—595, Animists—58, Christians—22, and others—16 per ten thousand, while in Ajmer-Merwara, they are 5,247, 3,951, 380, 300, 8, and 114, respectively. The corresponding numbers in the rural areas of Rajputana are; Hindus—8,514, Musalmans—681, Animists—555, Jains—236, Christians—2 and others—12; and in those of Ajmer-Merwara, 8,362, 1,110, 368, 139, 18, and 3 respectively.

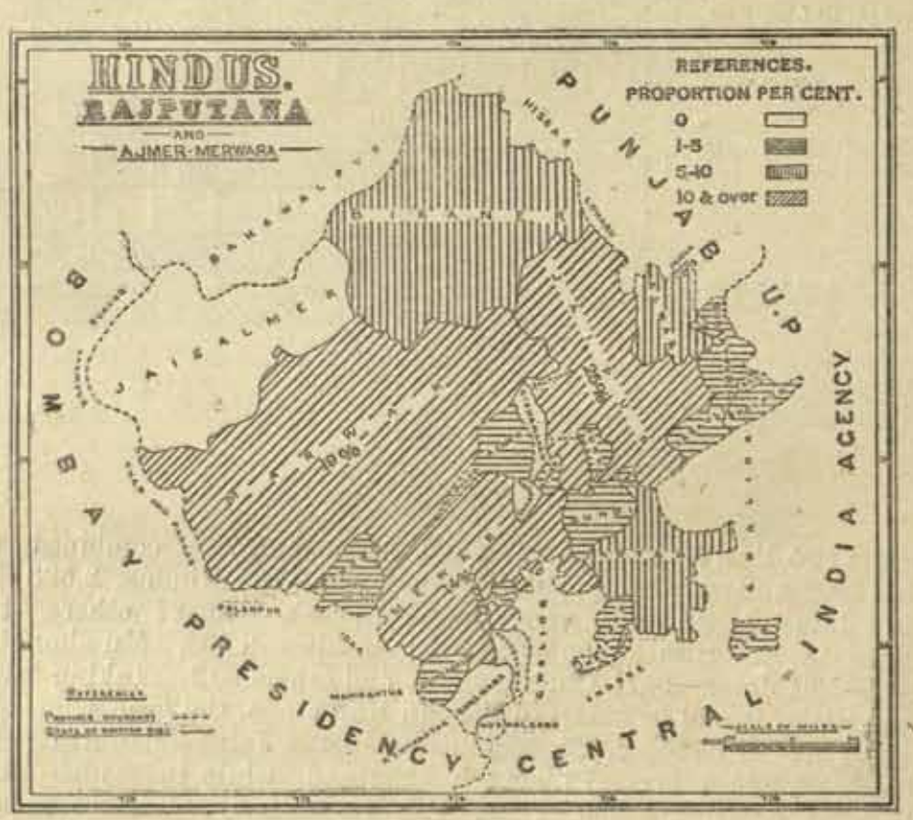
The characteristic feature of the distribution is, that Hindus, being attached more to agriculture, inhabit the rural areas in large numbers, while Musalmans and Jains, who seem to have an attraction for trade, commerce and industry, show an inclination for residing more in towns. Animists are hilly people and are therefore found in minority in the urban areas. They are found in much larger numbers in the Southern Division than in others, merely because that Division is mostly hilly. Of the total Animistic population, 95 per cent. live in the Southern Division. In the urban areas, they are generally employed as menials, such as grooms, etc., or as soldiers in the Military.

7. *Definition of the term.*—The term 'Hindu,' in modern times, includes persons born of parents, not belonging to some recognised religion other than Hinduism, who marry within the same limits, believe in God, respect the cow, Hindu.

and cremate the dead. It is applied to the remnants of a great religion and civilization as well as to sinners against the most essential rules laid down by the codes of religion and social law and to the reformers who profess to belong to that body merely in name.

Hinduism is a non-proselytizing religion, but the modern advocates of conversion, however, hold that Hinduism being the oldest religion and the followers of all the religions being the converts from this old faith, it is open to take them back into the Hindu society, and so they are prepared to overlook the first essential of Hinduism, *viz.*, birth; and, considering the tendency of the educated classes, it will not be strange if conversions to the Hindu community, or admissions, as they should be more properly called, should become, in the near future, more frequent.

Combined Provincial Distribution.—The total number of Hindus, excluding Aryas, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, and Brahmo-Samajists in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined, is 8,529,333, that is, more than four-fifths of the whole population; 96 per cent. of them reside in Rajputana and 4 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara. The combined Provincial distribution of Hindus is illustrated by the map printed below :—



Jaipur alone accommodates about one-fourth of the Hindu population of the two provinces combined. Marwar comes next with 18 per cent. and Mewar stands third with 13. The per centage suddenly falls to about 6 per cent. as we proceed to Alwar, Bikaner and Kotah, while Bundi, Dholpur, Sirohi and Tonk each contribute between only 2 and 3 per cent. Ajmer-Merwara gives 4 per cent. and the balance of the Hindu population is distributed over the remaining States in per centages ranging from 3 downwards to 1.

It will be seen from the Subsidiary Table II, that Hindus are in a large majority in every State and District excepting the States of Dungarpur and Banswara, and the chiefship of Kushalgarh, where the Bhil population predominates.

Variations per cent. in the number of Hindus are given on the margin with comparative figures for the last censuses. They increased by 17 and 16 per cent. respectively in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara during the first decade, but the next succeeding decade was marked with a retrograde step showing minus proportions of 21 and 13. In the third decade, this religion showed once more a slight improvement of 7 and 2 respectively, only to fall again in the same proportions in Rajputana and in more than three-folds in Ajmer-Merwara in 1911-21. Hindus, so to say, have not kept pace with the development which the Musalman population has shown. It is a noticeable fact that, ever since 1881, their proportion to the total population in both the Provinces, has gradually decreased and, even if we included other Indo-Aryan religions, it would still show a decline. This unsatisfactory result is due to general causes which have led to a decrease of 6·5 and 1·2 per cent. respectively in the total population, of the present decade, of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. The heavy fall of per centage in Hindus (7·0) in Ajmer-Merwara this time is, as already discussed, only fortuitous, inas much as, if the pilgrim population were excluded, the general decrease in the total population would be lowered to 4·2 per cent.

Census.	Rate of variation per cent.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1881-1891 . . .	+17	+16
1891-1901 . . .	−21	−13
1901-1911 . . .	+7	+2
1911-1921 . . .	−7	−7

8. Arya Samajism does not appear to have been recognised as a separate religion in the Census of 1881, as the report for that census does not contain a mention thereof. The Samajists were first recorded in 1891, when their number was only 371 in Rajputana. They have since been constantly rising, as the figures on the margin would show. Every State, except Bundi, Karauli, Lawa (Estate), Partabgarh, and Sirohi, has returned more or less of them. They are found in majority in the urban areas. Arya.

Years.	Rajputana.			Ajmer-Merwara.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1891 . . .	371	251	120	1,157	662	495
1901 . . .	632	376	256	366	225	141
1911 . . .	1,792	1,032	760	884	524	360
1921 . . .	3,143	1,752	1,391	1,500	882	627

9. Only 22 Brahmos were returned in Rajputana against 82 in 1911 while none in Ajmer-Merwara. These are distributed in Jaipur—2, Indergarh (Kotah)—19, and Kherwara Cantonment (Mewar)—1. Brahmo.

10. There is only one male Buddhist in Ajmer-Merwara, in the City of Ajmer itself. Buddhist.

11. There are 298,144 Jains in the two Provinces combined, *viz.*, 279,722 in Rajputana and 18,422 in Ajmer-Merwara, or about 15 per cent. less than at the last census (16 in Rajputana and 9 in Ajmer-Merwara). The main centres of Jainism are Marwar and Mewar which together contribute 56 per cent. to their total population in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara—the former 35 and the latter 21 per cent. In Jaipur, Bikaner, Sirohi and Ajmer-Merwara the proportions of Jains are 9, 8, 5 and 6 per cent. respectively. The remaining 16 in the Jain.

Province	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Variations Per cent.	
						1911-21	1881-1921
Rajputana .	378,672	417,618	342,595	332,397	279,722	−16	−26
Ajmer-Merwara .	24,308	26,939	19,922	20,302	18,422	−9	−24

hundred are distributed in small numbers in the rest of the Province of Raj-



putana. The per centages of their decrease in these States since 1911, are 22, 5, 23, 5, 13 and 9 respectively. The most prominent decrease is in Jaisalmer, Alwar, Bundi, Dholpur, Kishangarh, Kotah and Tonk. Karauli alone shows a small increase. Causes of decrease in this religion follow those of the other religions.

Jains, as a community, are thrifty and business-like and therefore concentrate at centres of trade such as Bombay, Calcutta, etc. They come home either when the season is slack or for the performance of religious ceremonies and rites. The Jodhpur-Bikaner and the Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railways have offered facilities for emigration.

Sects of Jains.—The question of the recording of the sects of this religion was preliminarily left to the discretion of the States but, on the representation of the leading members of the "Terapanthi" and the decision of the Local Administration, it was determined that their sects should be entered in the Schedules, as given by the persons concerned. The table on the margin shows the strength of each sect. The two main divisions, *viz.*, Digambari and Swetambari are universally recognised but the sub-classification of the minor groups under the one main head or the other is intricate.

Sect.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
Swetambari . . .	55,969	8,613
Digambari . . .	71,312	6,376
Baistola or Dhundia .	48,046	2,202
Terapanthi . . .	31,020	817
Others	73,375	324

Sikh. 12. Since 1911, the Sikhs have decreased by nearly 3 and 76 per cent. in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. The decrease in Ajmer-Merwara

is attributable to the absence of the Sikh Regiment from Nasirabad and of the Sikh Cavalry from Deoli. Out of 8,703 Sikhs now in Rajputana, Bikaner claims 8,218 and Kotah 190. The rest are distributed in the other States. There are no Sikhs in Shahpura, Partabgarh, Lawa, Kushalgarh and Banswara.

Year.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1911	8,958	922
1921	8,703	219

Their chief occupation is either Military, Police, or Public Works Department service, or service as workmen in Workshops at Ajmer.

13. Captain (now Colonel) Bannerman, in his Report on the Census of 1901, observed in connection with the Animistic religion :—"The process of Hinduising has been in progress among the forest tribes for a long time, and the distinction between the tribal forms of faith and the lower developments of Hinduism, especially among those who live near and are in constant contact with the villages in the plains, is so faint that the record we have got, though valuable for the statistics it gives us of the sexes, ages and civil conditions of the forest and hill tribes, can hardly be supposed to really represent the number of persons who might properly be classed as Animistic." Animistic.

Mr. Kealy, in 1911, attributed the entry of some of the Animists as Hindus, possibly correctly too, to a curious blend of the two religions, because of the forest tribes, *viz.*, the Bauries, Bhils, Minas and Grassias, being in constant touch with the ordinary Hindu.

The following extract from the report of the Local Census Superintendent, Kushalgarh, gives an idea of how the interpretation of instructions, elastic enough to insure entries sufficiently accurate in respect of the religion of forest and hill tribes, were wrongly construed and acted upon :—

"The Bhils, when asked about their religion, say that they are Hindus, but as they were entered in the specimen form of the Schedule given on the cover as Bhils under religion column No. 4 and caste column No. 8, the enumerator followed the instructions contained therein."

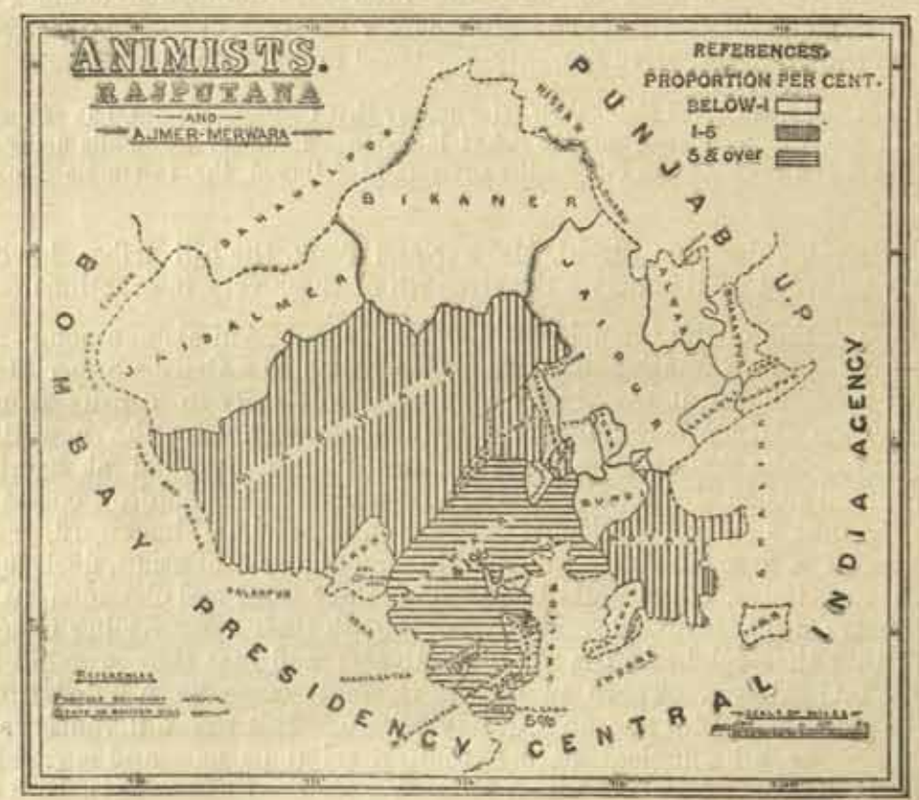
In Bundi, Jaisalmer, Sirohi, Marwar and Tonk, the hill tribes have been correctly returned as Hindus on the strength of these very instructions.

The question of the inclusion or otherwise of Animists among Hindus has always been a matter of some consideration to a Census Superintendent for some decades, and it would save a lot of incongruity in census results, if this question is settled finally and once for all. In the new Bombay Presidency census this question seems to have been considered at length and the Reverend Enoch Hedberg, who is writing a note on the subject, comes to the conclusion that, since all the Bhils, even the most wild and backward, with the exception of a few who have become Mahomedan or Christian, declare themselves to be Hindus, they should be taken at their word and classified as such. He observes that Bhils observe caste, though their caste feeling is not very strong; that they celebrate the Hindu festivals; and that they worship Hindu Gods and Goddesses. There may still, in most cases, be a noted difference between a common Bhil and an ordinary Hindu. But the difference is more of a racial or ethnological nature than a religious one and is rapidly disappearing. There is certainly much to be said for the theory that a Bhil or any one else should be taken at his word in religious matters, especially in a case like this where the distinction between Animism and Hinduism is often too subtle to be appreciated, even by educated people, and where there is in the vernaculars no readily understood word for Animism. So far one Province has apparently differed in practice from another, resulting in the fact that the number of those classed as Hindus by one has fallen short in one by the exclusion of Animists or has swelled in another by their inclusion. The 1911 Census Report for the Bombay Presidency stated that the vast majority of Bhils are outside the pale of Hinduism. Dr. Hedberg, however, hopes to prove his contention in some folklore notes, which he has apparently collected, and which should be of very considerable interest and lead to the final solution of the problem.

Variations.—The number of Animists this time has risen by 8 per cent. in Rajputana and by 19 in Ajmer-Merwara. The variations between 1921 and 1911 figures in the individual States, are exhibited in the margin.

Province and Natural Division.	State.	1921.		1911.		Actual Variation 1911-1921.		Variation per cent.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	**Total**	**246,909**	**228,448**	**228,435**	**220,186**	**+18,474**	**+18,262**	**+8**
Rajputana	*Total*	*244,533*	*226,146*	*226,508*	*218,194*	*+18,025*	*+17,952*	*+8*
Western Division	Total	4,249	3,667	28,520	24,615	−24,252	−21,048	−85
	Bikaner	8	2	...	...	+8	+2	...
	Jaisalmer	568	560	2,246	1,912	−1,678	−1,352	−70
	Marwar	3,572	3,005	26,254	22,703	−22,682	−19,698	−87
Southern Division	Total	234,084	220,704	187,908	183,709	+46,118	+43,001	+24
	Abu	459	326	Not available.				
	Banswara	58,236	59,168	47,323	48,511	+10,913	+10,657	+22
	Dungarpur	48,145	45,807	37,523	36,758	+10,622	+9,049	+27
	Kushalgarh	12,025	12,095	8,488	8,612	+3,537	+3,483	+41
	Mewar	102,284	96,820	81,794	77,300	+20,590	+19,520	+25
	Partabgarh	12,836	12,478	10,530	10,399	+2,306	+2,079	+21
	Sirohi	...	...	*2,308	*2,123	*−2,308	*−2,123	...
Eastern Division	Total	6,201	5,875	10,042	9,576	−3,841	−4,001	−39
	Alwar	...	...	17	14	−17	−14	...
	Bharatpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi	44	32	2,275	2,207	−2,231	−2,225	−98
	Dholpur	115	109	...	...	+115	+109	...
	Jaipur	716	698	955	824	−239	−126	−20
	Jhalawar	...	...	228	192	−228	−192	...
	Karauli	...	...	6	2	−6	−2	...
	Kishangarh	245	242	263	272	−18	−30	−9
	Kotah	2,990	2,811	1,558	1,517	+1,432	+1,294	+80
	Lawa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpura	941	926	980	963	−48	−37	−4
	Tonk	1,150	1,057	3,751	3,635	−2,601	−2,778	−71
Ajmer-Merwara Total		*2,376*	*2,300*	*1,957*	*1,991*	*+419*	*+309*	*+19*

Southern Division.—Southern Division which properly speaking is a continuous range of hills, is the centre of the Animistic religion, where



95 per cent. of their total number reside. They are mostly Bhils but the Mina community also contributes a perceptible number to this religion. Of these 95 in the hundred, Mewar gives as high a proportion as 41 and Banswara 24. These are followed by Dungarpur with 19 and Partabgarh and Kushalgarh with 5 per cent. each. Sirohi presents a blank sheet—all the Grassias, etc., having been returned as Hindus. Kushalgarh shows the highest increase (41 per cent.). The number in this chiefship has risen from 17,100 to 24,120. Of these latter, 22,332 were born in the chiefship, and the rest were foreigners. Dungarpur also shows an increase of 19,671, of which only 2,405 were born

* Includes figures for Abu.

outside the State. Mewar, Banswara and Partabgarh, show a rise of 40,110, 21,569, and 4,385 respectively. These also include a large number of State-born persons like Dungarpur and Kushalgarh. The increase in the figures of this religion is chiefly due to natural growth.

Western Division.—Bikaner has appeared with 10 this time. The rest of the States in this Division show a marked drop. Marwar returns only 6,577 against 48,957, and Jaisalmer 1,228 against 4,158.

Eastern Division.—Coming to the Eastern Division, it is found that Alwar, Jhalawar and Karauli, which had returned a few Animists last time, have given none this time, while Dholpur, which returned none in 1911, has registered 224 at this census. Amongst the other States of the Eastern Division, Kotah is the only one which gives a rise of 2,726. Bundi and Tonk show a big drop of 4,456 and 5,379 respectively. Shahpura indicates a slight decrease. The decrease in this religion, wherever it appears, is due to the hill tribes being recorded as Hindus, their general tendency being now to be classed as such.

Christian.

14. For the purposes of census, Christians include (1) European and Allied Races, (2) Anglo-Indians and (3) Indians. The number of Europeans is artificially inflated by Anglo-Indians returning themselves as Europeans, as is evident from the fact that the number of those tabulated in Table XI under 'C born in Europe' is only 375 in Rajputana, but there is no means to enable an accurate estimate to be made of the number of persons thus wrongly classified.

Variations.—The Christian population of the Provinces has shown a steady increase ever since the first regular census in 1881. In that year, they numbered 2,225 and 1,294 in Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana respectively, and had multiplied to 2,683 and 1,862 respectively in 1891. A decade later, the number rose to 3,712 and 2,841, which went up to 5,432 and 4,256 in 1911. The present figures, *viz.*, 5,531 and 4,911 for Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana respectively show that the progress this time has been only nominal. The present strength of Christians has thus almost tripled itself since 1881 in the two provinces combined, but, taking separately, it is four times as much in Rajputana and two times and a half in Ajmer-Merwara. The rise in Ajmer-Merwara has not been as high in this decade as in the one preceding it.

Rajputana.—Of the total number of Christians, 13 per cent. are Anglo-Indians and 70 per cent. Indian Christians; the remaining 17 belong to other European and Allied Races. The term 'Anglo-Indian' includes persons, being British subjects and resident in British India (i) of European descent, in the male line who is not a European or (ii) of mixed Asiatic and non-Asiatic descent, whose father, grand-father or more remote ancestor in the male line was born in the Continent of Europe, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa or the United States of America, and who is not a European.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The nationality of Christians returned in Ajmer-Merwara, is indicated in the margin. Indian Christians preponderate in Ajmer-Merwara.

Nationality.	Persons.	Per centage.
Europeans	1,442	26
Anglo-Indians	746	14
Indian Christians	3,343	60

European and Allied Races.—Imperial Table XVI gives figures of European and Allied Races (including Armenians) by race and age. Of these, about 94 per cent. are British subjects in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined. The figures on the margin give the variations as indicated by the present decade against the figures of 1911 and amount in the aggregate to a shortage of 22 per cent. Definite conclusions regarding the causes of variations could be drawn if the figures in Table XVI of the present census and in the corres-

Year.	British subject.	Others.	Total.
1911	2,829	105	2,934
1921	2,204	78	2,282
Actual variation	—625	—27	—652
Variation per cent.	—22	—26	—22

ponding Table XVIII of the census of 1911 were available in one and the same age-periods.

Denomination.	Rajputana. Persons.	Ajmer-Merwara. Persons.
Anglican Communion	617	1,059
Armenian	3	1
Baptist	14	10
Congregationalist	1	...
Lutheran	4	...
Methodist	5	142
Presbyterian	53	26
Protestant (Unsectarian)	35	8
Roman Catholic	89	178
Sect not returned	19	18
Total	840	1,442

Denominations of European and Allied Races.—In the margin is given a list of the denominations under which the various sects have been grouped. In both Provinces, the Anglican Communion is most strongly represented, being 73 per cent. in Rajputana and 74 in Ajmer-Merwara. The next in numerical strength are Roman Catholics, being 11 per cent. in Rajputana and 12 in Ajmer-Merwara.

Anglo-Indians.—Anglo-Indians have shown a steady increase in every decade excepting that of 1891-1901. As to their decrease in that decade, Mr. Bramley, who conducted the census operations in Ajmer-Merwara in 1901, wrote:—

Province.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	1,080	844	1,239	1,387
Rajputana	444	503	529	641
Ajmer-Merwara	636	341	710	746

"The Chaplain of Ajmer writes that the only way the decrease of Eurasians* can, in his opinion, be accounted for is on the assumption that many persons dislike the term 'Eurasian' and style themselves 'Anglo-Indian' in preference. That this view is accurate and accounts for the decrease to a certain extent is borne out by an examination of the Household Schedules for Ajmer itself. Thirteen persons returned themselves as Anglo-Indians and 48 as East-Indians. Even assuming all these were 'Eurasians' but were tabulated as Europeans a decrease of 234 remains to be accounted for."

Denomination.	Rajputana. 1921.	Rajputana. 1911.	Ajmer-Merwara. 1921.	Ajmer-Merwara. 1911.
Anglican Communion	396	273	212	333
Baptist	...	4	10	...
Greek	1	...	...	...
Lutheran	...	1	...	...
Methodist	9	8	128	18
Minor Protestant Denomination	...	1	...	...
Presbyterian	26	19	4	15
Protestant (Unsectarian)	21	4	20	...
Quaker	...	...	...	1
Roman Catholic	274	219	370	342
Sect not returned	14	...	2	...
Indefinite belief	...	...	...	1
Total	641	529	746	710

Denominations of Anglo-Indians.—The Roman Catholic Church has by far the greatest number of Anglo-Indian adherents in Ajmer-Merwara and the Anglican Communion Church in Rajputana. Figures for 1911 have been given side by side of those of 1921 for the sake of comparison.

Armenians.—The number of Armenians returned at this census is as low as 4 (3 in Rajputana and 1 in Ajmer-Merwara) and requires no comment.

Birth-place.—The marginal statement compares the numerical strength of the persons born in Europe and enumerated in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara with the figures of the previous census. It would appear that the figures shown under 1921 are almost in every case below those of 1911, and the apparent cause seems to be that persons called back home on account of War could not be spared to return back to this Province by the close of the present decade.

Birth-place.	Rajputana. 1911.	Rajputana. 1921.	Ajmer-Merwara. 1911.	Ajmer-Merwara. 1921.
England	368	246	1,094	990
Ireland	41	28	52	43
Scotland	112	73	77	32
France	29	6	29	38
Other places	20	22	14	7

* Those who were classed under Eurasians in 1901 are now classed under Anglo-Indians.

Indian Christians.—Every effort was made to obtain as correct a return of the denominations of Indian Christians as possible. Printed slips were issued to the Heads of the Missions working in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara for distribution amongst their respective adherents. These slips were to contain the name of the sects and were to be produced before the Enumerators for being transcribed correctly in the Schedule. Ambiguous entries of sect were corrected with reference to the denominations of the mission working in the locality to which they belonged.

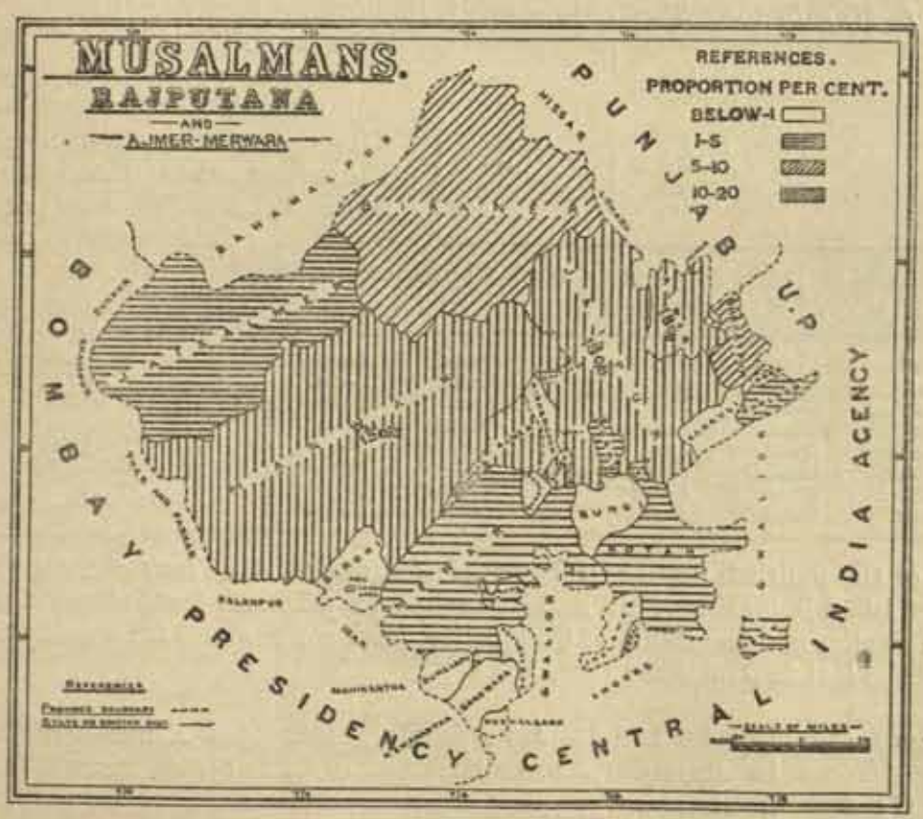
The marginal statement shows the advance made by Christian in the two Provinces since 1911. There has been an addition of no less than 23 per cent. since 1911. The increase since 1891, is 431 per cent. in Rajputana and 177 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara. The increase is apparently due to the natural growth of population. The figures of vital statistics by religion are not available for Rajputana and are incomplete for Ajmer-Merwara.

Denomination.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Total 1921.	Total 1911.	Variations.
Anglican Communion	146	265	411	309	+102
Baptist	29	1	30	19	+11
Lutheran	15	...	15	8	+7
Methodist	1,278	745	2,023	1,441	+582
Minor Protestant Denomination	3	...	3	5	—2
Presbyterian	1,333	1,520	2,853	2,710	+143
Protestant (Unsectarian)	49	33	82	140	—58
Roman Catholic	510	765	1,275	877	+398
Syrian (Romo-Syrian)	1	...	1	...	+1
Salvationist	...	...	...	1	—1
Sect not returned	66	14	80	5	+75
All Denominations	3,430	3,343	6,773	5,515	+1,258

There are some seven missions working in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara and a brief note of their activities since their inauguration is attached as an Appendix.

15. *Distribution of Musalman population of the two Provinces combined.*—The next largest religion in numerical strength and wide diffusion after the Hindu is the Musalman. The map on the margin displays distribution by States and Districts. Jaipur, Alwar and Marwar are the places where they are mostly to be found. Next to them come Ajmer-Merwara (10), Bharatpur (9), Bikaner (7), Mewar (5), and Kotah (4). Tonk, though a Musalman State, ranks after them. Dholpur and Jaisalmer have each over 1 per cent. The remaining States have only a sprinkling of the followers

Musalman.



of the faith with per centages varying from ·01 (Lawa) to (·81) Bundi. It would be of great interest to an inquisitive reader to know the genuine cause of the variations in the distribution from the historical point of view. Apparently, the cause seems to be that those States which have larger proportion of Musalmans had been subjected to constant invasions by Musalman Kings and utilised as rich fields for the conversion of the vanquished Armies to Islam. Large per centage of Musalman population in Jaipur, Alwar and Marwar is undoubtedly due to that cause.

Variation.—The figures in the margin, taken from the Subsidiary Table I, show that in Rajputana there has been a rise of 4 per cent. in the Musalman population since 1881, though the recent census resulted in a loss of 9 per cent. Ajmer-Merwara, on the other hand, shows a large increase, giving a per centage more than twice as much as that of the preceding decade: but this abnormal inflation is merely due to the inclusion of the pilgrims to the Urs Fair.

Decade.	Variations per cent.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1881—1891	+17	+28
1891—1901	—7	—3
1901—1911	+5	+12
1911—1921	—9	+26
1881—1921	+4	+76

Urban and Rural.—The figures on the margin show that the decrease in the Musalman population in the present decade is in the rural population alone and this is in line with the general trend of the population as a whole.

Decade.	Rajputana.		Ajmer-Merwara.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
1881—1891	326,799	664,552	36,446	37,819
1891—1901	313,220	611,436	37,768	34,263
1901—1911	318,755	607,070	42,421	38,614
1911—1921	319,315	581,026	65,075	36,701

Sects of Musalmans.—The only sect of importance is the Sunni, which alone contributes over 97 and 98 per cent. to the Musalman population in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. The rest are either Shia, Ahl-i-Hadis or such as have not returned their sect. The majority of local converts to Islam record themselves as Sunnis. Of the local converts, many have retained their original caste names, a few of which are given in the margin. Further details will be found in Table XIII. The general awakening of the political sense of Islam in India during the last decade has not been lost in Ajmer-Merwara, and branches of political institutions, like the Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee, have commenced their activities only during the last two or three years.

Sect.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
Sunni	879,778	100,363
Shia	19,101	1,190
Ahl-i-Hadis	803	223
Unspecified	659	...

Agwan.	Bhadbhunja.	Daroga.	Gujar.	Kharol.	Labana.
Abir.	Bhat.	Dhakar.	Jat.	Khatik.	Lodha.
Balai.	Brahman.	Dhanak.	Jingar.	Khati.	Lohar.
Banjara.	Chakar.	Dholi.	Jhinwar.	Khatri.	Mali.
Bareth.	Chamar.	Dhobi.	Jogi.	Kir.	Mer.
Beldar.	Chhipa.	Gandhi.	Kalal or Kalwar.	Koli.	Mina.
Bhand.	Dabgar.	Ghosi	Kandera.	Kumhar.	Mochi.
Bhangi.	Dakot.	Ghanchi.	Kasera.	Lakhera.	Rajput.

Jew. 16. There are only 26 and 25 Jews in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. Those in Rajputana are distributed in three States, *viz.*: Alwar (8), Jaipur (7), and Sirohi (11).

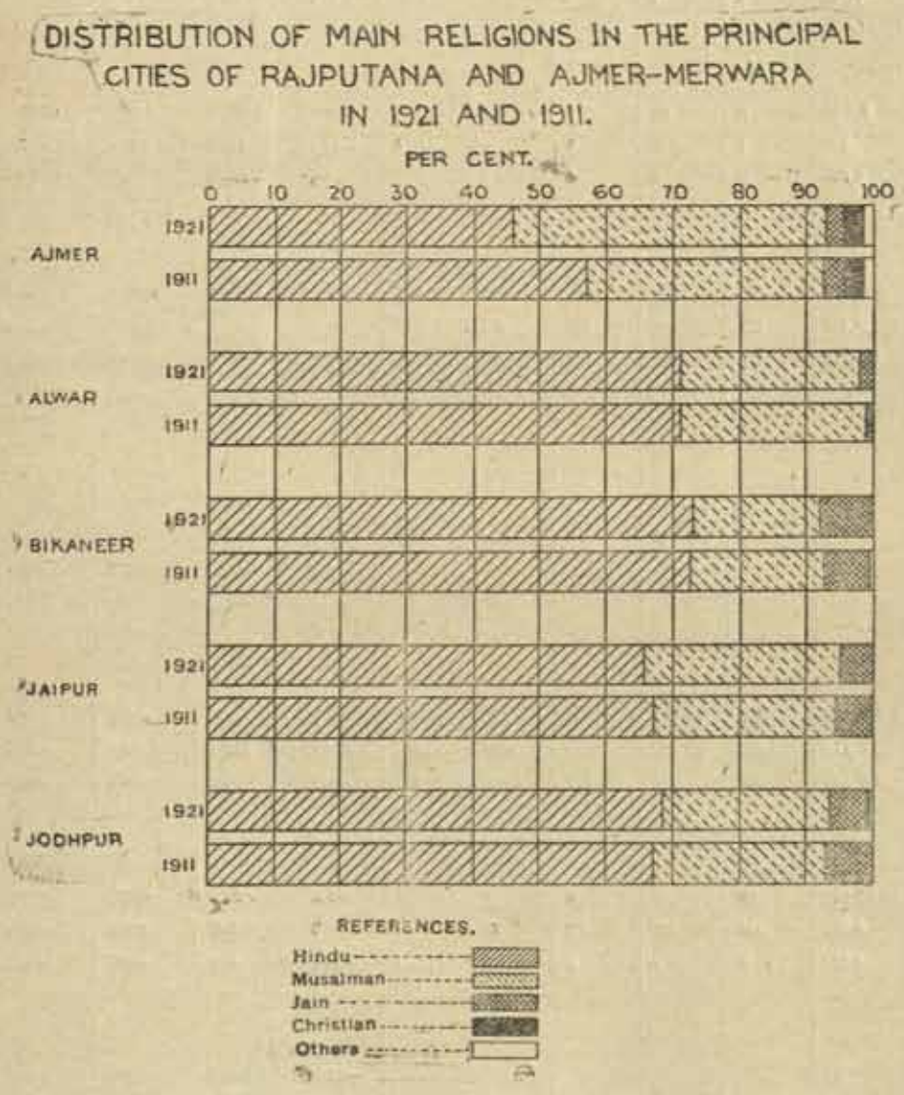
Zoroastrian. 17. Parsis number 336 and 211 in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively against 342 and 262 in 1911. They are usually found in the Industrial and Trading Centres.

18. Under head "Others" 9 Chinese were registered in the Ajmer city. They were silk merchants who usually visit India in this part of the year. Others.

19. There are 11 cities in the two Provinces together, but for the purposes of discussion here, only the five biggest have been chosen. The numerical strength and the proportion per cent. of the population by religions is given on the margin, and the relation which each bears to the other is exhibited in the diagram below the table. A birds-eye glance at the diagram would show that the inter-relations between the religions are everywhere, markedly similar this time to those that were at the last census. Ajmer is an exception, in as much as, the abnormal rise among Musalmans this time has reduced the proportion of Hindus, when compared with 1911—the cause, as has been repeatedly explained, being the influx of the followers of the former religion to the Urs Fair. Other variations are so meagre as not to attract the notice of a casual observer. Distribution by Religion in Principal Cities.

City.	Total population.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
Ajmer	113,512	52,088	53,470	2,991	3,193	1,770
	100	*46*	*47*	*2·5*	*3*	*1·5*
Alwar	44,760	31,701	12,127	837	42	53
	100	*71*	*27*	*2*	...	...
Bikaner	69,410	50,648	13,238	5,294	146	84
	100	*73*	*19*	*8*	...	...
Jaipur	120,207	78,458	35,177	6,269	181	122
	100	*65·5*	*29·5*	*5*	...	...
Jodhpur	73,480	50,410	18,125	4,161	343	441
	100	*68·5*	*25*	*5·5*	*·5*	*·5*

Note.—The proportions per cent. are given in Italics under the figures of actual population.



SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General distribution of the population by religions.

Religion and Locality.	Actual number in 1921.	Proportion per 10,000 of population in					Variation per cent.				Percentage of Net variation.
		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911-1921	1901-1911	1891-1901	1881-1891	1881-1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(I) INDO ARYAN—											
1. Hindu (Brahmanic)—											
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	**8,529,333**	**8,249**	**8,286**	**8,311**	**8,339**	**8,724**	**—6·7**	**+6·5**	**—20·5**	**+17·1**	**—7·4**
Ajmer-Merwara	362,832	7,326	7,749	7,977	8,054	8,162	—6·6	+2·1	—12·9	+16·2	—3·5
Rajputana	8,166,501	8,296	8,311	8,327	8,351	8,750	—6·7	+6·7	—20·8	+17·2	—7·6
2. Hindu (Arya)—											
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	**4,652**	**50**	**2**	**1**	**1**	*	**+73·8**	**+162·9**	**—33·4**	*	*
Ajmer-Merwara	1,509	31	18	8	21	*	+70·5	+141·5	—68·4	*	*
Rajputana	3,143	3	2	1	...	*	+75·4	+183·5	+75·7	*	*
3. Sikh—											
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	**8,922**	**9**	**99**	**2**	**1**	...	**—9·7**	**+326·0**	**+74·5**	**+595·8**	**+4,571·2**
Ajmer-Merwara	219	4	18	6	4	4	—76·2	+240·2	+23·9	+17·0	+20·3
Rajputana	8,703	9	9	2	1	...	—2·9	+336·9	+84·1	+12,300·0	+96,600·0
4. Jain—											
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	**298,144**	**288**	**320**	**352**	**345**	**382**	**—15·5**	**—3·1**	**—18·5**	**+10·9**	**—25·0**
Ajmer-Merwara	18,422	372	406	418	407	528	—9·2	+1·9	—26·0	+10·8	—24·2
Rajputana	279,722	284	316	349	339	375	—15·8	—3·4	—18·0	+10·9	—26·1
(II) IRANIAN—											
Parsi.											
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	**547**	**1**	**1**	**1**	...	...	**—9·4**	**+20·1**	**+15·3**	**+431·7**	**+567·1**
Ajmer-Merwara	211	4	5	3	4	2	—19·5	+59·8	—17·2	+164·0	+181·3
Rajputana	336	...	...	...	...	...	—1·8	+ ·9	+42·4	+3,300·0	+4,700·0
(III) SEMITIC—											
1. Musalman—											
Rajputana and Ajmer Merwara	**1,002,117**	**969**	**967**	**978**	**835**	**871**	**—6·1**	**+5·6**	**—6·5**	**+17·5**	**+9·0**
Ajmer-Merwara	101,776	2,055	1,616	1,510	1,369	1,255	+25·6	+12·3	—3·0	+28·5	+76·1
Rajputana	900,341	915	936	952	812	853	—8·7	+5·1	—6·8	+16·8	+4·5
2. Christian—											
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	**10,442**	**10**	**9**	**6**	**4**	**3**	**+7·8**	**+47·8**	**+44·2**	**+29·2**	**+196·7**
Ajmer-Merwara	6,531	112	108	78	60	48	+1·9	+40·3	+38·4	+20·6	+148·6
Rajputana	4,911	5	4	3	2	1	+15·4	+49·8	+52·6	+43·9	+279·5
3. Jew—											
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	**51**	...	...	...	...	...	**—12·1**	**+1,060·0**	**+94·2**	*	*
Ajmer-Merwara	25	1	1	...	1	2	—7·4	...	...	—24·5	—73·4
Rajputana	26	...	...	...	...	...	—16·1	+320·0	—60·7	*	*
(IV) PRIMITIVE—											
Animist.											
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	**485,415**	**470**	**407**	**349**	**475**	*	**+8·2**	**24·4**	**—41·4**	*	*
Ajmer-Merwara	4,736	98	79	...	...	*	+19·0	...	...	*	*
Rajputana	480,679	488	422	366	496	*	+8·1	+23·3	—41·4	*	*

NOTE.—Figures for 1901, 1881 and 1901 exclude figures for villages of Babalwas and Ratakhera, transferred to Bikaner from Hissar District, Punjab between 1901 and 1911, as their details by religions are not available.
* Figures for 1881 are not known.

Distribution of the main religions by Provinces, Natural Divisions, and States or Districts.

Province; Natural Division and State or District.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE—													
	ANIMIST.‡				CHRISTIAN.					HINDU.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	**470**	**407**	**349**	**475**	**10**	**9**	**6**	**4**	**3**	**8,249**	**8,286**	**8,311**	**8,339**	**8,724**
Rajputana	**488**	**422**	**366**	**496**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**8,296**	**8,311**	**8,327**	**8,351**	**8,750**
*Eastern Division**	*23*	*34*	*23*	...	*6*	*5*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*8,743*	*8,726*	*8,702*	*8,850*	*8,894*
Alwar	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	7,400	7,430	7,464	7,589	7,704
Bharatpur	...	...	...	...	16	16	2	...	...	8,030	8,102	8,146	8,256	8,293
Bundi	4	207	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9,311	9,003	9,132	9,336	9,506
Dholpur	10	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	9,262	9,223	9,214	9,282	9,175
Jaipur	6	7	5	...	5	5	4	3	2	9,093	9,098	9,096	9,121	9,135
Jhalawar	...	44	10	...	4	3	1	...	...	8,917	8,786	8,652	...	...
Karauli	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	9,447	9,414	9,395	9,406	9,366
Kishangarh	63	61	...	...	2	3	3	2	...	8,893	8,790	8,758	8,804	8,687
Kotah	92	48	231	...	15	8	6	...	...	9,103	9,140	8,950	...	...
Lawa Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,930	8,900	8,798	8,845	9,210
Shahpura Chiefship	388	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8,797	8,703	9,031	9,137	9,340
Tonk	77	250	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	8,383	8,152	8,252	8,596	8,090
Southern Division†	*2,252*	*1,964*	*2,015*	*1,684*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*2*	*2*	*6,933*	*7,144*	*6,928*	*7,393*	*9,133*
Abu	2,205	Not available.			677	Not available.				5,194	Not available.			
Banswara	6,167	5,792	6,222	6,165	8	...	...	...	...	3,329	3,647	3,192	3,297	9,564
Dungarpur	4,964	4,666	3,385	4,048	1	...	...	...	...	4,301	4,566	5,602	5,261	8,708
Kushalgarh Chiefship	8,271	7,771	7,269	8,295	...	...	...	...	...	1,317	1,679	2,036	1,353	...
Mewar	1,443	1,230	1,306	2,048	1	2	2	1	1	7,746	7,899	7,662	7,127	9,157
Partabgarh	3,772	3,338	2,213	3,036	...	...	1	...	...	5,085	5,398	6,147	5,707	9,464
Sirohi	...	234	1,173	150	23	43	40	26	13	8,838	8,429	7,272	8,574	8,652
Western Division	*30*	*187*	*169*	...	*3*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*8,472*	*8,243*	*8,296*	*8,603*	*8,091*
Bikaner	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	8,370	8,213	8,442	8,714	8,569
Jaisalmer	182	471	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,071	6,902	7,086	7,324	5,316
Marwar	36	238	218	...	3	2	1	1	1	8,559	8,311	8,298	8,626	8,123
Ajmer-Merwara	**96**	**79**	...	...	**112**	**108**	**78**	**50**	**48**	**7,326**	**7,749**	**7,977**	**8,054**	**8,162**

* Excludes Ajmer. † Excludes Merwara. ‡ Figures for 1881 not available.

NOTE.—(1) Eastern Division figures for 1881 and 1891 include Jhalawar and Kotah, but owing to alterations of the boundaries of these States between 1891 and 1901 details by religion for the States themselves cannot be given.
(2) Bikaner figures for 1881, 1891 and 1901 exclude figures for Babaiwas and Rata Khera, transferred from Hissar District, Punjab, between 1901 and 1911, their details by religion are therefore not available.
(3) Sirohi figures for 1891 to 1911 include those of Abu District.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the main religions by Provinces, Natural Divisions, and States or Districts—*concluded.*

Province, Natural Division and State or District.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE—														
	JAIN.					MUSALMAN.					SIKH.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	**288**	**320**	**352**	**345**	**382**	**969**	**967**	**978**	**835**	**871**	**9**	**9**	**2**	**1**	..
Rajputana	**284**	**316**	**349**	**339**	**375**	**915**	**936**	**952**	**812**	**853**	**9**	**9**	**2**	**1**	...
*Eastern Division**	*115*	*131*	*146*	*146*	*137*	*1,109*	*1,101*	*1,122*	*1,001*	*967*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	...
Alwar	48	52	59	59	73	2,550	2,516	2,474	2,350	2,222	...	...	1	...	...
Bharatpur	51	49	53	69	70	1,836	1,833	1,797	1,675	1,637	2	1	...	...	...
Bundi	248	302	379	271	122	436	487	489	393	372	...	...	...	...	...
Dholpur	73	77	86	95	100	650	694	699	623	725	2	4	...	1	...
Jaipur	126	146	168	167	188	768	743	726	709	674	...	1	...	...	...
Jhalawar	257	258	347	...	...	813	896	981	...	...	4	6	9	...	...
Karauli	30	27	30	23	39	521	557	574	571	594	...	...	...	...	...
Kishangarh	281	364	449	442	559	759	778	788	751	754	1	1	...	...	...
Kotah	87	100	109	...	...	692	697	696	...	...	3	3	4	...	...
Lawa Estate	557	554	599	679	283	513	542	603	476	507	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpura Chiefship	299	342	362	370	124	470	508	591	493	536	...	...	...	...	...
Tonk	222	261	242	232	168	1,317	1,334	1,504	1,172	1,141	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Division†	*451*	*520*	*655*	*575*	*549*	*357*	*364*	*395*	*345*	*316*	...	*1*	*1*	...	...
Abu	92	Not available.				1,633		Not available.			19	Not available.			
Banswara	223	266	313	300	...	272	295	273	238	436	...	...	...	...	...
Dungarpur	287	346	585	430	875	447	421	427	261	418	...	...	...	...	...
Kushalgarh Chiefship	174	233	332	189	...	236	317	364	163	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mewar	458	516	635	503	542	350	354	395	321	300	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh	604	689	914	696	...	537	571	723	561	535	...	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	793	898	1,115	970	1,129	341	383	384	272	205	...	4	7	1	...
Western Division	*496*	*555*	*625*	*563*	*828*	*961*	*982*	*903*	*831*	*991*	*32*	*29*	*6*	*2*	...
Bikaner	357	355	400	316	431	1,133	1,311	1,130	962	999	125	117	25	8	...
Jaisalmer	106	125	161	131	155	2,641	2,502	2,542	2,545	2,592	1	...	...	...	...
Marwar	560	642	710	664	985	838	805	772	709	890	890	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	**372**	**405**	**418**	**497**	**528**	**2,055**	**1,616**	**1,510**	**1,369**	**1,255**	**4**	**18**	**6**	**4**	**4**

* Excludes Ajmer. † Excludes Merwara.

NOTE.—(1) Eastern Division figures for 1881 and 1891 include Jhalawar and Kotah, but owing to alterations of the boundaries of these States between 1901 and 1921 details by religion for the States themselves cannot be given.
(2) Bikaner figures for 1881, 1891 and 1901 exclude figures for Babaiwas and Rata Khera, transferred from Hissar District, Punjab, between 1901 and 1911, their details by religion are therefore not available.
(3) Sirohi figures for 1891 to 1911 include those of Abu District.

Christians.— Number and variations.

Province, Natural Division and State or District.	Actual Number.					Variation per cent.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1881 to 1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	**10,442**	**9,688**	**6,553**	**4,545**	**3,519**	**+7·8**	**+47·8**	**+44·2**	**+29·2**	**+196·7**
Rajputana	**4,911**	**4,256**	**2,841**	**1,862**	**1,294**	**+15·4**	**+49·8**	**+52·6**	**+43·9**	**+279·5**
Eastern Division	*3,083*	*2,622*	*1,647*	*1,013*	*760*	*+17·6*	*+59·2*	*+62·6*	*+33·3*	*+305·7*
Alwar	47	92	166	166	90	—48·9	—44·6	...	+84·4	—47·8
Bharatpur	794	566	102	6	8	+40·3	+454·9	+1,600·0	—25·0	+9,825·0
Bundi	20	...	1	...	7	...	—100·0	...	—100·0	+ 185·7
Dholpur	33	41	26	6	27	—19·5	+57·7	+333·3	—77·8	+22·2
Jaipur	1,259	1,326	925	706	552	—5·1	+43·4	+31·0	+27·9	+128·1
Jhalawar	36	26	10	18	13	+38·5	+160·0	—44·4	+38·5	+176·9
Karauli	19	28	22	13	17	—32·1	+27·3	+69·2	—23·5	+11·8
Kishangarh	17	23	31	21	...	—26·1	—25·8	+47·6	...	...
Kotah	830	507	346	55	25	+63·7	+46·5	+529·1	+120·0	+3,220·0
Lawa Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpura Chiefship	...	1	...	2	3	—100·0	...	—100·0	—33·3	—100·0
Tonk	28	12	18	20	18	+133·3	—33·3	—10·0	+11·1	+55·6
Southern Division	*1,015*	*1,043*	*875*	*642*	*312*	*—2·7*	*+19·2*	*+36·3*	*+105·8*	*+225·3*
Abu	244	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Banswara	146	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	—100·0	+7,200·0
Dungarpur	11	2	3	...	...	+450·0	—33·3	...	...	...
Kushalgarh Chiefship	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mewar	179	237	243	137	130	—24·5	—2·5	+77·4	+5·4	+37·7
Partabgarh	...	...	5	1	1	...	—100·0	+400·0	...	—100·0
Sirohi	434	804	624	504	179	—46·0*	+28·8	+23·8	+181·6	+142·5
Western Division	*813*	*591*	*319*	*207*	*222*	*+37·6*	*+85·3*	*+54·1*	*—6·8*	*+266·2*
Bikaner	191	151	95	21	14	+26·5	+58·9	+352·4	+50·0	+1,264·3
Jaisalmer	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	—100·0	—100·0
Marwar	622	440	224	186	207	+41·4	+96·4	+20·4	—10·1	+200·5
Ajmer-Merwara	**5,531**	**5,432**	**3,712**	**2,683**	**2,225**	**+1·8**	**+46·3**	**+38·4**	**+20·6**	**+148·6**

*1911 figures include figures of Abu also.
† Figures by religion are not available.
Note.—Eastern Division excludes Ajmer and Southern—Merwara.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Religions of Urban and Rural population.

Province and Natural Division.	Number per 10,000 of Urban population who are—						Number per 10,000 of Rural population who are—					
	Animist.	Christian.	Hindu.	Jain.	Musalman.	Others.	Animist.	Christian.	Hindu.	Jain.	Musalman.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	**53**	**53**	**6,703**	**571**	**2,593**	**27**	**539**	**3**	**8,508**	**241**	**697**	**12**
Ajmer-Merwara	**8**	**303**	**5,247**	**383**	**3,951**	**114**	**139**	**18**	**8,362**	**368**	**1,110**	**3**
Rajputana	**58**	**22**	**6,885**	**595**	**2,424**	**16**	**555**	**2**	**8,514**	**236**	**681**	**12**
Eastern Division	6	18	7,019	293	2,650	14	26	4	9,032	85	850	3
Southern „	443	54	6,280	1,017	2,190	16	2,404	1	6,988	403	203	1
Western „	5	16	6,875	992	2,094	18	35	1	8,771	403	749	41

APPENDIX.

Note on Christianity in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

General.—Of all the religions returned in this census, in these Provinces, the Christian religion is the only one which is promulgated through well organised societies and in a systematic way. Its agencies seem to possess ample financial resources to carry on its work of propaganda. It will be seen from the notes below, which are based on information kindly supplied by the heads of the various missions working in these Provinces, that the oldest mission has been working here for over half a century. The spread of Christianity is not to be judged solely by the number of its converts, but by the influence it has had on persons who have come into direct touch with its teachings or have been influenced by its institutions. It must be admitted, without fear of contradiction, that these societies have been more conspicuous by the help they have rendered through medical and educational work than by preaching. There are some seven missions working in the two Provinces. On the margin are given their names with the year in which each started its work. All of the missions are part of large missions working elsewhere.

(1) The United Free Church of Scotland, 1860.

(2) The Church of England Societies—

(a) Church Missionary Society, Bhil Mission, Kherwara, 1880.

(b) Church Missionary Society, Bharatpur, 1902.

(3) The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America.

(a) Ajmer, 1882 (Jaipur and Bikaner).

(b) Bharatpur, 1892.

(4) The Roman Catholic Mission Church, Ajmer, 1892.

(5) The Baptist Mission, Dholpur, 1899.

(6) The Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Banswara, 1914.

(7) The Irish Presbyterian Mission, Abu Road and Mount Abu.

Efforts were made to ascertain the number of converts from the date of the commencement of each mission, but the information supplied is incomplete and it is not possible to use it with safety. The information given may be studied with caution. The short description herein inserted may not satisfy a keen critic but to an ordinary reader it will be of interest.

1. *The Presbyterian Mission of the United Free Church of Scotland.*—This is the oldest mission of all those which are at work in Rajputana. Reverend Dr. Shoolbred was its founder. He started his work in 1860 in Beawar—a town in the British District of Ajmer-Merwara. In the first decade of its work this mission was able to open branches at five places, *viz.*—Nasirabad (1861), Ajmer (1862), Todgarh (1863), Jaipur (1866), and Asapura (1870). The next decade saw these branches increased by three at (1) Deoli (1871), (2) Udaipur (1877) and (3) Alwar (1880). In the third decade two more branches were opened, one at Kotah (1880) and the other at Jodhpur (1885). There was then a lull till 1900 when the last branch was opened at Piploda in Marwar (1905). The aggregate number of persons converted to Christianity by this mission, in its several circles of activities from the very start, is said to be about 2,567. The preaching work is conducted through Indian and European preachers in churches, *bazars*, *mohallas* and villages. A convert, before being baptised, is given regular instruction in the principles and doctrines of Christianity. He is further allowed time and opportunity to assimilate them according to the special circumstances of each case. The age at which conversion takes place is not available. The mission renders help to its followers, either by securing service or imparting industrial training. The number of such converts as were given such assistance could not be made available. The mission holds an unique position by virtue of its manifold operations of public utility, other than conversion. It has vernacular schools attached to every mission station and Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Beawar, Ajmer, Nasirabad, Jaipur, Alwar and Bandikui. The society renders valuable medical relief to the people of Ajmer, Nasirabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Piploda where it has established medical institutions of its own. The marginal statistics collected from the Protestant Missionary Directory for the year 1920-21 would show the extent of relief afforded to the public by its Medical and Educational Institutions. In addition to the above institutions of such a generous nature, it has Boarding Houses for boys in Nasirabad and Beawar and for girls in Nasirabad and Piploda, as well as an industrial home for women in Beawar.

Institution.	Station.	Number benefitted.
Hospital . . .	Ajmer . .	40,604
	Ajmer (Women's)	13,170
	Nasirabad .	23,657
	Jaipur . .	10,639
	Jodhpur . .	31,795
	Udaipur . .	47,329
	Piploda . .	8,975
Husband Memorial High School, Ajmer.	Ajmer (1921) .	342
Mission High School .	Beawar . .	242
	Jaipur . .	146
	Nasirabad .	440
A. V. Middle School .	Alwar . .	139
	Bandikui . .	191

2. (*a*) *Church Missionary Society—Bhil Mission, Kherwara.*—This well-known society has the greater part of its work in Western India, Gujrat, and commenced work in Kherwara (Mewar, Rajputana) in 1880. The Reverend C. S. Thompson was the first Missionary in Rajputana. A branch was opened at Kotra in Mewar in 1891. The full number of converts could not be ascertained owing to old record not being available. The

three years' record (1918-1920) shows 47 converts. The activities of this mission are practically confined to the tracts inhabited by Bhils. The propaganda work is conducted by the missionary moving from village to village. The convert is taught by a catechist in his own home generally. The period of preparation varies from 6 months to a year or more. The society seems to aim at conversion by families and not by individual persons. The ages at which conversion takes place run from 18 to 40 years. The converts continue their agricultural vocation. Efforts were made to teach industrial work but without success. Few converts are engaged in service. Famine orphans of 1900 and 1902 were trained as school teachers and are working as such in the schools established by the mission. The number of teachers is about 15 or 20. The mission maintains a central school at Kherwara and village schools at Kagdar, Jhentra, Kotra, Bokla, Mewada and Kambi.

(*b*) *Church Missionary Society, Bharatpur.*—This mission inaugurated work at Bharatpur in 1902 and established a branch at Bayana in 1912. The Reverend James with Misses Patterson and Fowler were the first workers at the latter place. The mission succeeded in converting 13 men to Christianity from its start to 1920. 58 Indian Christians are now attached to this Church. The Evangelistic work is conducted by *bazar* preaching, distribution and sale of Christian literature amongst men, and regular Bible instruction to women in the *Zennanas*. Regular lessons are imparted to an enquirer before he or she is baptised at about the age of 25. If they possess sufficient education, they are given employment in schools, if not they are allowed to seek their own livelihood. There are 2 primary schools for boys and 2 for girls, 3 in Bharatpur and 1 in Bayana. There were 3 schools for boys till last year, but one of them was turned into a girl school lately. The highest average number of pupils on their rolls was 107 boys and 77 girls in 1917-1918. Besides their educational institutions, the mission carries on teaching work in *Zennanas*. There are 100 women under such training.

3. *Methodist Episcopal Mission of America.*—This is an American Mission of world wide activity. It made its first appearance at Bandikui whence it came to Ajmer in 1882. The first missionary to inaugurate work here was the Reverend W. F. C. Maysmith. Branches were opened at various places in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara between 1890 and 1900. The localities where this mission is working are—Phulera and Naraina in Jaipur, Rupnagar (Kishangarh) and Bikaner—in Rajputana, and Pisangan, Pushkar, Ajmer City and Tilaunia in the Ajmer-Merwara District. The Evangelistic work is carried on both in English and Vernacular, and the preaching work is conducted by paid agents and volunteers. Agents live at central places and tour in the surrounding villages. Instruction is imparted to an inquirer before he is baptised. The time of conversion depends upon his ability to comprehend the instruction given. Some are baptised after a few hours and others are kept waiting for several months or even years. The mission attempts the conversion of whole families, and it naturally follows that the majority of persons converted by this mission are minors, as the average family has more children than adult members. The mission expressed its inability to furnish the ages of its adherents. It helps its converts to a better social and economical position by securing service for them and by vocational schools but the majority remain at their original work. The society conducts boarding schools in Ajmer for boys and girls. It has a sanitarium for women in Tilaunia and for men in Ajmer. These institutions are mainly used for the benefit of Christians.

(a) Ajmer-Merwara.
Jaipur.
Bikaner.

This is another branch of the mission last described. Its work was extended to Bharatpur in 1892 from Muttra, where it had already been established. The Reverend J. E. Scott was its founder. It stands third in regard to length of work in these Provinces. The mission, within five years after its commencement, established branches at Kumher (1894), and Bhusawar, Bayana and Rupbas (1897). The Nadbai branch was opened in 1910. Information as to the number of converts is not available in full but the mission had at its credit 494 converts in the 8 years (1907-1910 and 1917-1920). The preaching work is done by permanent preachers going from village to village. It does not encourage individual conversion unless the enquirer is fit to reply to certain required questions. The converts are mostly of mature age, ranging from 20 years old and upward. The mission maintains 4 primary schools with an average of 85 pupils at the places named above.

(*b*) Bharatpur.

4. *Roman Catholic Mission.*—Father Daniel opened mission work in Ajmer in 1892. Branches were opened successively at Parbatpura near Ajmer and Jhalrapatan (Rajputana) in 1906, Bhawanikhera near Nasirabad in 1909 and Suket (Kotah State) in 1914. Their converts are few and spread over all ages. The preaching work is done at meetings in the Chapel. Nobody is allowed to be baptised unless he or she is willing to be thoroughly instructed. The mission aims at training the minds of the people, rather than registering their names, after some sort of initiation. They are usually left to their own resources. Educational work only is carried on. Four village schools are maintained at (1) Ajmer, (2) Parbatpura, (3) Bhawanikhera in Ajmer-Merwara and (4) Suket (Kotah State in Rajputana).

5. *Baptist Mission.*—Its founders were the Reverend D. Jones and the Reverend J. G. Potter, who started work at Dholpur in 1899. From the date of its inception to the decade ending 1920, the mission baptised only 15 persons. Evangelistic work is carried on amongst men and women through preaching in *bazars, Zennanas,* Schools and Hospitals. A convert is taught for 3 months before baptism. Converts are always looked after and some sort of service is provided for them. The mission has a school for Hindu and Mahomedan girls, and since its start has visited 300 houses in order to teach women. In 1908 Dispensary work was undertaken and in the following year a Doctor and an Evangelistic Missionary came to live in the city; for 3 years they lived in the city, until in 1913 a house was built at the State expense and handed over to the Baptist Mission. It receives a grant of Rs. 100 a month and a contribution of Rs. 300 for annual repairs from the State.

6. *The Canadian Presbyterian Mission.*—The work of this mission was begun as recently as 1914 in Banswara. The Reverend D. J. Cock, Miss Cock and Miss Campbell were its founders. The mission has since its start opened two branches, one in Sagwali in 1917 and another at Khaidar. 28 persons have since then embraced Christianity through its instrumentality. The work of the mission is still in its infancy. The work of instruction is carried on by the Missionary and trained Indian preachers. Christian principles are imparted to an inquirer before he or she is baptised. The length of training depends entirely on his or her mental and spiritual condition. Persons of adult age only are admitted as converts, the exact age not being available. The inhabitants of Banswara and other places, where the mission is working, are mostly Bhils and they earn their livelihood mostly by cultivation of the land. The mission gets opportunities of imparting better methods of agriculture, and at times of scarcity tries to render help in every possible way. The mission has opened two small elementary schools for Bhils and one Central Hospital and Dispensary.

7. *The Irish Presbyterian Mission—Abu Road and Mount Abu.*—Work is carried on by this Mission in Abu Road and Mount Abu. It is in charge of a Missionary resident in Deesa. A primary school is carried on at Abu Road and annual preaching tours are made among the neighbouring Grassia population. A primary school is also carried on in Mount Abu, where the Mission owns a Missionary Home of rest. Occasional services are conducted for the Christians attached to this Mission in both these places.

CHAPTER V.

Age.

Introductory.

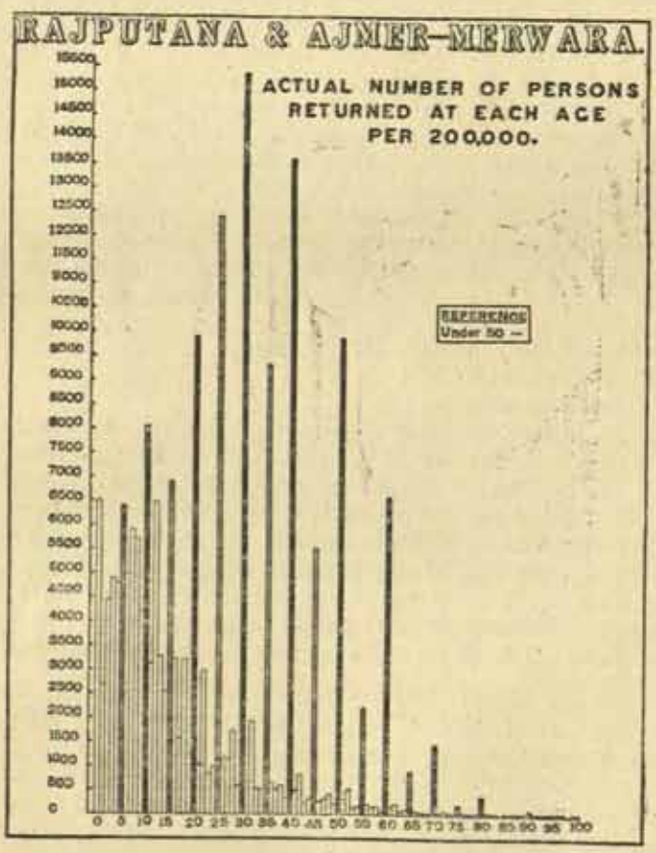
1. The statistics of age are contained in Imperial Table VII of the Volume of Tables, where they are distributed according to civil condition and religion, *i.e.*, among unmarried, married and widowed of each religion. The figures in the Provincial Summary (Part A of the Table) are given separately for each year up to 5, after which they are arranged by quinquennial groups up to 70, and those for 70 and over clubbed together into one group. In figures for separate units and for cities (Parts B and C), these figures have been compressed. Proportional figures, illustrating more important features of the statistics, are given in the ten Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter.

Nature of the Return of Age.

2. Instructions to Enumerators, for filling in the age column of the Census Schedule, briefly, were :—

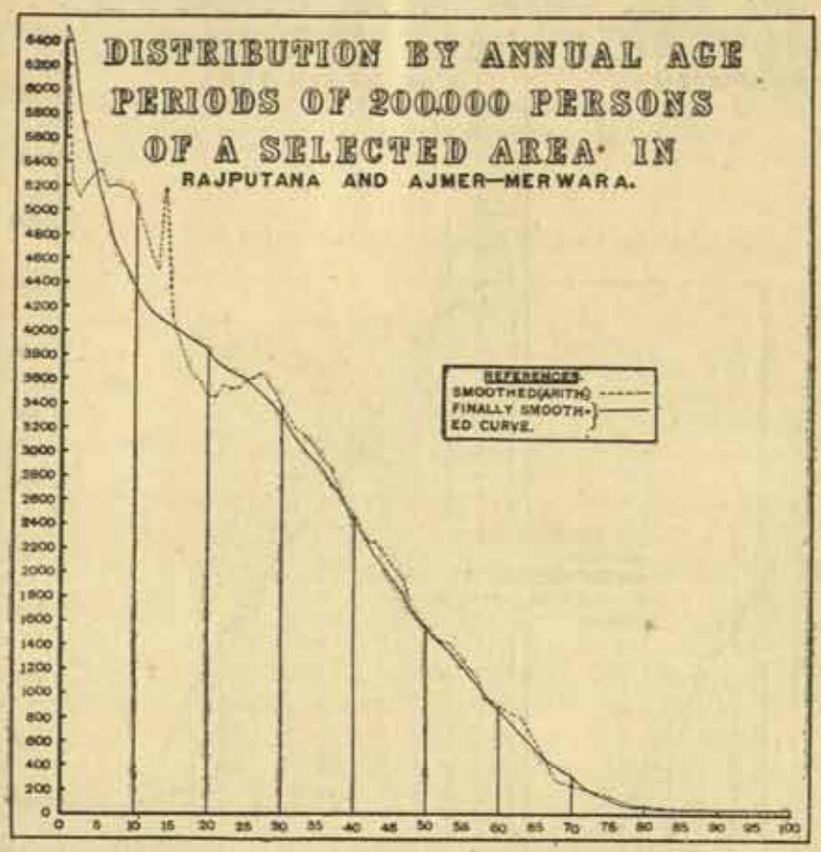
> Column 7—(Age). Enter the age which each person will be on 18th March, 1921. Enter the number of years actually completed. If an infant has not completed 12 months of life, enter the word 'infant'.

The rule was sufficiently clear and easily intelligible. It must not, however, be imagined that the entries are even approximately correct. It is not only in India, that the entries of age are most unreliable, but the complaint appears to be general even in the Western Countries, due partly to carelessness and partly to deliberate concealment of true age. Mis-statement of age originates chiefly from ignorance and also from vanity and superstition. Where the age is not accurately known, there is a tendency to report it in numbers ending in 0s or 5s. The middle-aged wish, that they may be considered younger. Older people seem prone to overstate their age, in order to add to their prestige, which enhances with the advance of age. There is a superstitious idea, that telling one's age correctly tends to reduce the span of life. The tendency of under-stating the age of an unmarried girl is based among Hindus on the stigma which attaches itself to a man whose daughter does not get married between 8 and 13 years of age.



Subsidiary Table I shows the age-distribution of 100,000 of each sex of the Hindu and Musalman religions in a selected area. Under normal conditions, the number returned under each age should descend in a gradual scale, in proportion as the age rises from (0) onward, unless disturbed by unusual factors, such as epidemics, migration, misstatement, etc. But the examination of the Table shows figures heaped up at almost every multiple of 2 or 5 and seldom at odd numbers. The figures are exaggerated most at the age of 30, next at 25, then at 35, 20, 10 and so on. The accumulation of figures at certain ages differs in sexes. All these irregularities are well illustrated in the diagram on the margin.

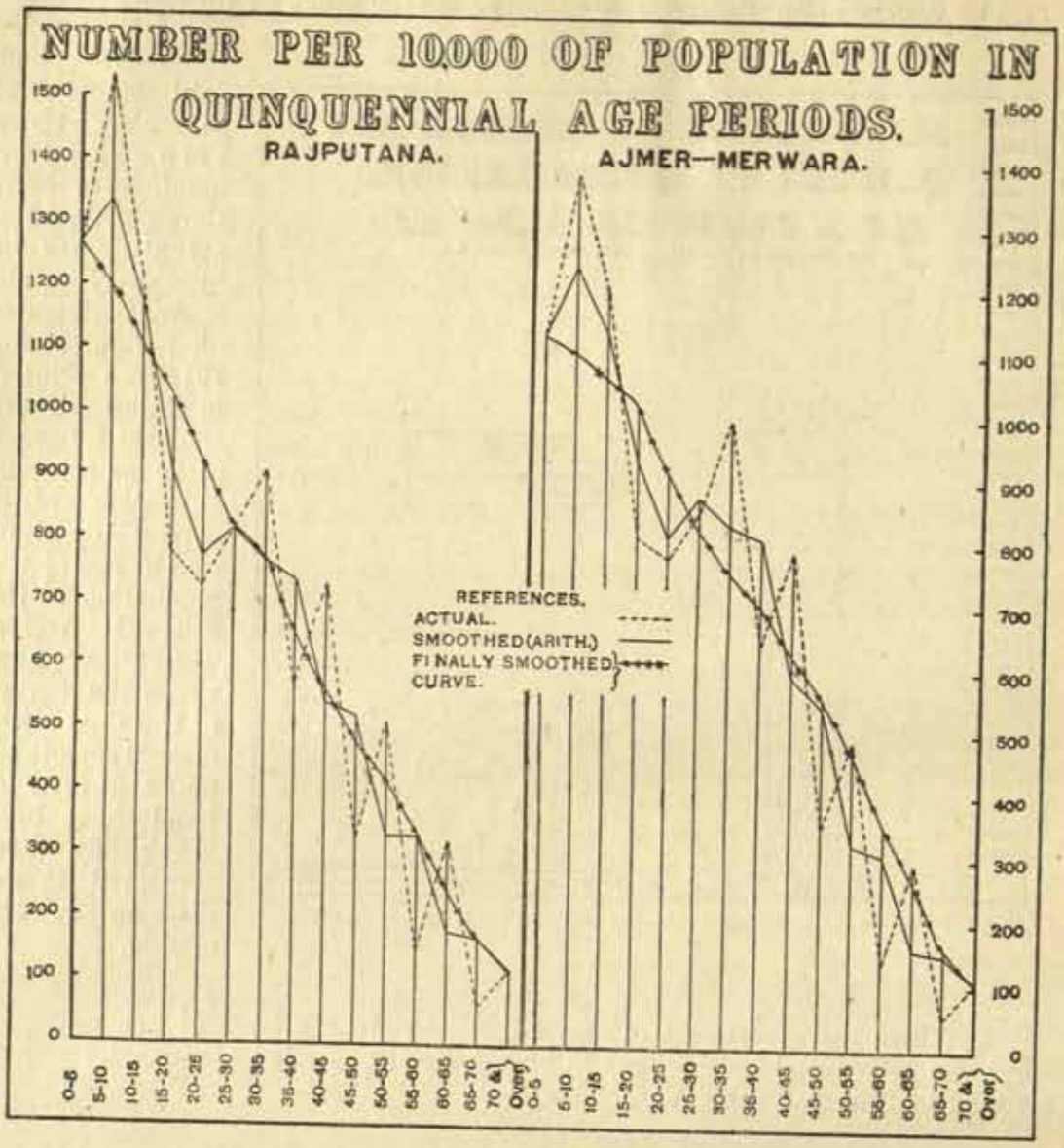
3. The figures in Subsidiary Table I have been smoothed by Bloxam's method. The figures of intermediate and final smoothing, as also those smoothed by hand, have been shown against the actual figures in Subsidiary Table I- A. Corresponding figures for 1911 are printed in italics. These smoothed figures serve as a rough indication of a correct distribution by age of the population of the selected tracts. The variations between the curves of the final arithmetical smoothing and that done by hand have been graphically represented in the diagram on the margin. Smoothing of errors.



4. Where the inaccuracy of age is restricted to a margin of five years, its effect can be reduced by the device of grouping the ages in quinquennial periods adopted in Imperial Table VII. Age Distribution of population by quinquennial periods.

In the margin is given the table showing, separately for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, the proportion of persons to 10,000 of the population at each quinquennial age-period. The figures arrived at by arithmetical smoothing and smoothing by hand are also shown opposite each age-period. The difference between the figures in columns 2 and 5 and that between those in columns 4 and 7, give a vivid indication of the extent of irregularities in the age-statistics, which exist in Imperial Table VII, in spite of the grouping by quinquennial periods. The actual and smoothed curves drawn according to these statistics are printed in the graphs overleaf.

Age-period.	Rajputana.			Ajmer-Merwara.		
	Number per 10,000 of population.	Smoothed figures (Arithmetical).	Smoothed from curve by hand.	Number per 10,000 of population.	Smoothed figures (Arithmetical).	Smoothed from curve by hand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—5 .	1,266	1,266	1,265	1,132	1,132	1,130
5—10 .	1,528	1,333	1,198	1,383	1,238	1,097
10—15 .	1,204	1,170	1,108	1,199	1,131	1,058
15—20 .	778	902	1,022	810	929	1,018
20—25 .	725	773	922	777	813	913
25—30 .	817	817	817	852	875	817
30—35 .	908	765	718	996	829	753
35—40 .	570	737	648	639	808	702
40—45 .	732	542	562	788	592	623
45—50 .	323	522	480	349	542	555
50—55 .	512	326	418	489	324	465
55—60 .	144	326	328	134	306	350
60—65 .	322	175	238	296	160	260
65—70 .	58	164	163	51	151	155
70 and over .	113	113	113	105	105	105



Tests of accuracy.

5. (1) *Concentration on ages ending in 5s or 0s.*—There are several methods of testing the extent of the concentration upon ages ending in 5s or 0s. Perhaps the one most satisfactory is to compare the number of persons between the ages of 23 and 62 years whose ages are returned as multiples of five with one-fifth of the total number of persons of those ages. These age-limits cover the period within which the tendency to concentrate on multiples of five is most marked. If there were no concentration upon the years ending in 5s or 0s, these two figures would be about equal. The greater the concentration the greater will be the ratio which the first of these figures bears to the second. The ratio thus gives a measurement of the degree of inaccuracy in the replies to the age inquiry. Such a calculation, made for the ages returned by single years for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined (*vide* Subsidiary Table I) is given in the margin. The index of the concentration on ages ending in 5s or 0s for females is 421 and that for males, 392. The same, on the total of the two (males and females), is 407 per cent. As might be expected, the concentration for males was lower than that for females. The total number of women reported at the ages of 68, 69, 71 and 72 combined was only 65, while the number reported at the age of 70

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons between the ages 23—62 years, returning ages as multiples of five .	74,972	35,888	39,084
One-fifth of total number of persons of each age between the years 23—62 inclusive . .	18,432	9,145	9,287
Index of concentration per cent., that number reported as multiples of five forms of one-fifth of total number aged 23—62 inclusive . . .	407	392	421

alone was 794. Subsidiary Table I, on which the above discussion is based, was compiled for the Hindu and Musalman religions only. The per centage of literates to the total population (including children aged 0—5)for these two religions combined, in both the Provinces, comes, for males and females together, to 3·1 (males 5·5 and females 0·4). Roughly speaking, the per centage of concentration conforms to the per centage of illiterates and results in the conclusion, that the principal factor leading to this inaccuracy is 'illiteracy,' or—in other words—'ignorance.'

The marginal table shows the concentration on multiples of five in relation to per centage of illiterates for certain foreign countries in comparison with that for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined. The proportions in columns 5 and 6 are not quite similar everywhere, but, it would appear, that all the countries show much less concentration than Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara and so also much less proportion of illiterates. If the ratio of the figures in column 6 to those in column 5 in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara is compared with that of the other countries, it would be found that the former is higher than Spain alone and almost in line with Canada.

Name of Country.	Year in which census took place.	One-fifth of total number of persons aged 23—62 inclusive.	Total number of persons from 23 to 62 whose reported age was multiple of five.	Index of concentration on multiples of five.	Per centage of illiterates.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	*1921*	*18,432*	*74,972*	*407*	*96·3*
United States .	1910	8,605,240	10,337,363	120	7·7
England and Wales	1901	3,039,175	3,037,840	100	...
Canada . .	1881	331,900	365,892	110	17·1
New South Wales .	1901	118,027	132,799	112	4·9
Spain . . .	1900	1,740,885	2,433,202	139	58·7
Russian Empire .	1897	10,421,518	19,022,215	182	72·3
Brazil . . .	1890	1,163,148	2,279,788	196	85·2

(2) *Errors in reporting ages of children.*—Another test of accuracy of replies to the age inquiry can be made by a study of the distribution, by single years, of the ages of children under five years. The table below shows the distribution of the total children as also of those of the Hindu, the Musalman and the Animistic religions as recorded in 1921. If the enumeration were correct, one would expect to find the largest number of children under 1 year of age followed by a decrease in the number year by year. For the total population, the largest number is certainly that reported as under 1 year of age, but the proportions of persons returned at the ages of 0 to 2 are in very great discord with one another. Notwithstanding all the clear instructions on the subject, it is apparent that most of the children who were of the 1—2 age-period have been returned under age 0 and a few under 2—3, which accounts for the low proportion against the age-period 1. This discord is apparent not only under 'All religions,' but also in all the religions shown individually in the Table. For the Hindu and the Musalman the degree of accuracy is higher than for the Animist.

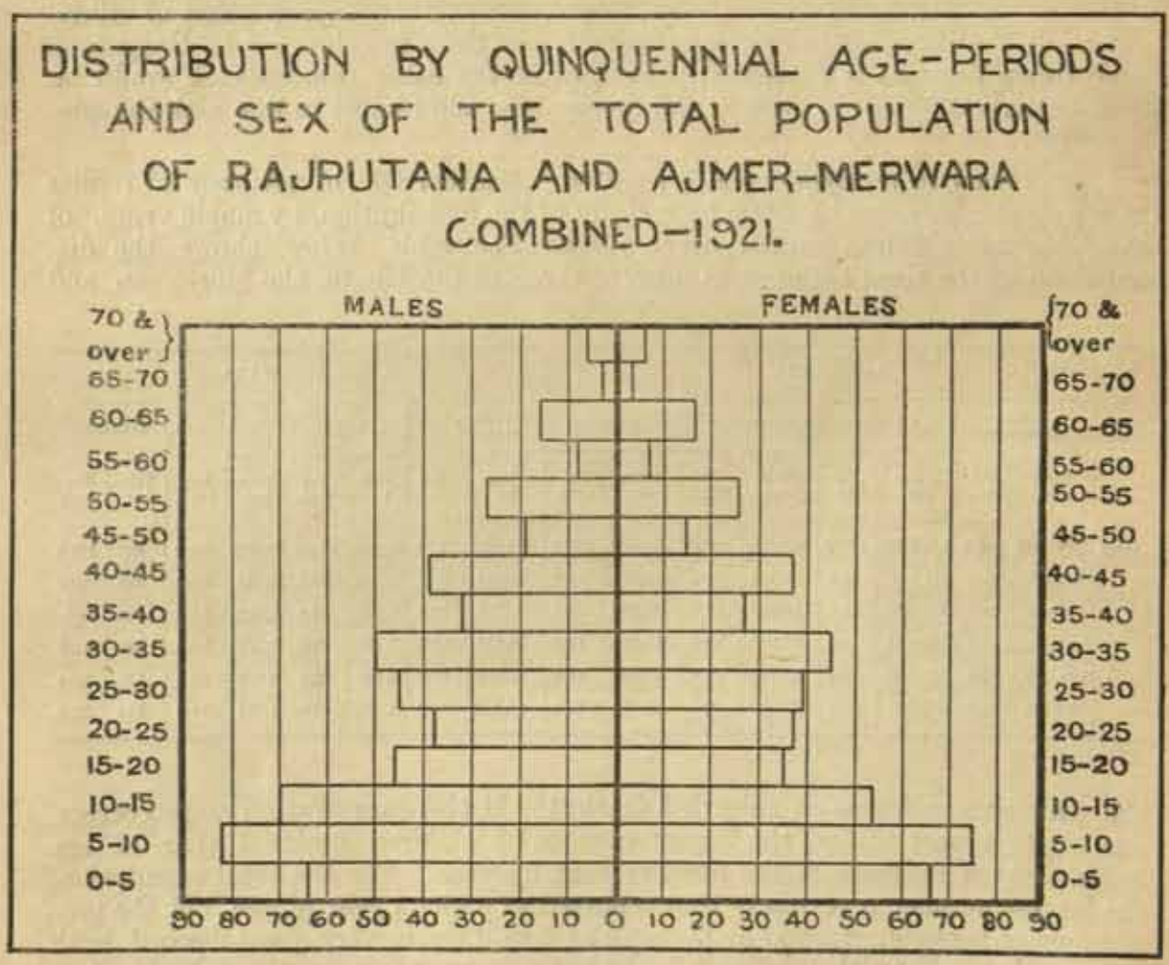
Year.	RAJPUTANA.								AJMER-MERWARA.							
	All Religions.		Hindu.		Musalman.		Animistic.		All Religions.		Hindu.		Musalman.		Animistic.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total	1,246,565	100·0	1,014,629	100·0	116,437	100·0	81,525	100·0	56,092	100·0	42,652	100·0	10,138	100·0	680	100·0
0 .	304,833	24·5	248,718	24·5	30,404	26·1	15,071	19·7	14,344	25·5	10,966	25·7	2,523	24·9	135	19·8
1 .	145,743	11·7	117,879	11·6	15,609	13·4	7,896	9·7	7,385	13·2	5,453	12·8	1,500	14·8	68	10·0
2 .	237,574	19·1	192,982	19·0	21,011	18·8	15,878	19·5	10,951	19·5	8,177	19·2	2,109	20·8	129	19·0
3 .	279,263	22·4	226,485	22·4	24,922	21·4	21,093	25·8	12,270	21·9	9,521	22·3	2,075	20·5	193	28·4
4 .	279,152	22·3	228,565	22·5	23,590	20·3	20,587	25·3	11,142	19·9	8,535	20·0	1,931	19·0	155	22·8

The table on the margin compares the per centage of persons in each year of age with the total population under 5 at each Census since 1891. In all the enumerations the number of children reported as 1 year was lower not only than that registered under 1 year but also than that in all the other ages. The difference was the greatest in 1911 both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. Errors in the ages of children also occur owing to the use of double terms employed in reply to questions relating to the age of children—*e.g.*, phrases like—'*Baccha*'; '*Ek ḍeṛh baras*'; '*Ek do baras*'; '*Do ḍhai baras*'; '*Ḍhai tin baras*'. An enumerator, in using his discretion to drive at the correct figure from such complicated replies, can do nothing better than entering the age in whole numbers. '*Ek ḍeṛh*' may thus go into 'two years' or 'one year' and more often in the latter, if the child has not been weaned.

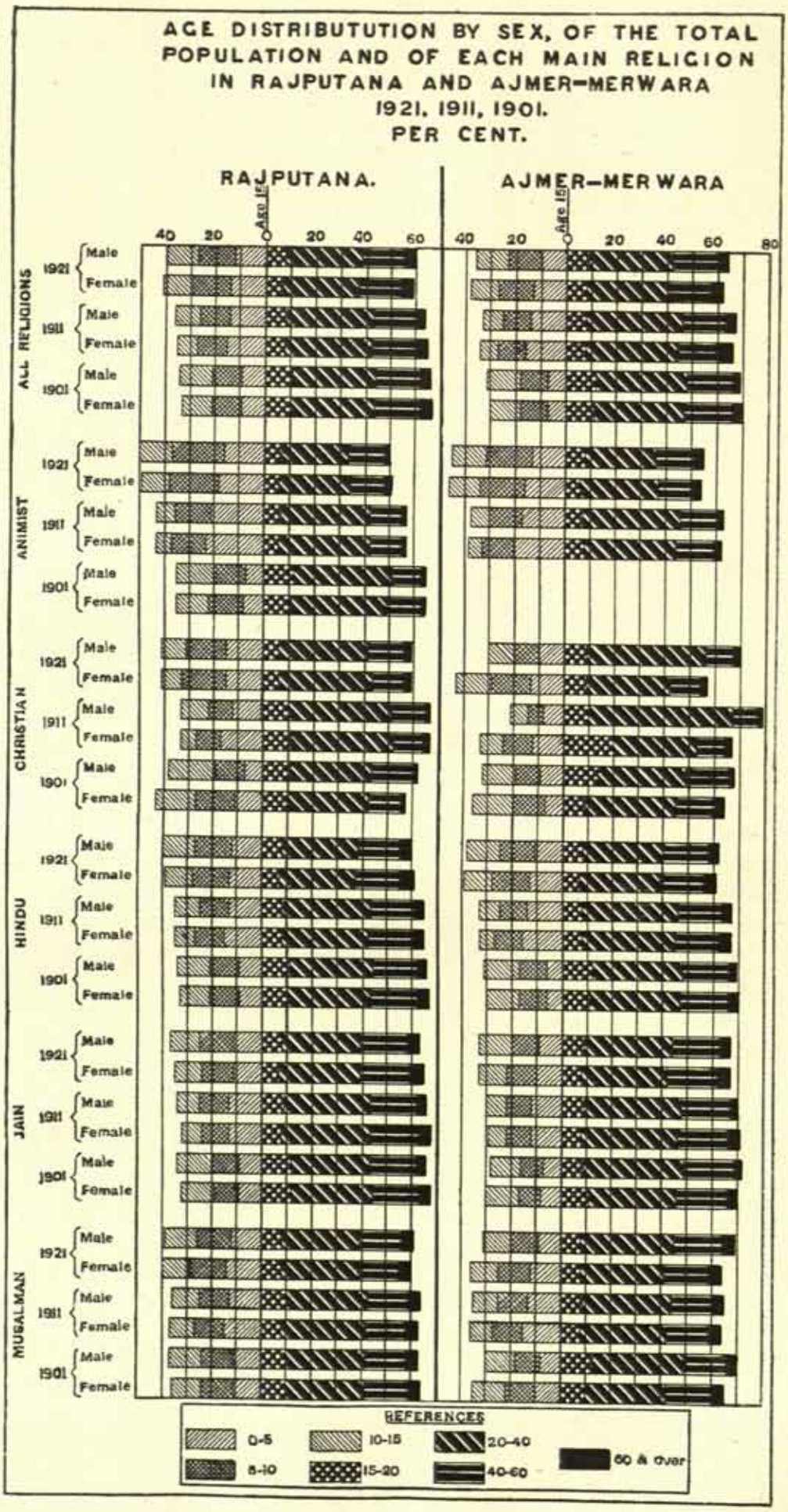
Age.	Rajputana.				Ajmer-Merwara.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
Under 5 years.	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Under 1 year .	24·5	26·8	15·2	24·9	25·5	28·1	18·9	26·0
1 year .	11·7	10·4	14·2	10·9	13·2	10·6	9·6	12·4
2 years.	19·0	20·3	21·9	18·3	19·5	20·6	20·2	18·7
3 years.	22·4	23·1	23·3	21·9	21·9	22·9	23·7	21·4
4 years.	22·4	19·4	25·4	24·0	19·9	17·8	27·6	21·5

Distribution of the population by sex and age-periods.

6. (*a*) *Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined.*—Subsidiary Table II(*a*) presents the distribution of the Provincial population by sex and quinquennial age-periods. The same distribution for the Provinces together is exhibited in the diagram below. The special feature of the decade begins with the age-period



0—5 which exhibits a smaller proportion of children than that done by 5—10. Under normal circumstances, the highest indication should have been in the first period (0—5), but the mortality in the latter half of the decade among persons of the reproductive ages has to account for this. The proportion of females is


AGE DISTRIBUTUTION BY SEX, OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND OF EACH MAIN RELIGION IN RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA 1921, 1911, 1901.
PER CENT.
RAJPUTANA.
AJMER-MERWARA
Age 15
40 20 20 40 60
40 20 20 40 60 80
ALL RELIGIONS
ANIMIST
CHRISTIAN
HINDU
JAIN
MUSALMAN
1921
1911
1901
Male
Female
REFERENCES
0-5
5-10
10-15
15-20
20-40
40-60
60 & over

slightly higher in the first age-group and in the one of 60—65 : in the rest it is either about equal to males or lower than them. The groups where it is considerably low are the 10—15, 25—30, 30—35, 35—40 and 45—50, and the result of this is apparent in the first age-group which, as has been said above, has a lower proportion both of males and females when compared with the one next above it.

If, as has been said before, the age figures had not been vitiated by misstatement of ages and by epidemics, which chose special age-periods for their ravages, and in certain cases more from one sex than from the other, the diagram should have presented the shape of a regular pyramid.

(*b*) *Rajputana.*—Dealing first with only the 1921 figures, it will be seen that in Rajputana nearly one-eighth of the population is under 5 years of age, one-sixth—between 5 and 10, and one-fifth—between 10 and 20. Ages 20—55 claim nearly half the total and the survivors at ages 55 and over hardly reach one-sixteenth. Comparing the sexes age by age (Imperial Table VII), it is found that the excess of females in ages 1—5 is maintained throughout, though unequally. Of the remaining age-periods, all, except 60—65 and 70 and over, show an excess of males over females.

(*c*) *Ajmer-Merwara.*—In Ajmer-Merwara, the constitution is just the same as in Rajputana, excepting that in the decade under review the proportion of children under 5 is lower, being one-ninth against one-eighth in Rajputana. As to sex proportions, females exceed males only in the ages 1-4 and in the age-groups 60—65 and 70 and over and is almost in line with Rajputana.

7. The Swedish Statistician, Sundbärg, holds that in all the Western Countries the number of persons aged '15—50' is uniformly about half the total population, and that any variations which occur in age constitution, take place in the other two main groups '0—15' and '50 and over'. Where the population is growing, the number in the former is much greater than in the latter ; but where it is stationary, the numbers in the two groups approach equality (India Report, 1911, para. 206, page 149). The conclusion arrived at by the Swedish Statistician, that the age-group '15—50' contains about half the total population is not exactly supported by the marginal figures. The proportions also vary both in Religions and in Natural Divisions.

Sundbärg's theory regarding age distribution.

Age period.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER MILLE.										
	RAJPUTANA.							AJMER-MERWARA.			
	All Religions.	By Natural Divisions.			By Religion.			All Religions.	By Religion.		
		Eastern.	Southern.	Western.	Animist.	Hindu.	Musalman.		Animist.	Hindu.	Musalman.
0—15 .	400	432	381	412	498	396	398	371	451	385	328
15—50 .	485	470	496	474	427	488	484	521	465	510	555
50 and over	115	98	123	114	75	116	118	108	84	105	117

8. The diagram on the opposite page exhibits the age distribution by sex, per cent. of the total population of each Province and of each main religion, and compares their civil condition in the three decades of 1901, 1911 and 1921. It further illustrates the proportions of males and females below 15 years of age to those above it. For the purposes of discussion here, persons under 15 years of age will be termed as children, those between 15 and 40—'adults,' and those again above 40—'old.'

Distribution of the total population by sex and main religions in the Provinces.

For 'All Religions', the proportion of 'children' has been increasing from decade to decade, both in males and females, and again both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara—while that of the 'old' has remained practically stationary. The decline thus has been among the 'adults.' Among Animists, the proportion of children in Rajputana has run up so high during the decade that it alone equi-balances that of the adults and of the old together on the scale. In 1921, the Christian females of Ajmer-Merwara seem to have exerted but the mark could not be reached. The pride of the Jain religion lies in the very high proportion of the old which no other religion has reached. Hindus are of course very near them. Contrary to Christians, Musalmans have retained the highest proportion of persons aged 60 and over.

Variation in age distribution.

9. Subsidary Tables VI and II(*a*) show that there has been a great decrease in the proportion of children in all the various age-groups under 0—5 and in each of the two Provinces as compared with the previous decade, except in females of the 3—4 group. 0—10 also shows a decrease of 1·2 per cent. in Rajputana, but in Ajmer-Merwara it is four times as high as in the other Province. The largest decrease is noticed in the age-groups 15—40. Influenza has this time changed the ordinary course of things. As far as 'All ages' is concerned, the proportion of decrease is nearly equal in the Eastern and in the Western Divisions, but the Southern Division shows an increase of only 8 per cent. against 26 in 1911. The decrease among those under 10, in the Western Division (5·3), is higher than that in the Eastern (3·5). The increase in the Southern Division, *viz.* 9·9, is less than one-eleventh of what it was in the preceding decade, but is nearly double the decrease in the Western Division.

State.	Per centage of variations in 1911-21.	
	Population.	Children under 10 years.
Bharatpur .	—11·2	+1·0
Bikaner .	—5·9	+0·7
Karauli .	—8·8	+3·5
Kotah . .	—1·4	+0·6

In Rajputana, there has been a decrease in the population of all the States in the Eastern and Western Divisions (excepting Shahpura in the former Division) but an increase in that of all those in the Southern. The increase or decrease in population is not affected by birth-rate alone, as the few examples in the table on the margin will show.

Splitting up the age-group 0—10 into two, it is found that there has been a loss in the age-group 0—5 in Rajputana to the extent of 18·1 per cent., while the succeeding group 5—10 has indicated a gain over 1911. Coming to the reproductive age-group, it would appear that the figures in the 15—40 period indicate a fall (Subsidiary Table VI). The inference, which one can draw from the above, is that loss in the population of the reproductive age during the latter half of the decade has resulted in the abatement of the birth-rate during that half of the decade—otherwise the figures in the age-group 0—5 should not have fallen so low. The proportion of persons in the 10—15 age-group to the total population, as given in the Subsidiary Table VI, shows that there has been an increase all round, ranging from 7·1 in the Eastern Division to 104·3 per cent. in the Southern. The rise is the most marked in the latter. The number of persons of the ages 60 and over has increased by 1·4 per cent. since 1911 in the two Provinces combined (1·2 in Rajputana and 7·2 in Ajmer-Merwara). Excepting those noted on the margin, all the States in the Eastern and Western Divisions show a decline in the number of old persons, but the rise in the Southern Division is such as, after counter-balancing the decrease in the other Divisions, raises the Provincial figure above par. In Ajmer-Merwara, the increase is undoubtedly due to the Urs Fair which attracted persons of advanced age.

State.	Per centage of variations in	
	Population.	Persons aged 60 and over.
Bikaner .	—5·9	+13·4
Jhalawar .	—0·1	+31·5
Karauli .	—8·8	+5·1
Kotah . .	—1·4	+15·8

Mean Age.

10. *Definition.*—The 'Mean Age' is the average age of the persons who were alive on the date of the census and not the mean duration of life. It necessarily depends largely on the proportion of young children and of old persons to the population. An increase in the birth-rate will result in a larger proportion of children and will lower the mean age. Conversely, where the number of children is small and old persons are numerous, the mean age will be high. A high mean age may therefore mean, either a long average span of life, or a small proportion of children consequent on a low birth-rate, or both.

In Provinces.—The mean age of the total population calculated roughly in the manner referred to in the India Administrative Volume, 1901 (page 309), for the present and the three preceding Censuses, is noted in the margin. The difference between the mean ages ascertained in the present Census and in those preceding it, has been only slight, except in the case of females in Ajmer-Merwara in the 1901 decade.

Year.	Rajputana.		Ajmer-Merwara.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1891 .	29·4	25·0	24·4	24·4
1901 .	25·4	25·9	25·5	26·3
1911 .	24·8	25·2	25·0	25·2
1921 .	24·6	24·8	25·3	25·2

In main religions.—For a comparison between the mean ages of the main religions in different localities and in the Censuses of 1921 and 1911, it is desirable to take only the figures of males, as the returns of their ages are comparatively more reliable. As shown in the marginal table, the Hindu and the Musalman have a higher mean age than the Animistic in Rajputana, while in Ajmer-Merwara the Musalman has the highest.

Religion.	Mean Age.		Proportion of children, both sexes, per 100 married females aged 15—40.		Proportion of males, 60 and over, per 100 males aged 15—40.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu—						
1921 . .	24·6	24·7	103·8	167·9	11·2	9·5
1911 . . .	24·9	25·0	149·1	141·5	9·5	7·7
Musalman—						
1921 . . .	24·6	26·8	178·7	149·7	13·5	10·6
1911 . . .	24·9	25·0	153·5	154·7	12·1	10·3
Animistic—						
1921 . . .	21·1	22·7	254·1	198·3	8·0	9·3
1911 . . .	21·3	23·5	190·3	148·6	4·3	7·0

Fecundity by religion.

11. The proportion of children of the age-period 0—10, per 100 married females of the reproductive age 15—40, may be taken as a fair test of the relative fecundity of the different communities. Subsidiary Table V-A shows these proportions for the three main religions, *viz.*, Animist, Hindu and Musalman. The proportion has been the highest among Animists in both the Provinces, except in 1901, when they were enumerated in a non-synchronous way and children screened on superstitious grounds. Girls among Animists are usually married after the age of puberty to youths who are generally not much older than themselves. The proportion of young widows is thus comparatively small and the more so because those who become widows in the prime of life invariably marry again. This adds to the natural gift of the excessive fecundity possessed by them. Musalmans came next in the previous two decades, but in the one under review Hindus have superseded them. This retrograde step is limited not only to the proportion of children to married females, but also to persons aged 15—40, and, since the proportion of married females (15—40) to total females among Musalmans has not gone lower than that among Hindus, the only solution, in the absence of vital statistics, is to assume that there were proportionately more deaths among the Musalman children during the decade under report.

Age distribution by caste.

12. *Rajputana.*—The castes representing the various strata in society, have been selected for discussion under this heading. The figures on the margin show the number of children by sexes under 15 years of age, detailed under three groups, 0—5, 5—12 and 12—15. The labouring classes are more generally prolific than the classes in the higher strata of society—the main reason being that among all the castes indicated in the table in the margin as belonging to the lower strata of society;

Caste.	Proportion per 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.					
	0—5.		5—12.		12—15.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Well-to-do Classes.					
Jat . . .	117	135	201	212	75	66
Ahir . . .	116	144	208	198	70	59
Sheikh . .	108	132	189	191	71	58
Brahman . .	102	114	182	181	67	54
Kayastha .	96	124	157	166	67	50
Rajput . .	94	105	190	180	73	57
	Labouring Classes.					
Chamar . .	134	150	217	213	71	57
Lodha . .	134	142	194	216	73	71
Kumhar . .	128	143	209	212	67	61
Dhobi . .	125	131	206	195	68	57
Koli . .	126	151	198	198	66	57
Teli . .	116	134	210	204	75	63

widow marriage is permissible while, in the well-to-do classes, excepting Sheikhs, Jats and Ahirs, such marriage is prohibited. The fecundity in the above three castes therefore far exceeds that among Brahmans, Kayasthas and Rajputs.

Caste.	Number per mille aged			
	15—40.		40 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Well-to-do Classes.				
Kayastha .	413	400	267	260
Rajput .	408	387	235	271
Ahir .	404	374	202	225
Sheikh .	400	391	232	228
Brahman .	398	379	251	272
Jat .	392	359	215	228
Labouring Classes.				
Lodha .	396	386	203	185
Teli .	393	378	206	221
Koli .	389	386	221	208
Dhobi .	382	388	219	229
Chamar .	381	382	197	198
Kumhar .	380	362	216	222

The most striking point in the figures on the margin is the fact that higher castes—Kayastha, Rajput, Ahir, Sheikh, Brahman and Jat show a larger proportion of old persons than that exhibited by the labouring classes. The high figure of old Brahman and Rajput women is specially noticeable, which also shows that longevity of life does not go hand in hand with fecundity. The classes which show a higher birth-rate exhibit a lower proportion of aged people.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The proportion of children of each sex in the castes belonging to the lower strata of society far exceeds that of those in the higher. The proportion of females in the age-group 0—5 is higher than that of males. This shows that, among castes under discussion, more female children are born than male. The marked feature in the figures of the marginal table is that Christians other than Indian show an exceptionally high proportion of females compared with males and the more so in the 5—12 group.

Caste.	Number per mille aged					
	0—5.		5—12.		12—15.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Higher strata of society.						
Kayastha .	99	129	160	161	69	49
Certain trading classes.	92	100	156	161	73	63
Brahman . .	85	103	144	157	67	50
Rajput . .	72	104	134	160	62	51
Lower strata of society.						
Raigar . .	133	147	229	221	77	62
Lohar . .	125	139	187	197	81	58
Khatik . .	118	140	218	218	70	54
Balai . .	117	133	211	207	74	58
Bhangi . .	116	124	193	198	65	64
Kalal . .	107	112	182	212	76	75
Kachhi . .	103	121	52	61	69	30
Rebari . .	99	110	199	212	92	59
Christians.						
Christian (Indian)	109	122	205	208	97	140
Christian (others)	92	156	53	129	23	49

Birth-rate.

13. *Comparison with other Provinces.*—The marginal figures compare the birth-rate per 1,000 of the population in Ajmer-Merwara with that in some of the British Provinces in India. This, in Ajmer-Merwara, is comparatively high and the Province stands fifth in comparison. The proportion of male births has been a little higher than that of females.

Province.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the total population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Delhi . . .	24·88	23·24	48·12
2. Central Provinces and Berar.	23·27	22·23	45·50
3. The Punjab .	22·99	20·83	43·82
4. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	22·01	20·22	42·23
5. Ajmer-Merwara .	20·43	18·16	38·59
6. Bombay . .	17·76	16·43	34·19
7. Burma . .	17·20	16·25	33·45
8. The North-West-Frontier Province.	18·2	14·6	32·8
9. Bengal . .	17·0	15·8	32·8
10. Assam . .	16·65	15·60	32·25
11. Madras . .	15·7	15·0	30·7
12. Bihar and Orissa .	19·9	18·9	28·8

Note.—Birth statistics for Rajputana are not available and the Province has therefore been left out of discussion.

Growth or Decline (Birth-rate).—One of the ways by which we can ascertain whether birth-rate is declining, is a comparison of the proportion of children of 0—5 age to the number of married women of child-bearing ages for a series of years. 15—40 years is that age.

(*a*) *Rajputana.*—These proportions are given on the margin. Taking the Provinces individually, it will be seen that Rajputana has shown progress in every successive decade and in all religions, except in one solitary instance of the present decade, in which the proportion of the Animist fell by 5 to the mille. This is due to a number of Bhils and Grassias having registered themselves as Hindus.

Province.	Proportion of children to 1,000 married females of 15—40.											
	Hindu.			Musalman.			Jain.			Animist.		
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Rajputana . .	556	813	843	709	813	839	575	764	765	446	1,151	1,146
Ajmer-Merwara .	345	809	753	554	846	683	486	753	669	...	863	880

(*b*) *Ajmer-Merwara.*—The progress here has been seriously hindered during this decade in all the religions excepting the Animistic. This is due not to any natural causes, but to the temporary influx of people of beyond the 0—5 age to the Urs Fair. Since this Fair is visited by Hindus and Musalmans alike, all the religions excepting the Animistic have been affected and the Musalman the most.

Average number of children per family.

14. The average number of children per family has on the whole fallen since 1891. In Rajputana, it was 1·53 in 1891 and fell to 1·08 in 1901, but rose to 1·14 in 1911 and yet slightly higher in the present Census, being 1·21. Similar averages in Ajmer-Merwara were 1·51 in 1891, ·79 in 1901, 1·06 in 1911 and the same again in the present Census. There was a serious drop in 1901 in Ajmer-Merwara but since then the average has been gaining ground.

Death-rate.

15. The crude average death-rate for Ajmer-Merwara during the past ten years, has been nearly 48 per annum per mille of the population. Similar figures for the whole of Rajputana are not available. This high average is the out-come of the havoc wrought by Plague and Influenza during the years 1917 and 1918, when the mortality rate soared as high as 103 and 115 per mille respectively, or more than twice as high as the annual average rate of the decade. Looking at the figures of the last 20 years (1900-1920), during a major portion of which the annual rate varied from 26 to 32 for the two sexes combined, it might be assumed that the normal lay between these two figures. It may therefore be asserted that, with the Census stand-point, 1913 and 1920 were the only favourable years. The year preceding the one in which the final Census was taken, was remarkably so, when the death-rate per mille was the lowest and must have influenced the population to a considerable extent.

Year.	Death-rate per mille.
1911	44·41
1912	38·25
1913	25·85
1914	30·33
1915	26·03
1916	40·48
1917	102·96
1918	114·78
1919	28·67
1920	25·71
Average . . .	47·53

Comparison with other Provinces.—The figures in the margin compare the death-rate in Ajmer-Merwara with that in the other British Provinces. It is very unfortunate that Ajmer-Merwara has fared the worst in this respect.

Province.	Deaths per 1,000 of the total population of		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Madras. . .	26·3	25·0	25·6
2. Burma . .	28·34	26·74	27·56
3. The North-West-Frontier Province	30·3	30·3	30·3
4. Bengal . .	31·7	30·5	31·1
5. Assam . . .	31·81	30·67	31·2
6. Bihar and Orissa	37·2	33·3	35·2
7. The Punjab . .	34·56	39·02	36·56
8. Bombay . .	36·22	37·58	36·88
9. The United Provinces.	40·12	40·27	40·19
10. Delhi . . .	38·23	47·85	42·09
11. Central Provinces and Berar.	46·14	42·24	44·18
12. Ajmer-Merwara .	*45·88*	*49·40*	*47·53*

Deaths by Age-periods.—The per centage of deaths which occurred in each age-period, in certain selected years in the decade, is given in the Subsidiary Table IX appended to this Chapter. The years selected for this Table were all such as indicated an abnormal mortality. The infant mortality has, as usual, been generally very high in contrast with the average of 'all ages' of the decade which was almost one-sixth of that among infants (both sexes), but this can be neutralized

by births. The average number of deaths among males of 60 years and over was 106·29 per mille.

The figures on the margin compare the death-rate per mille in the decade under review and in that preceding it, among the child producing ages of both sexes. It would be seen that the death-rate in each and all of these periods, this time, has been comparatively higher than in 1901-1911 and, the more so, among females where the variations are about twice as high as in males. This bespeaks of a rather gloomy future in so far as the multiplication of the indigenous population is concerned.

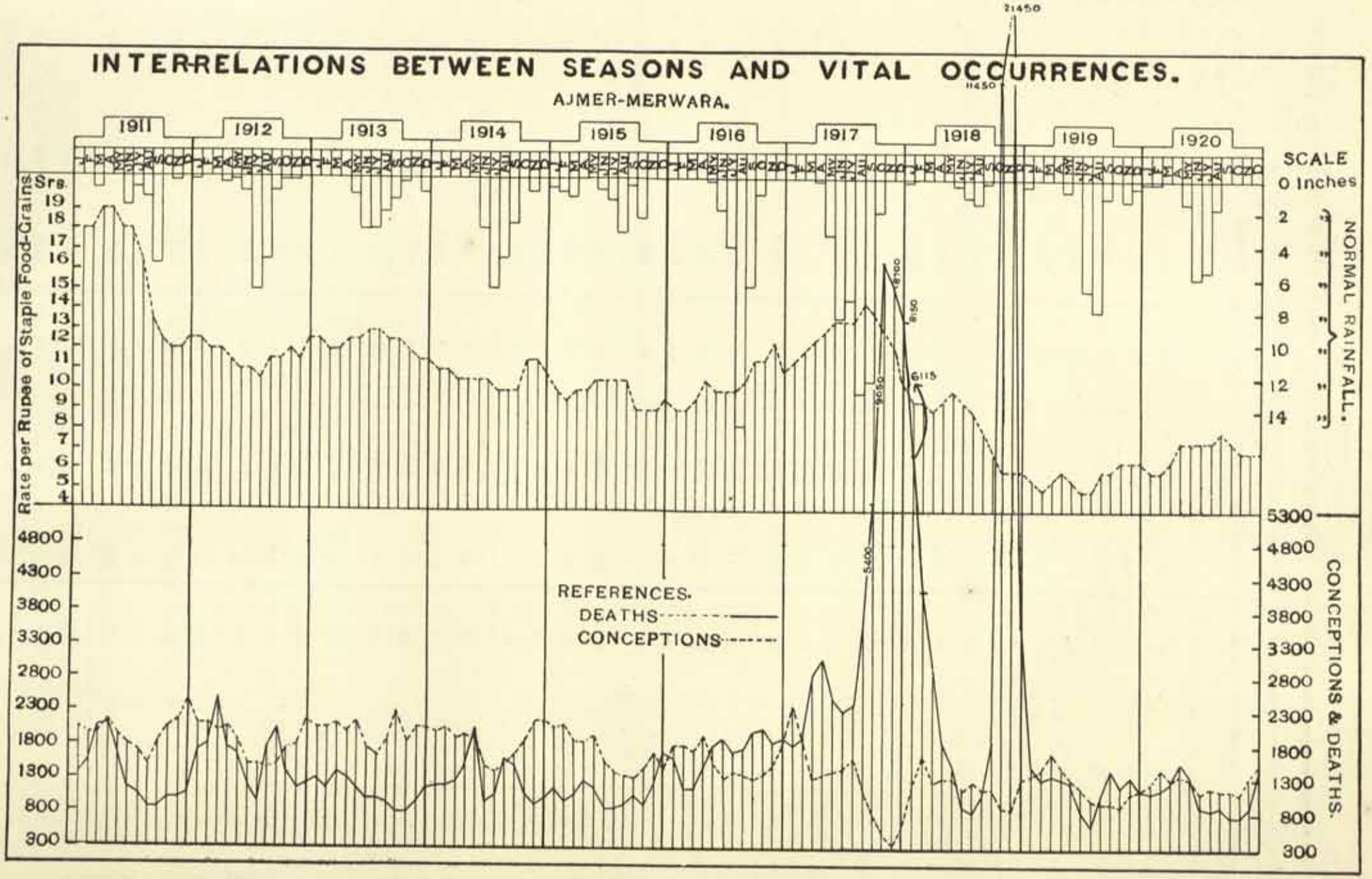
Decade.	Males.			Females.		
	15—20.	20—30.	30—40.	15—20.	20—30.	30—40.
1901-11 .	13·8	17·9	23·0	19·5	21·8	24·8
1911-21 .	17·3	21·7	27·4	28·1	28·3	31·6

Vital Statistics and Seasons.

16. The diagram on the opposite page, illustrates some interesting inter-relations between seasons and vital occurrences in the Ajmer-Merwara Province.

Broadly speaking, mortality here is slightly high towards March but very low about August. It again rises towards the close of the year. March is generally the time when, with the change of weather, the standard of health is reduced, and minor ailments generally take serious form ending in fatality. The most favourable time for Malaria, Influenza or Plague is the close of the year. It will ordinarily be seen from the conception and the death curves, that the course of the one is the inverse of the other, *i.e.*, when the mortality curve rises, the conception curve falls and *vice versâ*. The number of conceptions begins to decrease from about May to September.

Barring the years of paucity of rainfall or those of 1917 and 1918, which were of excessive mortality, the food curve takes a tendency to rise (*i.e.*, food grains become cheaper) by the middle of the rainy season when prospects of food crops are known, and naturally when there is plenty to aid the recuperation of vitality, the chances of conceptions are greater. That this is so, can be seen from the comparison of the price and the conception curves, the rises and falls whereof are in most cases similar. The death and price curves do not seem to have much relation to one another.


INTER-RELATIONS BETWEEN SEASONS AND VITAL OCCURRENCES.
AJMER-MERWARA.
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
Rate per Rupee of Staple Food-Grains
Srs.
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
SCALE
0 Inches
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
NORMAL RAINFALL.
21450
11450
18100
8150
6115
5400
5300
4800
4300
3800
3300
2800
2300
1800
1300
800
300
REFERENCES.
DEATHS
CONCEPTIONS
CONCEPTIONS & DEATHS.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Age Distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual periods. Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
0	3,102	3,430	38	338	238	76	17	5
1	1,240	1,441	39	171	149	77	22	8
2	2,106	2,339	40	6,447	7,160	78	12	7
3	2,266	2,621	41	279	203	79	2	4
4	2,261	2,536	42	493	310	80	164	233
5	3,280	3,118	43	147	96	81	7	2
6	2,498	2,470	44	186	137	82	31	5
7	2,869	3,029	45	2,822	2,698	83	...	3
8	2,920	2,795	46	174	78	84	...	...
9	2,116	2,119	47	172	138	85	21	15
10	4,285	3,780	48	259	148	86	2	...
11	1,535	1,575	49	128	80	87	1	...
12	3,632	2,845	50	4,624	5,261	88	5	1
13	1,732	1,526	51	176	147	89	...	1
14	1,393	1,137	52	313	206	90	59	41
15	3,816	3,086	53	88	50	91	3	1
16	1,695	1,509	54	93	59	92	2	...
17	859	707	55	1,214	998	93	1	1
18	1,634	1,565	56	113	93	94	...	2
19	675	552	57	99	56	95	5	7
20	4,308	5,609	58	101	59	96	1	3
21	584	457	59	52	30	97	1	...
22	1,501	1,477	60	2,905	3,685	98	...	...
23	459	377	61	102	77	99	...	1
24	557	396	62	145	89	100	...	8
25	6,014	6,423	63	43	32	101	...	1
26	657	524	64	113	25	102	...	...
27	633	482	65	469	434	103	...	...
28	882	840	66	47	15	104	...	...
29	281	282	67	39	14	105	1	...
30	7,122	8,256	68	29	13	106	...	...
31	360	318	69	13	11	107	...	...
32	1,091	822	70	662	794	108	...	...
33	334	199	71	23	14	109	...	...
34	259	222	72	38	27	110	...	1
35	4,740	4,603	73	19	6			
36	381	253	74	7	5			
37	316	192	75	107	103			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IA.

Showing the adjustment of age-periods given in Subsidiary Table I.

Age.	Census year.	Actual.	MALE AND FEMALE COMBINED. Arithmetical smoothing. Intermediate.	Arithmetical smoothing. Final.	Additional smoothing by hand.
0	1921	6,532	6,532	6,532	6,530
	1911	*7,444*	*7,444*	*7,444*	*7,444*
1	1921	2,681	4,553	5,251	6,367
	1911	*3,013*	*5,210*	*5,967*	*7,075*
2	1921	4,445	4,668	5,099	5,831
	1911	*5,172*	*5,248*	*5,580*	*6,492*
3	1921	4,887	4,642	5,206	5,581
	1911	*5,812*	*4,889*	*5,376*	*6,206*
4	1921	4,797	5,099	5,295	5,355
	1911	*4,800*	*5,108*	*5,128*	*5,960*
5	1921	6,398	5,390	5,326	5,155
	1911	*5,646*	*5,016*	*4,905*	*5,664*
6	1921	4,968	5,555	5,189	4,930
	1911	*4,108*	*4,720*	*4,557*	*5,451*
7	1921	5,898	5,443	5,291	4,705
	1911	*4,715*	*4,329*	*4,407*	*5,117*
8	1921	5,715	5,776	5,181	4,580
	1911	*4,330*	*4,191*	*4,280*	*4,905*
9	1921	4,235	5,405	5,166	4,455
	1911	*2,845*	*3,849*	*4,211*	*4,677*
10	1921	8,065	5,520	5,020	4,354
	1911	*4,959*	*3,950*	*4,062*	*4,528*
11	1921	3,110	5,029	4,846	4,239
	1911	*2,395*	*3,615*	*3,955*	*4,418*
12	1921	6,477	4,688	4,634	4,154
	1911	*5,264*	*3,563*	*3,848*	*4,326*
13	1921	3,258	4,455	4,487	4,104
	1911	*2,612*	*3,853*	*3,888*	*4,271*
14	1921	2,530	4,474	5,179	4,079
	1911	*2,585*	*4,129*	*3,899*	*4,210*
15	1921	6,902	3,492	4,112	4,029
	1911	*6,407*	*3,462*	*3,982*	*4,151*
16	1921	3,204	3,480	3,901	4,009
	1911	*3,778*	*3,849*	*3,994*	*4,093*
17	1921	1,566	3,220	3,730	3,954
	1911	*1,927*	*3,535*	*4,034*	*3,980*
18	1921	3,199	3,823	3,635	3,909
	1911	*4,546*	*4,772*	*4,109*	*3,909*
19	1921	1,227	3,390	3,565	3,879
	1911	*1,417*	*4,309*	*4,164*	*3,867*
20	1921	9,917	3,672	3,458	3,849
	1911	*12,592*	*4,765*	*4,139*	*3,807*
21	1921	1,041	3,200	3,457	3,754
	1911	*1,064*	*4,080*	*4,193*	*3,735*
22	1921	2,978	3,145	3,541	3,704
	1911	*4,207*	*4,060*	*4,198*	*3,723*
23	1921	836	3,649	3,521	3,654
	1911	*1,119*	*4,390*	*4,259*	*3,691*
24	1921	953	3,677	3,527	3,629
	1911	*1,320*	*4,448*	*4,191*	*3,630*
25	1921	12,437	3,304	3,587	3,604
	1911	*14,241*	*3,855*	*4,180*	*3,619*
26	1921	1,181	3,482	3,600	3,554
	1911	*1,354*	*4,061*	*4,100*	*3,576*
27	1921	1,115	3,404	3,654	3,479
	1911	*1,241*	*3,902*	*4,081*	*3,531*
28	1921	1,722	3,992	3,604	3,429
	1911	*2,150*	*4,205*	*3,940*	*3,490*
29	1921	563	3,891	3,507	3,378
	1911	*522*	*4,028*	*3,772*	*3,410*
30	1921	15,378	4,051	3,381	3,303
	1911	*15,759*	*4,191*	*3,569*	*3,309*
31	1921	678	3,813	3,291	3,203
	1911	*470*	*3,877*	*3,423*	*3,191*
32	1921	1,913	3,797	3,181	3,113
	1911	*2,056*	*3,869*	*3,254*	*3,090*
33	1921	533	2,590	3,156	3,028
	1911	*578*	*2,513*	*3,195*	*3,010*
34	1921	481	2,581	3,075	2,953
	1911	*481*	*2,546*	*3,104*	*2,857*
35	1921	9,343	2,360	3,008	2,903
	1911	*8,982*	*2,216*	*3,037*	*2,800*
36	1921	634	2,308	2,921	2,828
	1911	*635*	*2,244*	*2,946*	*2,657*
37	1921	508	2,276	2,856	2,733
	1911	*405*	*2,202*	*2,883*	*2,526*
38	1921	576	3,129	2,644	2,653
	1911	*716*	*3,257*	*2,658*	*2,433*
39	1921	320	3,099	2,539	2,563
	1911	*270*	*3,204*	*2,555*	*2,331*
40	1921	13,607	3,158	2,425	2,473
	1911	*14,260*	*3,288*	*2,438*	*2,230*
41	1921	482	3,091	2,340	2,367
	1911	*376*	*3,192*	*2,355*	*2,166*
42	1921	803	3,092	2,252	2,257
	1911	*822*	*3,185*	*2,268*	*2,093*
43	1921	243	1,474	2,246	2,167
	1911	*239*	*1,396*	*2,277*	*2,019*
44	1921	323	1,428	2,164	2,057
	1911	*234*	*1,373*	*2,188*	*1,936*
45	1921	5,520	1,330	2,088	1,982
	1911	*5,317*	*1,264*	*2,108*	*1,840*
46	1921	252	1,362	2,003	1,892
	1911	*252*	*1,301*	*2,016*	*1,739*
47	1921	310	1,339	1,922	1,802
	1911	*278*	*1,287*	*1,932*	*1,676*
48	1921	407	2,212	1,702	1,682
	1911	*421*	*2,295*	*1,700*	*1,594*
49	1921	208	2,227	1,626	1,612
	1911	*167*	*2,286*	*1,629*	*1,496*
50	1921	9,885	2,268	1,548	1,552
	1911	*10,335*	*2,321*	*1,555*	*1,436*
51	1921	323	2,215	1,480	1,482
	1911	*211*	*2,272*	*1,491*	*1,330*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IA—*continued.*

Showing the adjustment of age-periods given in Subsidiary Table I—*continued.*

Age.	Census year.	Actual.	MALE AND FEMALE COMBINED. Arithmetical smoothing. Intermediate.	Arithmetical smoothing. Final.	Additional smoothing by hand.
52	1921	519	2,203	1,407	1,421
	1911	*451*	*2,270*	*1,422*	*1,367*
53	1921	138	669	1,416	1,371
	1911	*175*	*633*	*1,423*	*1,191*
54	1921	152	645	1,346	1,276
	1911	*157*	*620*	*1,333*	*1,130*
55	1921	2,212	573	1,275	1,226
	1911	*2,171*	*556*	*1,244*	*1,024*
56	1921	206	577	1,199	1,161
	1911	*147*	*555*	*1,152*	*941*
57	1921	155	563	1,129	1,076
	1911	*131*	*539*	*1,063*	*817*
58	1921	160	1,439	956	996
	1911	*169*	*1,306*	*879*	*737*
59	1921	82	1,433	921	901
	1911	*75*	*1,301*	*844*	*686*
60	1921	6,590	1,449	885	851
	1911	*6,009*	*1,318*	*806*	*644*
61	1921	179	1,432	855	786
	1911	*121*	*1,297*	*774*	*594*
62	1921	234	1,443	822	743
	1911	*216*	*1,295*	*742*	*546*
63	1921	75	306	800	651
	1911	*63*	*251*	*717*	*444*
64	1921	138	282	699	601
	1911	*67*	*238*	*624*	*346*
65	1921	903	246	598	526
	1911	*787*	*209*	*530*	*325*
66	1921	62	240	496	478
	1911	*59*	*207*	*435*	*215*
67	1921	53	217	394	416
	1911	*71*	*197*	*341*	*198*
68	1921	42	327	270	386
	1911	*51*	*281*	*228*	*174*
69	1921	24	322	248	341
	1911	*19*	*274*	*210*	*145*
70	1921	1,456	325	228	318
	1911	*1,206*	*272*	*183*	*141*
71	1921	37	321	211	254
	1911	*23*	*266*	*177*	*138*
72	1921	65	319	194	206
	1911	*60*	*261*	*163*	*135*
73	1921	25	70	183	181
	1911	*21*	*56*	*163*	*128*
74	1921	12	67	162	156
	1911	*13*	*53*	*149*	*126*
75	1921	210	60	141	133
	1911	*162*	*43*	*133*	*120*
76	1921	22	59	119	83
	1911	*10*	*41*	*117*	*108*
77	1921	30	57	98	78
	1911	*9*	*39*	*102*	*98*
78	1921	19	95	71	68
	1911	*11*	*103*	*86*	*74*
79	1921	6	92	66	58
	1911	*3*	*103*	*84*	*64*
80	1921	397	93	60	48
	1911	*482*	*104*	*79*	*58*
81	1921	9	90	56	46
	1911	*7*	*103*	*77*	*56*
82	1921	36	89	51	42
	1911	*16*	*103*	*56*	*55*
83	1921	3	17	48	37
	1911	*5*	*14*	*54*	*54*
84	1921	...	15	41	33
	1911	*4*	*13*	*46*	*53*
85	1921	36	8	35	31
	1911	*37*	*10*	*38*	*52*
86	1921	2	9	29	29
	1911	*3*	*10*	*30*	*51*
87	1921	1	9	23	25
	1911	*2*	*9*	*24*	*48*
88	1921	6	22	15	24
	1911	*2*	*18*	*14*	*47*
89	1921	1	22	14	22
	1911	*1*	*18*	*13*	*46*
90	1921	100	23	13	21
	1911	*80*	*18*	*12*	*29*
91	1921	4	22	12	15
	1911	*4*	*18*	*12*	*24*
92	1921	2	22	12	14
	1911	*4*	*18*	*11*	*23*
93	1921	2	4	11	13
	1911	...	*5*	*11*	*21*
94	1921	2	4	10	9
	1911	*3*	*5*	*10*	*18*
95	1921	12	4	7	6
	1911	*14*	*4*	*9*	*17*
96	1921	4	4	3	5
	1911	*3*	*5*	*8*	*16*
97	1921	1	3	3	4
	1911	*1*	*5*	*7*	*15*
98	1921	...	1	2	3
	1911	*3*	*7*	*6*	*12*
99	1921	1	1	1	2
	1911	*5*	*6*	*5*	*10*
100 and over.	1921	11	11	11	11
	1911	*24*	*22*	*14*	*24*

SUBSIDIARY

Age Distribution of 10,000

Age.	Rajputana.							
	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—1	295	326	372	405	131	144	328	370
1—2	140	157	141	159	122	138	147	159
2—3	224	260	276	313	192	210	245	269
3—4	261	309	314	355	204	223	286	327
4—5	268	301	273	290	228	240	330	339
Total 0—5	1,188	1,353	1,376	1,522	877	955	1,336	1,464
5—10	1,517	1,541	1,212	1,186	1,204	1,233	1,387	1,365
10—15	1,290	1,109	972	798	1,339	1,172	1,134	958
15—20	841	708	923	789	1,111	992	857	754
20—25	689	766	899	995	903	973	786	849
25—30	825	807	957	942	907	871	882	855
30—35	901	915	947	965	906	915	924	937
35—40	588	550	569	524	570	548	569	533
40—45	710	756	718	779	741	813	703	749
45—50	341	302	335	305	350	332	338	307
50—55	501	524	534	563	491	541	473	504
55—60	153	135	147	128	190	176	170	158
60—65	292	354	273	347	411	489	441	567
65—70	59	57	50	47				
70 and over	105	122	88	110				
Mean age	24·6	24·8	24·8	25·2	25·4	25·9	24·4	25·0

Note 1. 1881 figures for Rajputana are not available. Those for Ajmer-Merwara, and, in both Provinces, those for 1891 and 1901, have been taken from the report for 1901.

SUBSIDIARY

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each sex in Natural

Age.	Western Division.								Southern			
	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.		1921.		1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—5	1,185	1,306	1,420	1,531	931	1,007	1,513	1,603	1,297	1,465	1,721	1,874
5—10	1,541	1,546	1,195	1,164	1,038	1,061	1,470	1,451	1,731	1,709	1,301	1,203
10—15	1,399	1,258	984	839	1,443	1,376	1,198	1,142	1,333	1,111	724	568
15—20	817	695	947	799	1,271	1,177	766	701	800	642	843	706
20—40	2,983	2,943	3,356	3,373	2,914	2,894	2,897	2,793	2,877	2,933	3,649	3,627
40—60	1,635	1,687	1,694	1,746	1,886	1,939	1,660	1,680	1,635	1,710	1,525	1,665
60 and over	440	565	404	548	517	546	496	630	327	430	237	357
Mean age	24·1	24·6	24·5	25·2	26·5	26·8	24·0	24·3	23·2	23·8	23·3	24·0

Note 1. 1881 figures are not available.
2. The 1891 and 1901 figures for Eastern Division exclude the Tonk Parganas of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj.
3. The 1891 figures in the Southern Division exclude estimated Bhils and Grassias.

TABLE II(a).

of each sex in each Province.

Ajmer-Merwara.									
1921.		1911.		1901.		1891		1881.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females. ‖	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
271	311	390	441	130	126	344	396	386	435
135	166	146	168	65	66	171	182	224	247
199	248	285	321	136	138	251	280	209	223
225	275	315	362	155	167	284	328	305	339
210	243	257	268	187	188	293	318	307	319
1,040	**1,243**	**1,393**	**1,560**	**673**	**685**	**1,343**	**1,504**	**1,431**	**1,563**
1,334	1,441	1,122	1,135	1,086	1,120	1,393	1,418	1,273	1,280
1,267	1,117	818	677	1,367	1,242	1,131	981	874	719
854	758	863	782	1,172	1,084	842	780	882	821
772	784	1,035	1,091	1,112	1,166	747	818	1,015	1,051
882	817	1,083	1,014	1,002	935	880	846	1,003	966
994	998	1,014	1,001	908	917	960	937	983	983
677	593	613	527	581	542	559	510	573	508
780	795	677	751	830	865	741	770	641	715
385	307	340	307	328	311	354	278	318	287
470	511	529	559	484	546	466	501	462	509
142	126	147	123	154	157	144	115	160	133
260	239	254	334	} 303	430	440	542	385	465
50	52	70	45						
93	119	42	94						
25·3	**25·2**	**25·0**	**25·2**	**25·5**	**26·3**	**24·4**	**24·4**	**24·3**	**24·5**

2. 1891 and 1901 figures exclude Tonk Parganas of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj.
3. 1891 figures for Rajputana exclude estimated Bhils and Grassias.

TABLE II(b).

Divisions. Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara Combined.

Division.				Eastern Division.							
1901.		1891.		1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
575	637	1,397	1,485	1,139	1,324	1,244	1,398	932	1,018	1,215	1,378
1,196	1,192	1,583	1,472	1,417	1,468	1,192	1,191	1,282	1,306	1,272	1,275
1,455	1,221	1,212	963	1,225	1,041	1,046	856	1,260	1,064	1,071	852
1,270	1,057	888	792	866	742	937	813	996	888	897	769
3,893	3,832	3,184	3,252	3,084	3,134	3,291	3,385	3,299	3,355	3,299	3,361
1,441	1,786	1,457	1,590	1,767	1,735	1,821	1,825	1,806	1,848	1,778	1,789
170	275	279	446	502	556	469	532	425	521	468	576
24·6	**26·5**	**22·7**	**24·0**	**25·1**	**25·0**	**25·4**	**25·6**	**26·4**	**27·2**	**25·3**	**25·6**

4. The 1901 figures for the Western Division have been taken from the report of 1901.
5. Ajmer was included in the Eastern and Merwara in the Southern Division in 1911, while this time both Ajmer and Merwara have been included in the Eastern Division.

SUBSIDIARY

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each sex

Age	Rajputana.							
	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. ANIMIST.								
0—5	1,594	1,801	2,105	2,273	670	836	1,437	1,603
5—10	2,108	2,021	1,485	1,373	1,336	1,372	1,768	1,540
10—15	1,309	1,120	720	584	1,466	1,277	1,245	996
15—20	701	609	736	657	1,220	1,092	876	809
20—40	2,579	2,895	3,489	3,602	3,923	3,837	3,183	3,321
40—60	1,446	1,325	1,285	1,261	1,239	1,365	1,272	1,373
60 and over	263	319	180	250	146	221	219	358
Mean age	**21·1**	**21·0**	**21·3**	**21·4**	**23·3**	**23·6**	**21·6**	**22·7**
2. CHRISTIAN.								
0—5	1,482	1,557	1,204	1,727	764	1,104	1,291	1,506
5—10	1,585	1,779	1,038	996	1,167	1,604	1,118	1,383
10—15	1,024	859	1,121	617	1,925	1,553	915	1,089
15—20	554	602	938	1,110	1,065	1,036	800	1,248
20—40	3,499	3,668	4,109	4,110	3,165	3,192	3,507	3,464
40—60	1,535	1,269	1,420	1,148	1,703	1,307	2,225	1,224
60 and over	321	266	170	292	211	204	144	86
Mean age	**23·9**	**22·4**	**23·8**	**22·8**	**24·1**	**21·9**	**25·7**	**21·2**
3. HINDU.								
0—5	1,164	1,331	1,349	1,499	869	941	1,327	1,460
5—10	1,496	1,528	1,196	1,173	1,188	1,216	1,383	1,369
10—15	1,290	1,102	970	790	1,334	1,158	1,136	956
15—20	851	707	931	789	1,112	982	855	747
20—40	3,020	3,043	3,389	3,433	3,283	3,313	3,162	3,167
40—60	1,720	1,744	1,753	1,803	1,796	1,895	1,694	1,728
60 and over	459	545	412	513	418	495	443	573
Mean age	**24·6**	**24·8**	**24·9**	**25·4**	**25·5**	**26·1**	**24·5**	**25·0**
4. JAIN.								
0—5	1,157	1,100	1,319	1,248	864	894	1,471	1,394
5—10	1,378	1,251	1,235	1,124	1,105	1,022	1,349	1,204
10—15	1,268	1,128	923	813	1,405	1,285	1,111	1,005
15—20	775	737	838	793	1,228	1,168	810	796
20—40	3,076	3,221	3,404	3,503	3,137	3,206	2,995	3,120
40—60	1,877	1,982	1,871	1,987	1,888	1,939	1,804	1,884
60 and over	469	581	410	532	373	486	460	597
Mean age	**25·5**	**26·6**	**25·5**	**26·6**	**25·2**	**26·4**	**24·7**	**26·0**
5. MUSALMAN.								
0—5	1,203	1,394	1,317	1,469	1,034	1,147	1,325	1,483
5—10	1,442	1,483	1,233	1,236	1,321	1,296	1,308	1,323
10—15	1,286	1,155	1,112	963	1,311	1,202	1,087	931
15—20	845	756	958	851	1,019	967	891	783
20—40	3,045	3,066	3,157	3,256	3,127	3,081	3,207	3,226
40—60	1,655	1,606	1,725	1,689	1,722	1,760	1,690	1,682
60 and over	524	540	498	536	466	547	492	572
Mean age	**24·6**	**24·2**	**24·9**	**24·8**	**25·0**	**24·8**	**24·8**	**24·9**

1. Figures for 1881 for Rajputana are not available.
2. Figures for Hindu in Columns 8, 9, 16 and 17 include figures for Arya Samajist.
3. 1891 figures in Rajputana exclude estimated Bhils and Grasias.

TABLE III.

in each Main Religion and Province.

AJMER-MERWARA.									
1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,252	1,631	1,661	1,993						
1,839	1,761	1,339	1,295						
1,400	1,148	669	462						
833	617	709	793						
2,828	3,109	3,946	3,655						
1,507	1,304	1,349	1,461						
341	430	327	341						
22·7	22·4	23·5	22·9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,005	1,317	844	1,224	875	719	1,430	1,891	793	2,018
974	1,557	596	1,168	974	1,349	1,059	1,676	438	920
965	1,437	715	906	1,343	1,570	785	1,102	387	564
943	877	1,007	1,996	1,362	877	798	627	832	1,780
4,673	3,349	5,666	3,330	3,470	3,638	4,486	3,755	6,802	4,080
1,130	1,185	982	1,132	1,730	1,374	1,238	806	690	549
310	278	190	244	246	473	204	143	58	89
24·0	22·0	24·3	21·8	24·8	24·2	23·6	19·7	24·7	19·3
1,101	1,261	1,425	1,580	639	625	1,355	1,493	1,458	1,571
1,424	1,474	1,126	1,121	1,111	1,107	1,418	1,418	1,287	1,283
1,318	1,124	789	642	1,416	1,233	1,141	976	866	700
850	742	851	762	1,163	1,094	837	773	876	815
3,174	3,162	3,751	3,671	3,579	3,621	3,119	3,114	3,558	3,513
1,753	1,728	1,702	1,750	1,808	1,896	1,697	1,675	1,574	1,649
380	509	356	474	284	424	433	551	381	469
24·7	24·9	25·0	25·3	25·5	26·5	24·3	24·5	24·2	24·6
888	1,061	1,151	1,252	707	835	1,144	1,275	1,228	1,388
1,112	1,166	1,030	1,049	943	949	1,144	1,241	1,197	1,231
1,275	1,070	837	662	1,146	1,313	1,101	973	899	764
931	859	929	752	941	1,059	943	878	917	831
3,469	3,362	3,869	3,770	4,035	3,464	3,380	3,245	3,683	3,516
1,957	2,000	1,891	2,043	1,964	2,018	1,910	1,895	1,773	1,836
368	482	293	472	264	362	378	493	304	434
26·3	26·5	26·0	26·9	26·7	26·4	25·7	25·7	25·2	25·4
866	1,181	1,358	1,538	830	965	1,349	1,642	1,375	1,571
1,076	1,346	1,174	1,218	1,003	1,230	1,357	1,476	1,260	1,293
1,106	1,081	964	847	1,187	1,254	1,097	1,009	936	833
845	795	875	812	1,275	1,048	835	792	904	827
3,744	3,269	3,483	3,428	3,593	3,243	3,146	3,028	3,475	3,449
1,875	1,791	1,698	1,666	1,692	1,783	1,705	1,533	1,591	1,566
488	537	448	491	420	477	511	520	459	461
26·8	25·5	25·0	24·6	25·5	25·2	24·8	23·5	24·6	24·0

Not available.

4. 1891 and 1901 figures in Rajputana exclude the Tonk Parganas of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj.
5. 1901 figures in both Provinces are taken from the 1901 Report.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Age Distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.

Castes.	Locality.	Males—Number per mille aged					Females—Number per mille aged				
		0—5.	5—12.	12—15.	15—40.	40 and over.	0—5.	5—12.	12—15.	15—40.	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Ahir	Rajputana	116	208	70	404	202	144	198	59	374	225
	Ajmer-Merwara	62	131	57	553	197	133	109	48	442	218
2. Balai	Rajputana	119	214	66	377	224	140	210	52	375	223
	Ajmer-Merwara	117	211	74	385	213	133	207	58	390	212
3. Bambhi	Rajputana	134	227	88	354	197	138	236	68	345	213
	Ajmer-Merwara	110	197	84	376	233	127	195	56	396	226
4. Bhangi	Rajputana	128	220	71	376	205	147	211	58	385	199
	Ajmer-Merwara	116	193	65	451	175	124	198	64	434	180
5. Brahman	Rajputana	102	182	67	398	251	114	181	54	379	272
	Ajmer-Merwara	85	144	67	464	240	103	157	50	425	265
6. Certain trading Castes (Mahajans).	Rajputana	112	186	71	393	238	115	179	63	389	254
	Ajmer-Merwara	92	156	73	447	232	100	161	63	425	251
7. Chamar	Rajputana	134	217	71	381	197	150	213	57	382	198
	Ajmer-Merwara	131	233	70	375	191	134	228	58	388	192
8. Christian (Indian).	Rajputana	155	149	121	408	167	160	171	97	421	142
	Ajmer-Merwara	109	205	97	476	113	122	208	140	402	128
9. Christian (others).	Rajputana	134	179	61	399	227	122	195	60	441	182
	Ajmer-Merwara	92	53	23	655	177	156	129	49	474	192
10. Dhobi	Rajputana	125	206	68	382	219	131	195	57	388	229
	Ajmer-Merwara	114	224	85	378	199	139	215	55	373	218
11. Gujar	Rajputana	112	200	76	399	213	129	206	64	375	226
	Ajmer-Merwara	108	224	82	381	205	121	219	70	380	210
12. Jat	Rajputana	117	201	75	292	215	135	212	66	359	228
	Ajmer-Merwara	97	198	76	429	200	113	198	63	399	227
13. Kachhi	Rajputana	122	207	71	394	206	143	211	57	393	196
	Ajmer-Merwara	103	52	69	638	138	121	61	30	546	242
14. Kalal	Rajputana	120	199	80	389	212	127	209	58	380	226
	Ajmer-Merwara	107	182	76	411	224	113	212	75	346	255
15. Kayastha	Rajputana	96	157	67	413	267	124	166	50	400	260
	Ajmer-Merwara	99	160	69	440	232	129	161	49	415	246
16. Khati	Rajputana	114	206	75	373	222	133	189	60	378	240
	Ajmer-Merwara	100	182	77	407	234	116	176	54	419	235
17. Khatik	Rajputana	128	219	76	382	195	150	215	61	387	187
	Ajmer-Merwara	118	218	70	399	195	140	218	54	397	191
18. Koli	Rajputana	126	198	66	389	221	151	198	57	386	208
	Ajmer-Merwara	121	168	57	465	189	140	169	54	448	189
19. Kumhar	Rajputana	128	209	67	380	216	142	212	61	362	222
	Ajmer-Merwara	121	206	78	392	203	127	197	63	368	245
20. Lodha	Rajputana	134	194	73	296	203	142	216	71	386	185
	Ajmer-Merwara	110	250	57	384	199	141	202	51	400	206
21. Lohar	Rajputana	120	212	79	374	215	138	209	65	366	222
	Ajmer-Merwara	125	187	81	385	222	139	197	58	383	223
22. Mali	Rajputana	121	199	69	397	214	141	198	53	387	221
	Ajmer-Merwara	114	191	68	401	226	128	173	48	404	247
23. Rajgar	Rajputana	131	220	69	377	203	155	223	55	379	188
	Ajmer-Merwara	133	229	77	374	187	147	221	62	381	189
24. Rajput	Rajputana	94	190	73	408	235	105	180	57	387	271
	Ajmer-Merwara	72	134	62	515	217	104	160	51	421	264
25. Rangrez	Rajputana	128	179	71	390	232	143	202	74	359	222
	Ajmer-Merwara	107	211	43	435	204	122	206	78	366	228
26. Rebari	Rajputana	122	225	84	364	205	132	217	70	357	224
	Ajmer-Merwara	99	199	92	401	209	110	212	59	378	241
27. Shelkh	Rajputana	108	189	71	400	232	132	191	58	391	228
	Ajmer-Merwara	72	130	57	488	253	106	169	47	431	247
28. Teli	Rajputana	116	210	75	393	206	134	204	63	378	221
	Ajmer-Merwara	117	181	72	410	220	122	187	57	383	251

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are based on Imperial Table XIV, not on XIII.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV A.

Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

Caste.	RAJPUTANA.					AJMER-MERWARA.				
	Proportion of children both sexes per 100		Proportion of persons over 40 per 100 aged 15—40.		No. of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.	Proportion of children both sexes per 100		Proportion of persons over 40 per 100 aged 15—40.		No. of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.	Males.	Females.		Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahir	85·0	228·0	50·1	60·2	32·0	46·0	154·5	35·6	49·3	37·4
2. Balai	90·7	217·3	59·3	59·5	32·9	86·3	203·6	55·4	54·2	34·0
3. Bambhi	105·2	276·6	55·6	61·8	28·3	81·6	185·3	62·1	57·0	33·7
4. Bhangi	92·7	216·7	54·7	51·7	33·6	70·9	178·6	38·7	41·5	38·2
5. Brahman	74·4	214·7	63·1	71·6	28·1	54·4	167·8	51·7	62·5	32·6
6. Certain trading castes (Mahajans)	75·6	205·5	60·6	65·1	28·7	58·3	173·0	52·0	59·2	31·9
7. Chamar	93·5	223·0	51·8	52·0	33·0	95·1	215·0	50·8	49·3	34·0
8. Christian (Indian)	77·6	196·8	41·0	33·7	34·5	73·4	247·0	23·9	31·9	26·0
9. Christian (others)	75·3	226·2	57·0	41·2	30·7	31·1	204·5	27·1	40·6	30·3
10. Dhobi	85·4	204·4	57·5	59·0	33·3	92·1	221·2	52·8	58·4	33·4
11. Gujar	83·1	220·6	53·4	60·3	32·1	88·2	217·9	53·6	55·2	33·3
12. Jat	87·8	235·4	54·9	63·7	30·6	72·9	199·7	46·5	56·7	33·2
13. Kachhi	84·7	206·3	52·3	49·7	34·4	27·3	100·0	21·6	44·4	45·5
14. Kalal	85·1	215·0	54·7	59·7	31·1	80·5	219·3	54·3	73·7	28·9
15. Kayastha	66·2	183·9	64·5	65·0	32·3	63·5	178·8	52·8	59·5	31·9
16. Khati	85·5	212·3	62·0	63·4	31·6	69·4	173·4	57·6	56·0	35·6
17. Khatik	92·6	216·7	51·0	48·1	33·6	87·1	205·9	49·0	48·0	34·2
18. Koli	86·7	209·6	56·9	54·0	33·7	65·4	152·6	40·7	42·2	40·6
19. Kumhar	93·1	2.1·8	56·9	61·5	30·9	85·6	226·6	51·8	66·6	29·9
20. Lodha	87·6	217·4	51·1	47·6	33·4	90·0	226·3	51·9	51·5	32·3
21. Lohar	91·6	229·3	57·6	60·6	30·8	84·2	210·9	57·7	58·4	32·2
22. Mali	84·1	212·2	54·9	57·0	32·6	75·2	183·7	56·4	61·1	34·4
23. Raigar	96·3	228·0	53·8	49·7	32·8	96·7	229·5	50·0	49·8	32·5
24. Rajput	71·2	225·0	57·4	70·1	28·9	48·1	178·0	42·0	62·9	32·0
25. Rangrez	86·8	218·2	59·5	61·8	31·4	79·2	275·8	47·0	62·4	28·4
26. Rehari	96·4	260·2	56·2	63·0	27·9	79·1	241·5	52·1	63·8	27·9
27. Sheikh	78·1	200·7	58·2	58·4	33·2	49·5	159·9	51·7	57·3	27·1
28. Teli	85·9	213·3	52·5	58·3	32·3	76·4	190·1	53·5	65·4	32·4

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are based on Imperial Table XIV not on XIII.

SUBSIDIARY

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons aged 60 and over to those

Province, Natural Division, and State or District.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN, BOTH SEXES, UNDER 10						
	PER 100 PERSONS AGED 15—40.				PER 100 MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40. (a)		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.	**73·0**	**61·9**	**48·3**	**69·8**	**187·6**	**151·0**	**130·2**
Rajputana.	**73·6**	**62·1**	**48·9**	**69·7**	**188·8**	**151·3**	**131·8**
Eastern Division. (b)	*68·7*	*59·3*	*52·1*	*62·0*	*174·4*	*143·2*	*131·6*
Alwar	71·0	63·7	67·4	64·1	181·6	152·2	158·6
Bharatpur	63·5	54·1	63·0	50·4	168·0	137·1	155·5
Bundi	77·2	67·8	35·4	67·9	196·7	159·2	101·1
Dholpur	66·2	58·3	62·7	63·0	177·8	147·6	157·1
Jaipur	66·9	58·2	51·7	61·8	168·3	138·9	128·8
Jhalawar	68·5	56·8	36·4	62·5	177·1	142·5	106·2
Karauli	70·4	57·1	56·6	67·4	186·6	145·9	143·9
Kishangarh	66·6	55·1	36·4	72·0	171·9	139·1	95·7
Kotah	72·8	61·6	42·8	59·8	180·0	144·7	116·2
Lawa Estate	68·3	55·1	36·9	66·4	169·6	132·4	89·1
Shahpura Chiefship	75·0	63·4	32·5	74·8	181·1	151·9	87·9
Tonk	74·8	64·1	39·0	66·2	182·7	152·6	105·2
Southern Division. (c)	*85·4*	*68·9*	*35·6*	*73·5*	*211·5*	*166·0*	*106·6*
Abu District (d)	46·1	...	...	...	139·2	...	...
Banswara	106·8	79·0	44·3	(e)66·1	252·7	185·0	122·7
Dungarpur	98·5	72·1	35·9	62·0	230·1	170·7	111·6
Kushalgarh Chiefship	110·2	84·1	51·7	(f)	267·2	204·7	167·9
Mewar	80·9	66·9	32·6	74·8	203·1	163·0	100·7
Partabgarh	83·3	64·6	34·9	53·9	202·2	156·3	102·8
Sirohi	84·5	73·0	48·8	82·2	210·6	171·2	132·1
Western Division.	*74·8*	*62·6*	*48·8*	*84·2*	*202·2*	*156·9*	*143·5*
Bikaner	75·0	60·9	49·3	73·6	200·1	156·5	132·6
Jaisalmer	70·8	61·9	61·0	84·2	247·9	174·2	181·5
Marwar	74·8	63·2	48·2	88·0	201·6	156·4	146·0
Ajmer-Merwara.	**61·7**	**57·5**	**37·8**	**71·9**	**164·1**	**143·7**	**99·8**

(a) 1891 figures are not available.
(b) Ajmer has been excluded from the 1921 figures.
(c) Merwara has been excluded from the 1921 figures.
(d) Figures for Abu District are not available for previous censuses when they were included in Sirohi.

TABLE V.

aged 15—40 ; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER PER 100 AGED 15—40.								NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES. (c)		
1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.				
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.	1901.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11·7	**14·2**	**9·5**	**11·9**	**9·2**	**11·3**	**11·0**	**14·4**	**31·4**	**36·8**	**34·1**
11·9	**14·2**	**9·6**	**12·0**	**9·3**	**11·4**	**11·0**	**14·4**	**31·3**	**36·7**	**34·0**
13·0	*13·4*	*10·9*	*12·5*	*9·7*	*12·1*	*11·1*	*13·9*	*32·8*	*37·0*	*36·0*
14·9	15·2	14·0	14·1	13·9	14·5	11·8	13·4	32·3	34·9	34·5
12·0	12·2	10·5	11·4	10·8	12·5	8·7	10·9	34·5	36·5	35·6
10·3	12·6	8·4	10·1	4·9	6·4	10·1	13·1	30·5	38·0	35·5
12·7	14·8	11·5	12·8	10·6	12·5	11·0	13·7	33·1	36·3	35·3
13·7	15·7	11·8	14·2	10·4	13·8	12·4	15·6	33·0	36·8	36·3
15·4	13·7	9·4	9·2	5·9	6·9	9·8	12·0	30·9	37·8	35·2
12·5	14·3	10·0	11·5	9·5	12·0	10·9	13·5	33·3	37·1	36·2
8·4	11·4	7·0	10·4	5·7	8·0	10·1	13·5	32·6	38·0	38·3
11·8	12·7	8·8	9·3	5·9	7·4	9·5	12·0	32·3	39·2	35·6
9·7	11·4	9·9	8·4	7·0	8·2	11·0	13·7	34·6	38·4	40·1
9·0	14·2	6·4	10·3	3·7	6·3	8·9	14·7	31·9	38·7	38·8
11·1	13·0	9·3	11·2	6·9	9·7	10·4	14·7	32·4	37·7	35·9
8·9	*14·8*	*5·5*	*8·4*	*3·4*	*5·9*	*7·1*	*11·2*	*30·1*	*37·7*	*34·8*
5·1	6·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·1	...	...
8·2	12·9	3·6	7·1	2·3	4·7	(e) 4·6	(e) 9·8	28·5	36·3	35·7
7·5	10·7	3·3	5·9	1·7	3·4	4·7	9·2	30·2	37·6	33·1
8·7	14·7	3·9	7·8	3·9	8·0	(f)	(f)	27·8	33·6	29·4
8·9	11·8	5·3	8·3	3·3	5·6	7·0	11·1	30·3	38·0	34·6
8·6	11·1	4·5	6·3	3·1	5·5	5·0	8·3	31·2	38·6	34·7
11·3	14·5	8·8	11·9	5·4	8·4	10·0	14·3	29·6	36·6	34·9
11·6	*15·5*	*9·4*	*13·1*	*12·4*	*13·4*	*13·5*	*18·0*	*29·2*	*35·6*	*29·6*
14·2	18·1	9·7	13·7	9·3	13·7	14·5	18·5	29·3	35·2	33·5
8·8	13·6	8·1	11·3	9·3	[15·8	13·5	18·7	25·0	33·2	29·0
10·8	14·7	9·3	13·0	13·5	[13·2	13·2	17·8	29·3	35·9	28·4
9·6	**12·9**	**7·9**	**10·7**	**6·4**	**9·3**	**11·0**	**13·9**	**33·6**	**38·6**	**37·7**

(e) Includes Kushalgarh Chiefship.
(f) Included in Banswara.
NOTE.—(1) 1891 and 1901 figures exclude the Tonk Parganas of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj.
(2) 1891 figures exclude estimated Bhils and Grassias.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V A.

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons aged 60 and over to those aged 15—40 in certain religions ; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

Religion, Province and Natural Division.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN, BOTH SEXES, PER 100						PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER PER 100 AGED 15—40.						NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES.*		
	PERSONS AGED 15—40.			MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40.			1921.		1911.		1901.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.															
Animist . . .	112·2	85·1	41·7	253·5	189·9	125·0	8·0	9·3	4·3	5·9	2·8	4·5	30·0	38·8	34·8
Hindu . . .	71·9	60·8	47·8	186·0	148·7	127·9	11·7	14·5	9·5	12·1	9·3	11·4	31·4	36·9	34·5
Musalman . . .	69·0	63·6	57·3	176·0	153·6	153·8	13·1	14·0	11·9	12·9	11·0	13·3	33·0	36·1	32·4
Rajputana.															
Animist . . .	112·4	85·3	41·7	254·1	190·3	125·0	8·0	9·3	4·3	5·9	2·8	4·5	30·1	38·7	34·8
Hindu . . .	72·3	61·0	48·4	186·9	149·1	129·6	11·2	14·5	9·5	12·2	9·5	11·5	31·3	36·8	34·3
Musalman . . .	71·4	63·8	58·5	178·7	153·5	156·3	13·5	14·1	12·1	13·1	11·2	13·5	32·7	36·0	32·2
Eastern Division.															
Animist . . .	94·1	81·7	43·8	205·9	175·6	127·8	9·0	8·9	6·1	5·7	4·0	3·8	33·9	40·3	34·1
Hindu . . .	68·8	59·3	52·4	175·4	142·9	132·1	12·9	14·5	10·9	12·6	9·7	12·2	32·7	37·1	36·0
Musalman . . .	69·0	62·5	60·7	168·3	147·6	148·6	14·5	9·3	13·3	13·7	12·2	13·3	33·8	36·0	34·6
Southern Division.															
Animist . . .	113·1	86·3	39·9	255·4	192·7	118·9	7·9	9·3	2·8	3·9	2·2	3·6	30·0	38·7	35·9
Hindu . . .	79·7	66·2	34·2	201·8	161·9	103·9	8·6	12·7	5·5	8·9	3·3	6·0	30·0	37·5	34·2
Musalman . . .	88·2	59·8	39·1	173·4	143·0	109·5	10·5	12·0	8·6	8·8	6·1	7·2	33·7	39·5	36·9
Western Division.															
Animist . . .	99·3	79·3	57·1	262·6	186·5	183·1	11·7	8·8	8·9	9·4	8·2	13·4	28·4	37·0	26·9
Hindu . . .	74·8	61·4	47·3	203·5	154·8	137·2	11·5	15·8	9·2	13·2	12·8	13·2	29·2	36·0	30·4
Musalman . . .	84·2	68·0	58·2	226·3	170·7	204·4	11·9	13·9	10·4	12·7	10·3	16·2	29·8	35·0	24·3
Ajmer-Merwara.															
Animist . .	87·6	69·1	...	198·3	148·6	...	9·3	11·5	7·0	7·7	...	...	33·6	42·3	...
Hindu . .	66·1	58·0	36·8	167·9	141·5	95·1	9·5	13·0	7·7	10·7	6·0	9·0	33·4	39·2	38·3
Musalman . . .	50·0	61·2	43·4	149·7	154·7	124·1	10·6	13·2	10·3	11·6	8·6	11·1	35·2	37·1	35·2

* 1891 figures not available.

NOTE.—(1) 1891 and 1901 figures exclude the Tonk Parganas of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj.
(2) 1891 figures exclude estimated Bhils and Grassias.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation in population at certain age-periods.

Province and Natural Division.	Period.	Variation per cent. in population.					
		All ages.	0—10.	10—15.	15—40.	40—60.	60 and over. *
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	**1911-21**	**—6·3**	**—1·4**	**+27·8**	**—16·3**	**—8·3**	**+1·4**
	1901-11	**+6·6**	**+33·3**	**—25·3**	**+4·2**	**+3·0**	**+8·9**
	1891-1901	**—18·6**	**—38·1**	**—2·3**	**—10·6**	**—13·0**	**—27·6**
Ajmer-Merwara	1911-21	—1·2	—4·4	+57·5	—10·9	+1·3	+7·2
	1901-11	+5·1	+53·5	—39·6	+0·8	—1·7	+20·0
	1891-1901	—12·1	—44·5	+8·4	+5·1	—4·3	—34·3
Rajputana	1911-21	—6·5	—1·2	+26·6	—16·6	—8·8	+1·2
	1901-11	+6·9	+32·5	—24·5	+4·4	+3·2	+8·5
	1891-1901	—19·0	—37·8	—2·8	—11·3	—13·4	—27·3
Eastern Division	*1911-21*	*—9·7*	*—3·5*	*+7·1*	*—16·4*	*—13·3*	*—3·2*
	1901-11	*+0·1*	*+10·4*	*—17·6*	*—1·3*	*+0·3*	*+6·6*
	1891-1901	*—9·7*	*—20·3*	*+8·8*	*—7·4*	*—7·6*	*—18·1*
Southern Division	*1911-21*	*+8·1*	*+9·9*	*+101·3*	*—11·1*	*+13·5*	*+38·0*
	1901-11	*+26·0*	*+113·6*	*—39·2*	*+13·6*	*+24·8*	*+68·5*
	1891-1901	*—34·4*	*—60·2*	*—19·3*	*—18·7*	*—30·6*	*—59·7*
Western Division	*1911-21*	*—9·8*	*—5·3*	*+31·4*	*—20·8*	*—12·9*	*—4·6*
	1901-11	*+9·8*	*+44·5*	*—28·8*	*+12·7*	*—1·3*	*—2·3*
	1891-1901	*—25·2*	*—50·0*	*—9·9*	*—13·8*	*—14·4*	*—29·1*

NOTE.—The figures for Ajmer-Merwara are excluded from the Natural Divisions.
* Include figures for unspecified age-periods.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Reported birth-rate by sex in Ajmer-Merwara.

Year.	Number of births in 1911-20 per 1,000 of total population of 1911.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
1911	48	25	23
1912	47	25	22
1913	43	23	20
1914	47	25	22
1915	44	23	21
1916	39	20	19
1917	37	20	17
1918	26	14	12
1919	30	16	14
1920	28	15	13

Figures for Rajputana are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Reported death-rate by sex in Ajmer-Merwara.

Year.	Number of deaths in 1911-20 per 1,000 of sex concerned of total population of 1911.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
1911	44	44	45
1912	38	38	39
1913	26	26	26
1914	30	30	31
1915	26	26	26
1916	40	39	42
1917	103	97	110
1918	115	107	123
1919	29	29	29
1920	26	26	25

Figures for Rajputana are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Reported death-rate by sex and age, in decade and in selected years per mille being at same age according to the Census of 1911.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Age.	Average of decade.		1911.		1912.		1916.		1917.		1918.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Ages	45·88	49·40	44·21	44·64	37·62	38·96	39·31	41·80	96·85	109·87	107·25	123·32
Under 1 year	278·05	252·81	274·45	299·94	360·93	325·62	238·17	288·92	282·15	299·78	349·5	394·1
1—5	88·42	87·74	192·26	192·87	91·67	84·06	107·89	117·05	224·38	243·23	112·95	105·92
5—10	22·37	23·37	17·39	15·61	13·59	13·56	18·48	18·13	70·77	80·18	60·29	66·03
10—15	18·17	24·24	7·17	7·09	9·09	11·68	11·12	13·13	53·10	69·73	65·82	91·15
15—20	17·27	28·06	11·93	16·87	8·80	17·34	8·97	13·53	37·27	54·08	67·76	110·01
20—30	21·72	28·24	17·06	20·34	10·69	13·61	9·83	13·03	41·22	49·19	95·17	127·97
30—40	27·44	31·57	21·50	20·94	11·59	13·27	14·11	13·96	54·79	61·92	112·60	139·70
40—50	38·78	31·38	30·42	12·98	22·05	17·24	23·90	15·79	75·90	70·36	125·06	109·06
50—60	55·89	50·22	53·00	44·40	39·45	35·39	42·05	35·32	115·01	107·10	133·43	134·93
60 and over	106·29	93·33	88·62	61·03	61·35	50·31	102·65	91·73	251·44	239·96	226·16	212·02

Note.—(1) Figures for Rajputana are not available.
(2) The proportional figures for selected years have been taken from Volume III-Statistics of British India.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of the population in Ajmer-Merwara.

Disease.	Actual number of deaths in											Average annual rate per mille of population.
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920	Total of ten years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cholera	50	13	..	9	3	861	12	7	59	1	1,015	0·29
Small-pox	1,432	3,050	20	23	3	705	1,275	27	78	325	6,933	1·38
Plague	346	13	..	..	..	39	11,415	3,719	47	..	15,579	3·11
Fever	16,666	12,936	10,886	12,726	10,585	15,350	34,300	29,723	11,054	9,413	182,709	36·44
Deaths from all causes	21,182	19,178	12,960	15,208	13,052	20,296	51,623	57,553	14,875	12,892	238,819	47·53

Note.—Figures for Rajputana are not available.

CHAPTER VI.

Sex.

I.—General.

1. Separate figures are given for each sex throughout the Census Tables, according to the subject dealt with ; the Tables most relevant to the consideration of the statistics in this Chapter are I, II, VII and XI and, for individual castes, IX, XIII and XIV. Reference to Statistics.

The following Subsidiary Tables illustrate the more salient features of the returns :—

I.—General proportions of the Sexes by Provinces, Natural Divisions, States or Districts.

II.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last three Censuses, separately for (1) Rajputana and (2) Ajmer-Merwara.

III.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by certain religions for Natural Divisions of Rajputana and for Ajmer-Merwara.

IV.—Number of females per 1,000 males for certain Selected Castes.

V.—Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex in Ajmer-Merwara during the years 1891 to 1920.

VI.—Number of deaths of each Sex at different ages for Ajmer-Merwara.

II.—Actual Population.

2. The population of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara consists of males and females as given below :— Sex Proportion in the Provinces.

Province.	Males.	Females.
Rajputana	5,184,891	4,659,493
Ajmer-Merwara	269,563	225,705

In other words, there are 899 and 837 females to every thousand males in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively.

3. *With other Countries.*—The proportion of sexes in these Provinces is quite different from what it is in most of the other parts of the world for which reliable statistics are available. Excluding the places named at Nos. 15 to 24, the proportion of females out-numbers that of males, the position secured by Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara being so low as twentieth and last respectively. The only places which are lower in proportion than Rajputana are New Zealand, Ceylon and the Dominion of Canada. Comparison of Statistics.

Country.	Proportion of females to 1,000 males.
1. Portugal	1,107
2. Norway	1,099
3. England and Wales	1,068
4. Scotland	1,063
5. Denmark	1,061
6. Sweden	1,046
7. Italy	1,037
8. Austria	1,036
9. France	1,034
10. Switzerland	1,034
11. The German Empire	1,026
12. The Netherlands	1,021
13. Belgium	1,017
14. Ireland	1,004
15. Japan	979
16. The Union of South Africa	946
17. India	944
18. The United States of America	943
19. The Australian Commonwealth	926
20. Rajputana	899
21. New Zealand	895
22. Ceylon	887
23. The Dominion of Canada	884
24. Ajmer-Merwara	837

NOTE.—The figures for Foreign Countries have been taken from the Report of England and Wales for 1911.

With other Provinces in India.—The table in the margin compares the proportion of females in the Provinces of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara with the main Provinces in India. The proportion here is greater only than in the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, Baluchistan, Delhi, and Andamans and Nicobars. The other British Provinces surpass Rajputana in this comparison. Ajmer-Merwara is yet two places lower than Rajputana.

Province.	Proportion of females to 1,000 males.
1. Bihar and Orissa	1,029
2. Madras	1,023
3. Central Provinces	1,002
4. Burma	955
5. Central India	954
6. Bengal	932
7. Assam	926
8. Bombay	919
9. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	909
10. Rajputana	899
11. North-West Frontier Province	848
12. Ajmer-Merwara	837
13. Punjab	828
14. Baluchistan	735
15. Delhi	733
16. Andamans and Nicobars	303

By Natural Divisions.—Among the Natural Divisions, as in 1911, the Southern Division has the highest proportion of females, *viz.* 949, the Eastern comes next with 910 and the Western—last with 894. These figures are all higher than those for Ajmer-Merwara (837). The high figure in the Southern Division is greatly due to the large proportion of Bhil population among whom females are numerous. This again is the only Division in which the proportion of females is higher in the Natural population than in the Actual.

III.—Natural Population.

Sex Proportion.

4. *In Provinces.*—The proportion of females in Natural population is lower than that in the Actual by 14 to every thousand males in Rajputana, and higher by 10 in Ajmer-Merwara. Of the persons born and enumerated within these Provinces, 9,601,382 in the former and 385,381 in the latter, 4,509,289 and 174,494 were females, giving a proportion of 886 and 827 respectively to every thousand males. Similar proportions among immigrants were 1,625 and 888, and among emigrants 882 and 1,088 respectively. The proportion of females in the Natural population, therefore, is 885 in Rajputana and 847 in Ajmer-Merwara, as exhibited in the marginal table. The proportion of females in the Natural population is lower than that in the Actual in Rajputana, while reverse is the case in Ajmer-Merwara, where it exceeds in the Natural. Another striking feature of the figures is, that females exceed males among immigrants in Rajputana, while they are in excess among emigrants from Ajmer-Merwara. The reasons seem to be that, (1) more males come into Ajmer-Merwara for labour, (2) the immigrant male population of Ajmer-Merwara is considerably swelled by troops who are often without their women-folk in Ajmer, Nasirabad and Deoli, and (3) the pilgrims at the present Urs Fair were mostly males.

	RAJPUTANA.				AJMER-MERWARA.			
	SEX DETAILS.			Proportion of females to 1,000 males.	SEX DETAILS.			Proportion of females to 1,000 males.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Actual population	5,184,891	4,659,493	9,844,384	899	269,566	225,705	495,271	837
Deduct Immigrants	92,290	149,943	242,233	1,625	57,449	51,003	108,452	888
Add Emigrants	461,623	407,283	868,906	882	20,325	22,112	42,437	1,088
Natural Population	5,554,224	4,916,833	10,471,057	885	232,442	196,814	429,256	847

NOTES.—Immigrants include persons born in Aden and enumerated in the Provinces.

In Natural Divisions.—Except the Southern Division, where females are in greater proportion in the Natural population than in the Actual, all the others follow the line of the parent Province. In the Southern Division this excess has been mainly contributed by Mewar, where the variation between the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the Natural and the Actual population is *plus* 63 in favour of the former.

In Ajmer-Merwara the proportion, as has been said above, is higher in the Natural population than in the Actual.

IV.—Migration.

5. *Provincial*—(1) (*Rajputana*).—Among immigrants from the adjoining Provinces, the proportion of females from Ajmer-Merwara was twice as high as that of males, while that of those from the Punjab, was a little less than that from the former. The figures in the margin show in order, the proportion in question of immigrants from the contiguous Provinces and prove that more women are brought in as brides. Sex Proportion.

Immigrants from contiguous Provinces.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of females per 1,000 males.
Ajmer-Merwara . .	*6,648*	*12,968*	*1,951*
Punjab	21,669	41,718	1,925
Gwalior	20,624	32,421	1,572
United Provinces . .	22,022	34,565	1,570
Central India . . .	10,702	16,763	1,566
Bombay	6,766	7,986	1,180

(2) *Ajmer-Merwara.*—Rajputana is the only contiguous Province and the proportion of female to one thousand male immigrants from that Province comes up to 1,201. Thus Ajmer-Merwara receives fewer number of females in exchange of what it gives to Rajputana.

(3) *Natural Divisions* (*Rajputana*).—The migration of females between the Natural Divisions of Rajputana is indicated in the margin. The Eastern Division draws more on the other two Divisions than it gives—the import being 163 females in exchange for every 100 it exports. The rest of the Divisions suffer loss in the transaction to the extent of 33 and 28 per cent. In other words, the Western Division exchanges 100 emigrant for 72 immigrant females and the Southern for 67.

Division	Emigrants from	Immigrants to
Eastern Division .	21,850	35,525
Southern ,, .	15,976	10,773
Western ,, .	29,808	21,566

V.—Variation in Sex Proportion.

6. There were 899 females to 1,000 males in Rajputana and 837 in Ajmer-Merwara in the Actual population compared with 909 and 884, and 905 and 900 in 1911 and 1901 respectively. In Rajputana, males have decreased by 6·0 per cent. and females by 7·1 while the decrease in the total population is 6·5 per cent. As in 1911, the condition is reverse in Ajmer-Merwara, as far as males of Ajmer-Merwara are concerned. They show a rise of 1·3 per cent., while females a drop of 4·0, the loss in the total population being 1·2 per cent. only. Both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara as also both in the Urban and Rural areas, the proportion of females shows a fall, as compared with 1911, but the prominent feature is that in Rajputana more females live in the urban areas than in the rural, while in Ajmer-Merwara the reverse is the case. The same conditions which prevailed in 1911 do prevail even now in both the Provinces. In Actual Population.

Province.	Proportions per mille.			
	1921.		1911.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Rajputana . . .	922	895	949	904
Ajmer-Merwara . .	729	902	819	910

The proportion of females per mille at different enumerations is noted on the margin. The relative position of females rose from 905 per thousand in 1901 to 909 in 1911, but the figures of the recent census show a drop to 899 in Rajputana. In Ajmer-Merwara, they have been continually falling during the last three decades.

Census.	Rajputana.				Ajmer-Merwara.
	Total.	Eastern Division.	Southern Division.	Western Division.	
1901 .	905	898	933	905	900
1911 .	909	900	946	904	884
1921 .	899	910	949	894	837

7. The figures in the margin over leaf show the proportion of females in the Natural population. In Natural Population

Rajputana.—The proportion in the Actual population, which showed a rise in 1911, fell in 1921, while that in the Natural decreased in both the decades. The net provincial loss during the 20 years amounted to 17 per thousand. The Eastern and the Western Divisions followed the Province—though the

extent of the net decrease was heavier—being 32 and 22 respectively, but the Southern Division deviated from the line and showed an improvement in both the decades—the net gain being 19 to a thousand males. The varations per mille in the Natural population of 1921 and 1911 is—49 in respect of males and 62 in that of females, or 13 more in the latter. This should naturally reduce the proportion of females to males in 1921 to about the same extent, and so it does, as will be seen from the difference between the Provincial proportions of 1921 and 1911.

Province and Natural Division.	Proportion of females per 1,000 males in		
	1921.	1911.	1901.
Rajputana . . .	*885*	*898*	*902*
Eastern Division . .	867	886	890
Southern Division . .	962	954	943
Western Division . .	876	893	898
Ajmer-Merwara . .	*847*	*815*	*874*

Ajmer-Merwara.—Contrary to Rajputana, in Ajmer-Merwara the proportion of females in the Natural population, which had fallen in 1911, has improved during the present decade. The cause of the rise in the proportion is the comparatively higher reduction in the Natural population of males than in that of females—being 140 and 106 per mille respectively, as compared with 1911—*i.e.*—the reduction in females was less by 34 per mille—which is about the same as indicated in the table above.

In States and Districts.

8. *In Actual and Natural population.*—The set of four maps, which faces this, depicts the proportion of sexes in the Actual population and in the Natural. The two maps on the upper half relate to the former and those on the lower to the latter. The remarkable features are :—

(1) that Jaisalmer, Mount Abu, Ajmer-Merwara, Bikaner, Marwar, Jaipur, Alwar, Sirohi, Bundi, Kotah and Dungarpur have retained uniform positions both in the Actual and the Natural population,

(2) that Lawa, Shahpura, Tonk, Kishangarh and Partabgarh have lost more grades than one in the Natural population,

(3) that Mewar is the solitary instance which has gained two grades in the Natural population, and

(4) that Banswara is another solitary instance which has indicated females in excess both in the Actual and the Natural population.

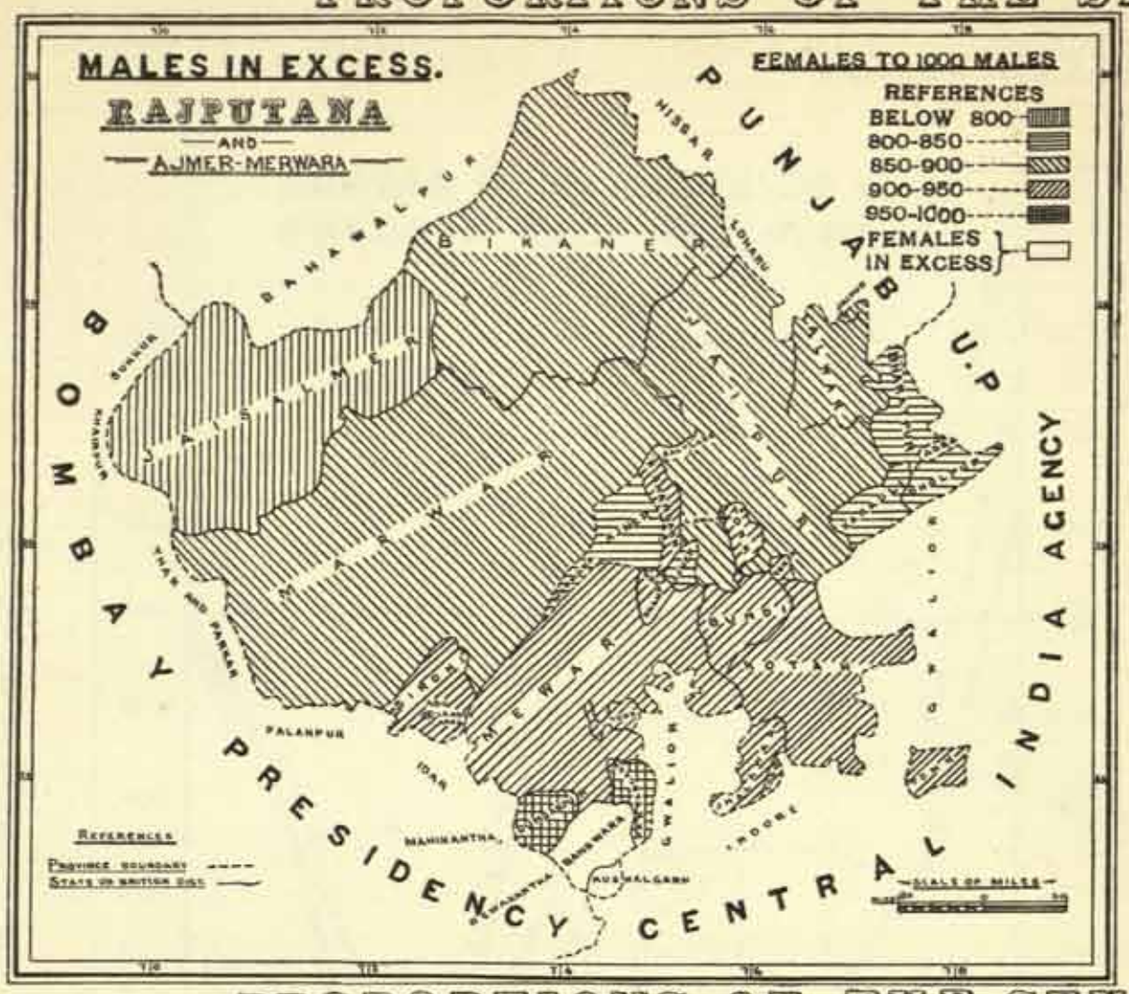
VI.—Distribution by Age.

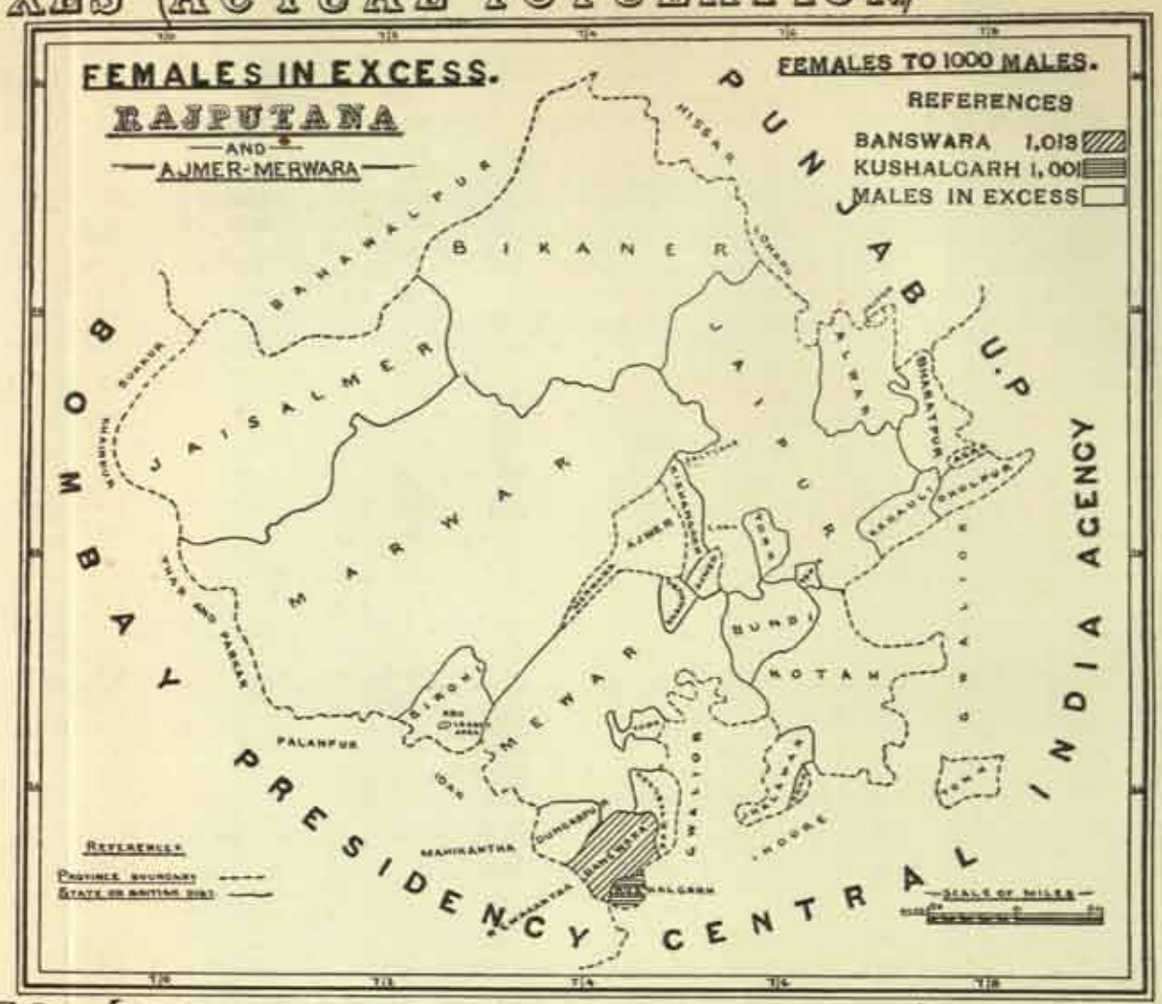
Actual Population.

9. As shown in the Subsidiary Table III and as illustrated graphically in the diagram on page 139, there is no age-period which exhibits higher proportion of females in any of the Natural Divisions or in Ajmer-Merwara. The only periods in which the curves protrude beyond the thick straight line, which stands for equal proportions of the sexes, are those of 0-5, 20-25, 50-60 and 60 and over. Taking these periods *seriatim*, it will be seen that in the first, Ajmer-Merwara indicates equal proportions, while the Southern and the Eastern Divisions higher and the Western lower than 1,000. In the second age-period the Southern Division alone gives a higher proportion of females and so does it in the third. In the last, *viz.* the 60 and over group, the Eastern Division only has the misfortune of lagging so much behind as not to even approach the thick straight line. Southern Division has done itself the credit of displaying higher female proportions than those indicated by its rivals in one and all age-periods, excepting the 10-15 in which the Western slightly went ahead. Ajmer-Merwara, on the other hand, has generally lagged behind.

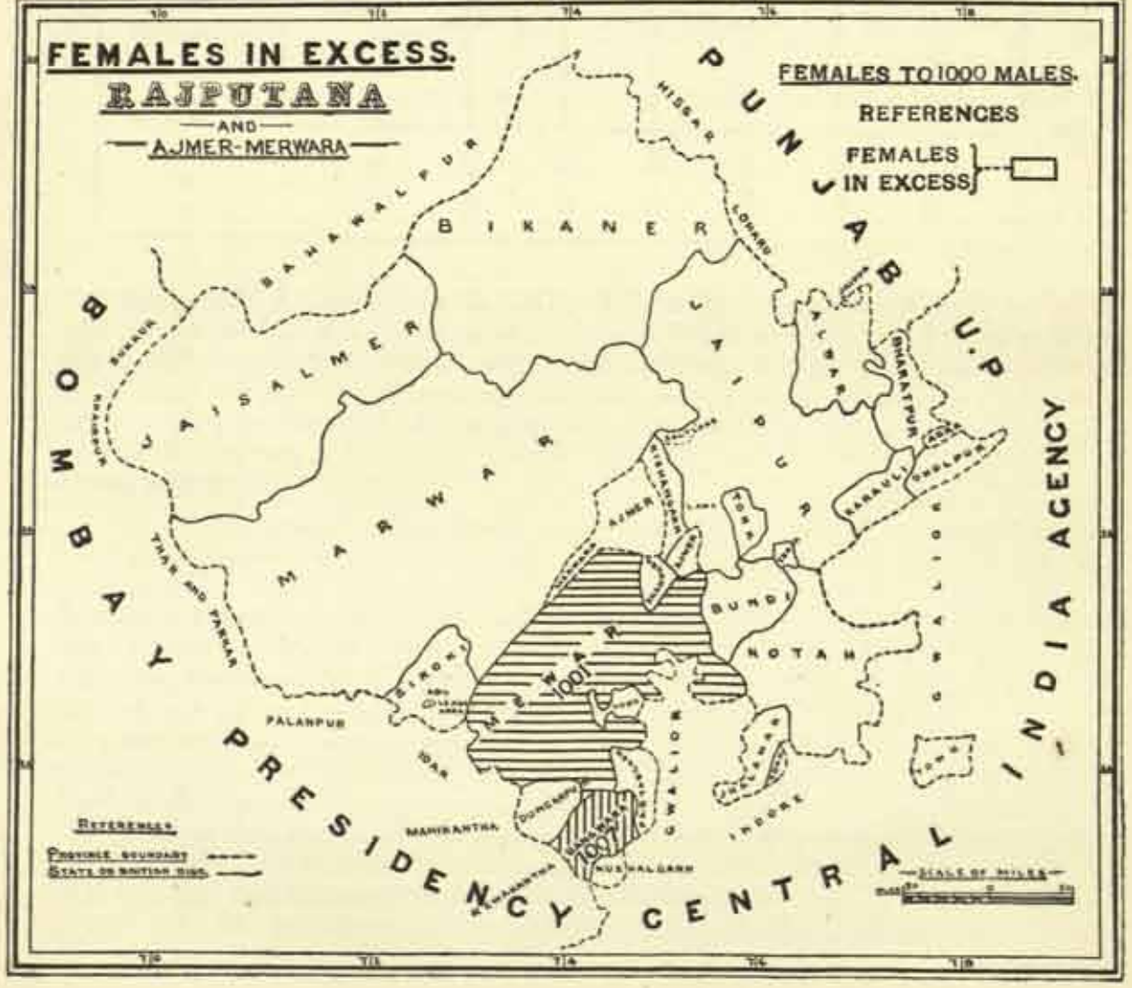
It will further be seen from the Subsidiary Table III, that in the age-period 0-1 the proportion of males is generally comparatively higher, which means that male-births exceeded female-births. From the very next group 1-2, the proportion of males begins to gradually sink till the 3-4 years period, where-after signs of revival are apparent. The marked deficiency of females at the age-periods 10-15 and 15-20 seems due (1) to higher mortality among them at the time of puberty, when there is a general derangement, the effects of which are often intensified by premature co-habitation and parturition and (2) to the under-statement of their ages if still unmarried. The point so commonly urged, that this deficiency is due also to the omission of females from the returns owing to their parents and guardians avoiding to give information about their women-folk, is open to argument. If this assertion is put to a fair test, it will have to be admitted that Musalmans, who

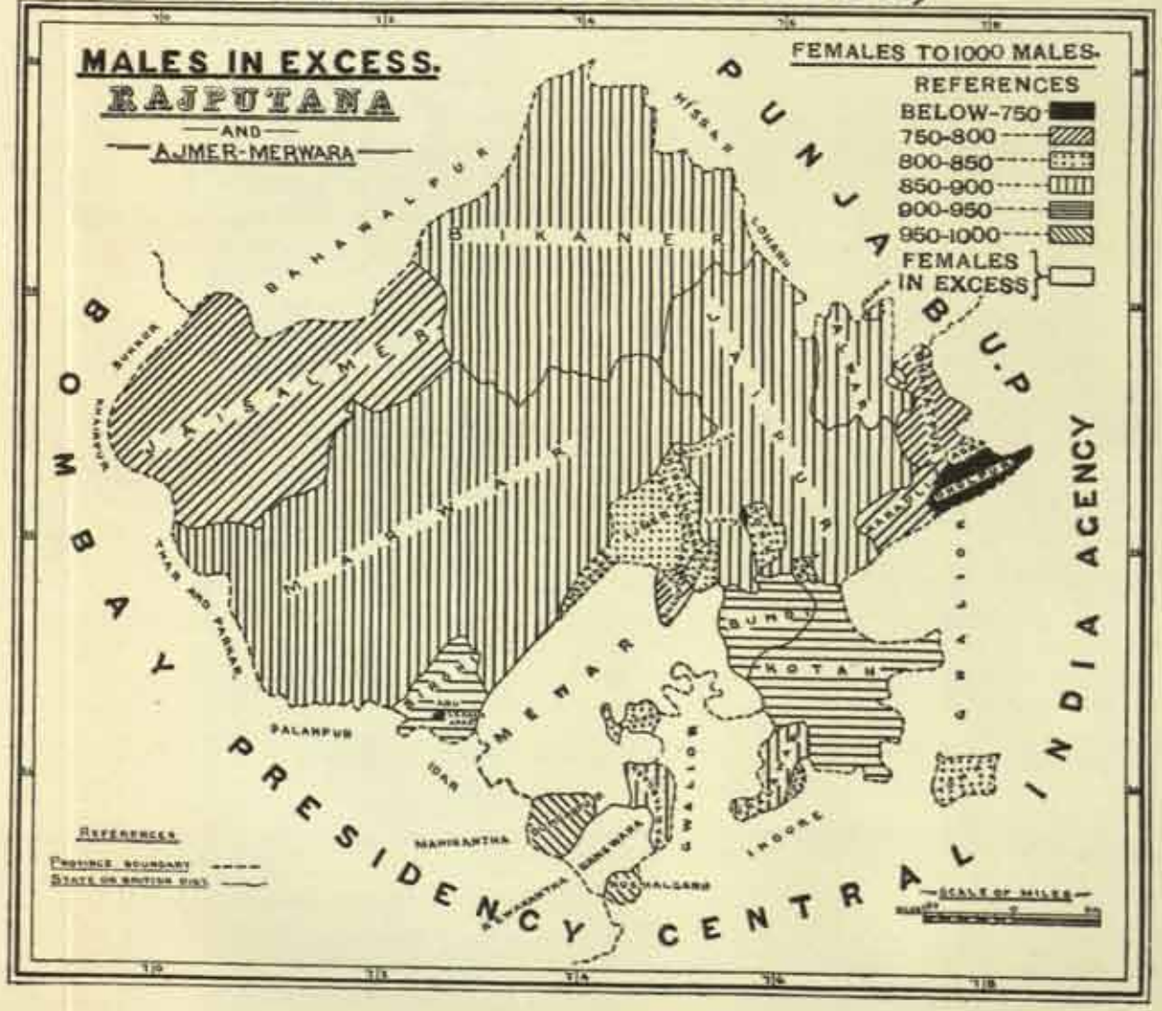
PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES (ACTUAL POPULATION)

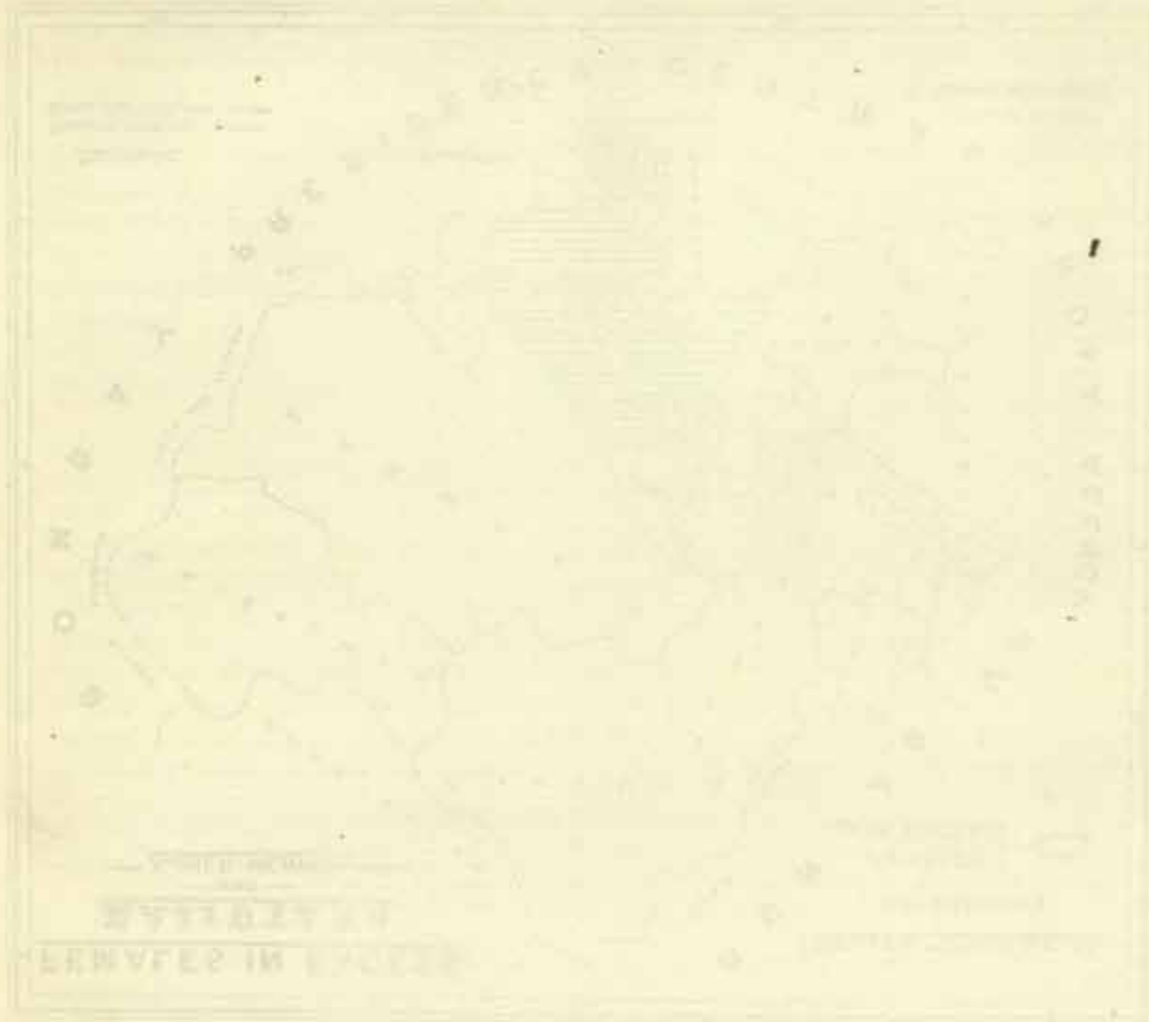


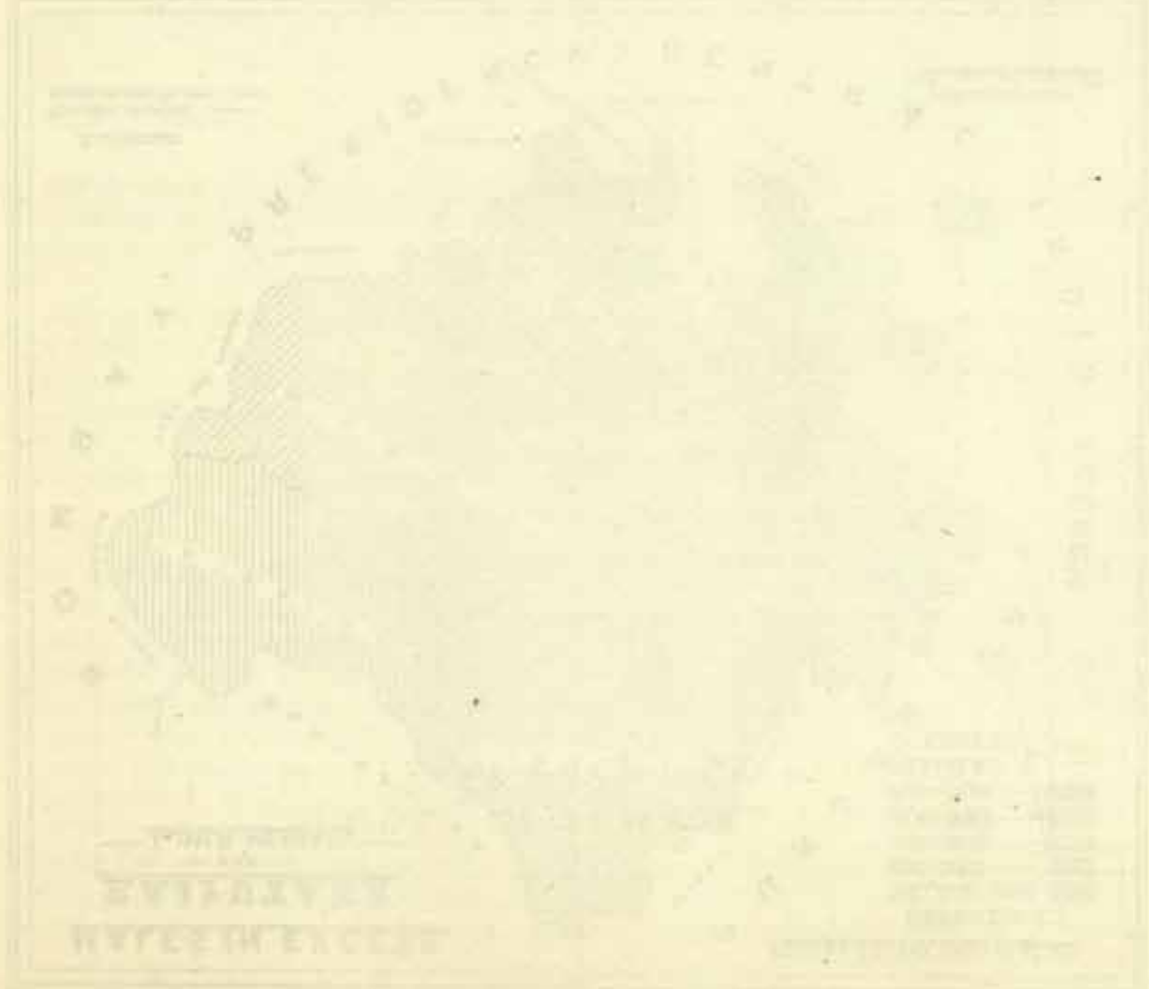


PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES (NATURAL POPULATION)

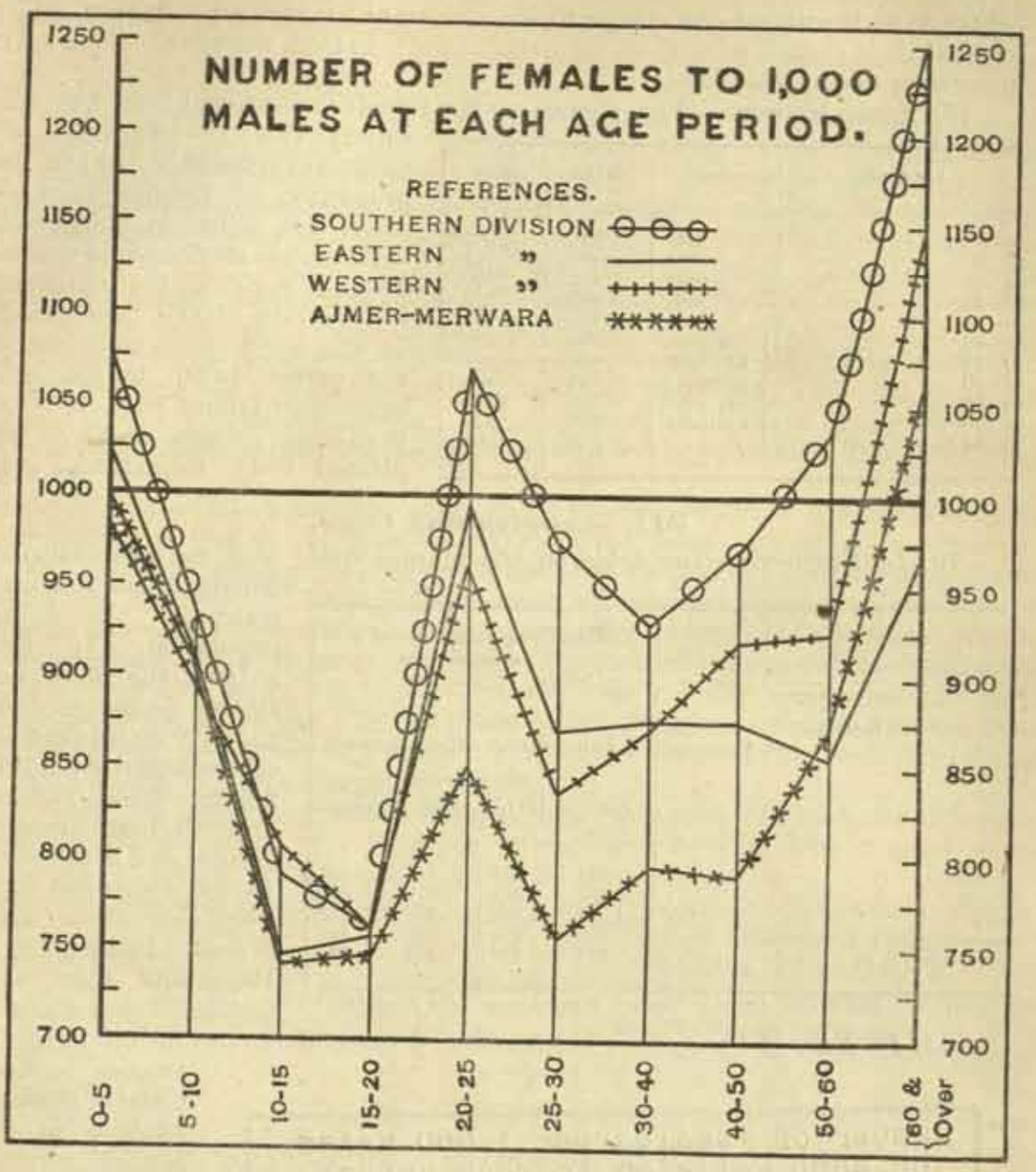








are more strict in the observance of the *Purdah* system, conceal their women-folk more than Hindus, but in every Natural Division the proportion of Musalman

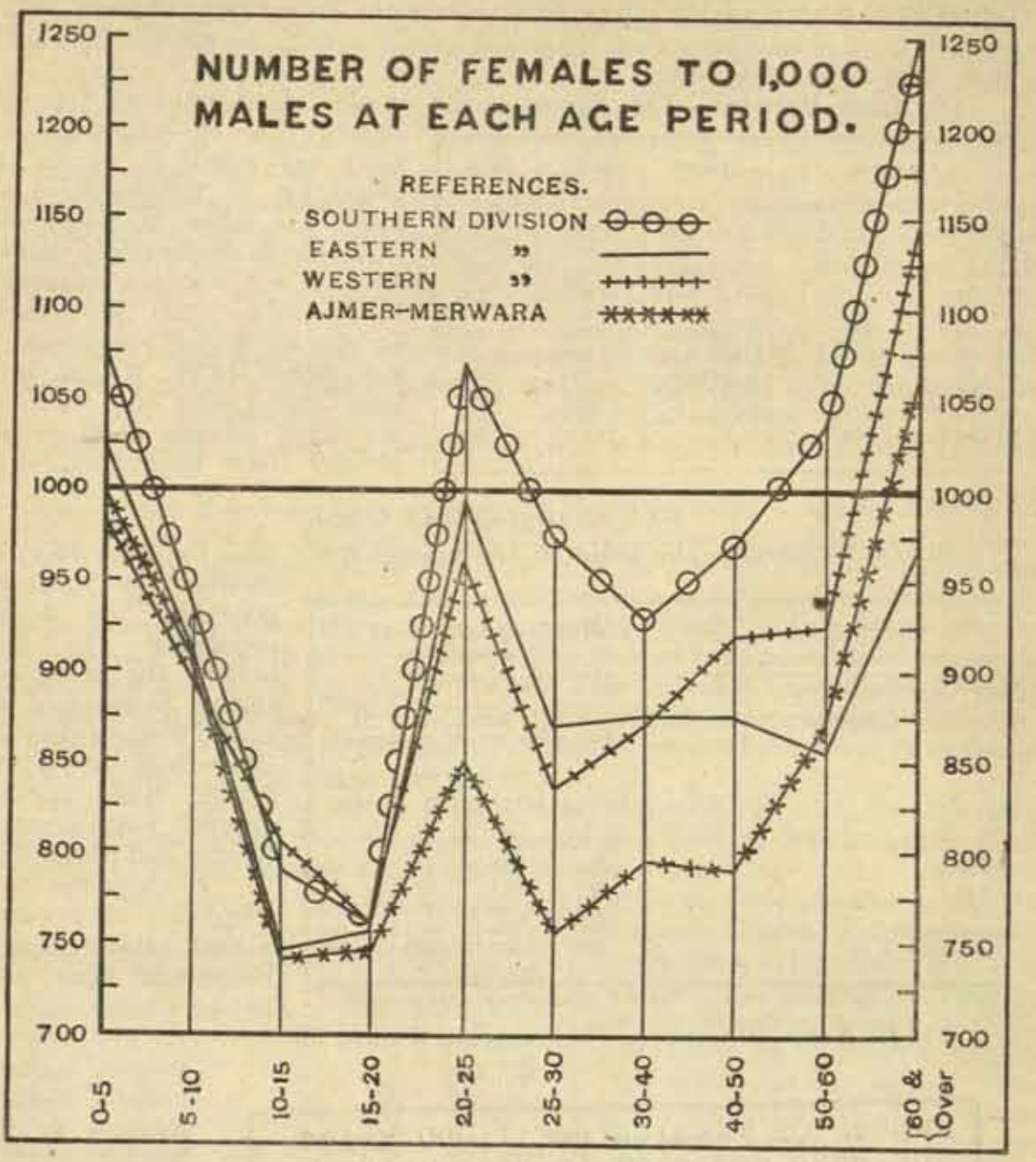


females to males is higher than that of Hindu females. Ajmer-Merwara is undoubtedly an exception, due to the advent of more Muslaman males. This hypothesis has therefore no legs to stand upon. The universal rise in the age-period 20-25 is the most prominent feature in the diagram, and the only solution to explain the cause of this can be, that the women-folk love the term '*Bis pachchis baras ki*' for the declaration of their age, though they may actually be a year below 20 or a year above 25.

Variations.

10. (1) *Rajputana.*—The figures in the Subsidiary Table II, have been worked out by Provinces and not by States. In 1921, compared with 1911, all the age-periods up to '10-15' excepting '1-2,' exhibit improvement in the proportion of females. Thereafter the decline in the three succeeding groups is so high, that it has affected the total of '0-30' which indicates a loss of 5. '30-35' also shows a decline, succeeded by a period indicating a slight rise which is followed by those exhibiting a fall up to the age-period '50-55.' The rest of the groups show alternate rise and fall. Compared with 1901, the first period shows no change, '1-2' exhibits decline, while the rest down to '4-5' show improvement. Decline shows itself in the next three age-groups followed by a rise in the proportions up to '25-30,' but the net result in the total of '0-30' is favourable to the decade under review. After this, the combination of groups in 1901 is not similar to that in 1921, and comparison is therefore impracticable. The fact, that the age-period '15-20' has shown no improvement during the last twenty years, proves

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the want of proper midwifery. This is generally the period of first conception for females, which is naturally followed by much labour at confinement, and skilful handling is therefore essential. The decline in the proportion of females in age-period 20-35 is attributable chiefly to the ravages of Plague and Influenza, which selected their victims more from the delicate sex than from the stronger and again more from among the adults.

(2) *Ajmer-Merwara.*—The figures on the margin—abstracted from the Subsidiary Table II,—represent only those age-periods in which the proportion of females to 1,000 males has fallen in comparison with that in its preceding decade. There is a rise in the proportion in the rest of the age-periods. In the age-groups comprised in the period 15-30, it has been constantly falling since 1901 for the same reasons as those explained under Rajputana.

Age Group.	1901.	1911.	1921.
0—1	874	999	960
15—20	833	801	743
20—25	943	932	850
25—30	840	827	776
30—35	Figures for these age-groups are not available.	873	837
35—40		760	733
40—45		981	854
45—50		797	667
60—65		1,163	1,094
65—70		963	864
70 and over		1,182	1,073

VII.—Religion and Caste.

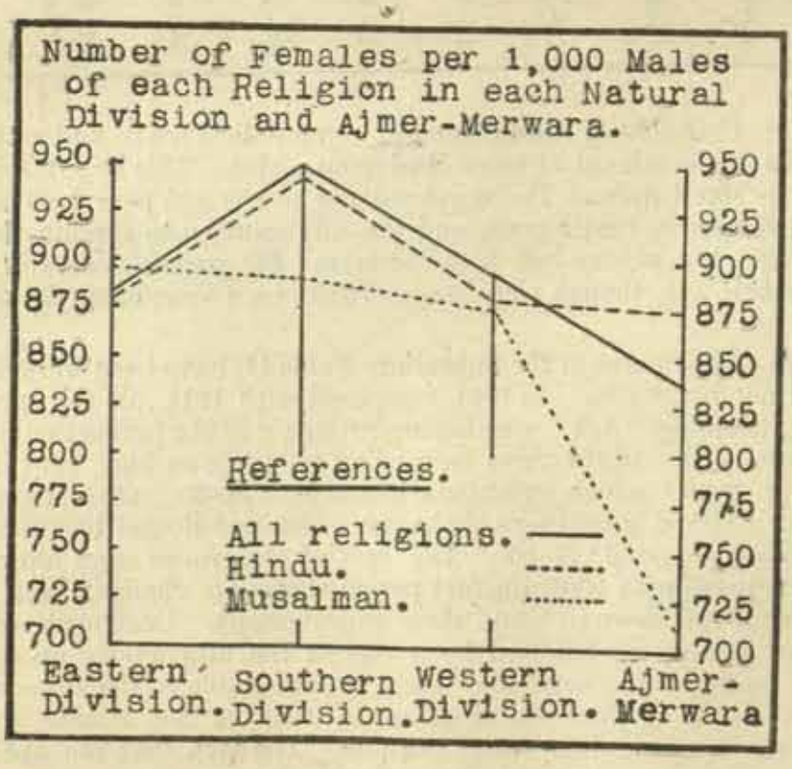
All Ages.

10. *In Provinces.*—The table on the margin deals with the proportion of females to one thousand males in the Actual population. In Rajputana, the proportion among Animists, Jains and Christians has increased against the 1911 figures, while it has dropped both amongst Hindus and Musalmans. In Ajmer-Merwara, Christians alone show a rise. It is only in Rajputana that Jain females exceed males.

Religion.	Females per 1,000 males by religion (Actual population) in			
	Rajputana.		Ajmer-Merwara.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
Animistic	966	963	944	1,003
Hindu	891	921	876	897
Jain	1,073	1,054	872	878
Musalman	889	905	708	849
Christian	876	767	732	667

Note.—Similar figures for the Natural Population are not available.

11. *In Natural Divisions.*—The marginal diagram illustrates the proportion of females to 1,000 males of the main religions in the Natural Divisions and in Ajmer-Merwara. The plain line indicates 'All Religions' and we have to see how the main religions respectively correspond with it. In the Natural Divisions, dashed line, which represents the Hindu, closely follows the plain line and naturally too, as this religion is the backbone of the population. The proportion of the Musalman



women is slightly higher in the Eastern Division but materially low in the Southern. In the Western, it corresponds more with that of the Hindu than with that of 'All Religions'—though slightly lower than the former. In Ajmer-Merwara, the proportion of Hindu females runs over the curve of 'All Religions.'

Quinquennial Age-periods.

12. (*a*) *Rajputana.*—The noticeable feature in proportions of sexes by religions, as exhibited in the Subsidiary Table II, is the higher proportion of females to males in the Jain religion, in which it preponderates in all the age-groups, excepting '5-10,' '10-15,' '45-50' and '55-60.' Next to it is the Animistic, whose females exceed males at no less than six periods. The rest do not seem to have entered into the competition. The highest proportion indicated by any religion and at any age-period is also claimed by the Jain, wherein the females are about a time and a half above the males at the '60-65' group. The lowest figure, on the contrary, is exhibited by the Christian, in which females are only two-fifths of a thousand in the '65-70' group. At both the extremes of life—barring the Christian and the Musalman—females exceed in all the religions. Of the exceptions, the Christian has a preponderance of males at both ends, while the Musalman only at the concluding extreme. For a comparison of these figures with those of the preceding decades, the reader is referred to the Subsidiary Table mentioned above.

(*b*) *Ajmer-Merwara.*—The abnormally low proportion of females among the Musalman is due to the Fair having attracted Musalman males in disproportionately large numbers, and it would therefore be just fair to leave that religion out of discussion. Of the rest, the Animist has defeated the Jain in this Province in so far as the former shows a higher proportion of females than males in seven age-groups while the latter in only four. The Animist has again the record proportion of females in the age-group '70 and over'—being more than one and a quarter times above par. In the prime of life, none but Animists have indicated a fairly high proportion of females. The general progress from decade to decade can be seen from the Subsidiary Table II.

By Caste.

13. The Subsidiary Table IV has been prepared for both the Provinces combined, and shows that there is a general deficiency of females amongst all, excepting Certain Trading Castes which include the Jain.

In the Hindu Castes, of which 23 have been selected, the proportion (excluding those of Certain Trading Castes) ranges from 961 in Kalal to 772 in Rajput per thousand males and, among Musalman castes, it varies from 987 in Dhobi to 787 in Rajput. The table on the margin compares the proportions in the castes common to both the Hindu and the Musalman religions.

Caste.	Hindu.	Musalman.
Dhobi	922	987
Kalal	961	917
Kumhar	930	888
Lohar	928	897
Rajput	772	787
Teli	941	909

VIII.—Vital Occurrences.

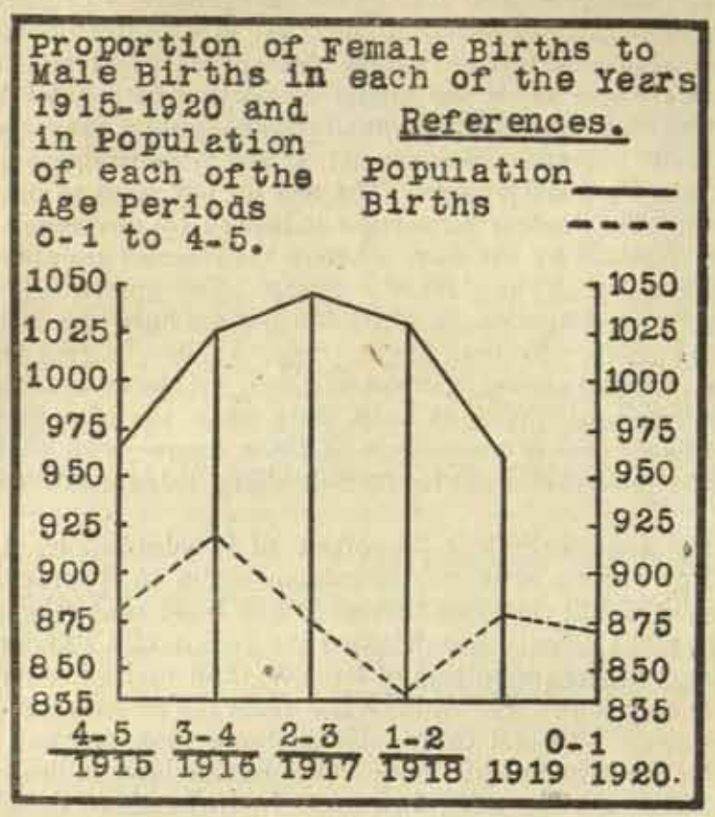
Comparison with Vital Statistics.

14. Complete vital statistics in the States in Rajputana being not available, discussion in this part, as in other Chapters, has to be restricted to Ajmer-Merwara only. Eliminating the factor of migration, the proportion of sexes is determined by their respective birth and death-rates. The number of female-births per 1,000 male-births in the present decade was 889, compared with 865 and 856 in the two preceding decades, and the corresponding proportions of female-deaths were 951, 947 and 841 respectively. Excepting in the decade of 1891-1901, the proportion of female-deaths was always higher than that of their births. This rise in the proportion of female-births in 1891-1901 has not only been overwhelmed by a considerably greater rise in the proportion of their deaths in the subsequent decades but has also resulted in the present deplorable fall to the extent of 63 in every thousand of males since 1901. So far, therefore, as the vital statistics go, they have a close correspondence with the results of the census in the shape of sex proportions.

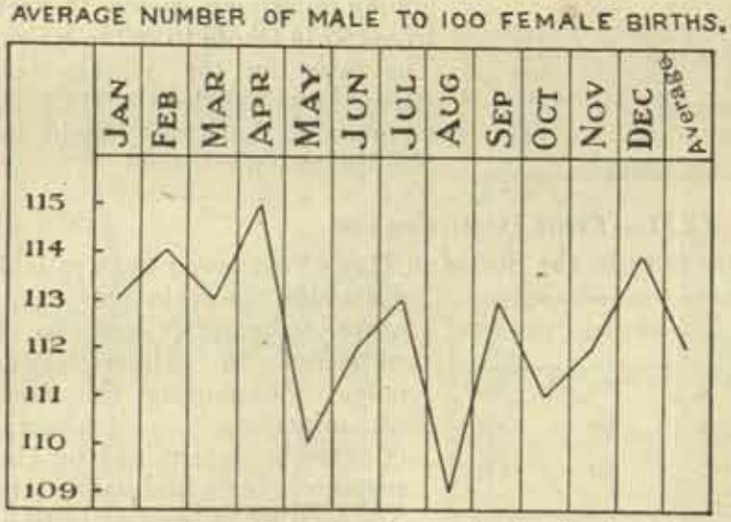
Particulars.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.
Number of females per 1,000 males (Actual population).	837	884	900
Number of female-births per 1,000 male-births.	889	865	856
Number of female-deaths per 1,000 male-deaths.	951	947	841

Fluctuations in the proportions at Birth.

15. The plain lines in the marginal diagram, which are based on the figures of Ajmer-Merwara, represent the proportions of female children to 1,000 male in the censused population, while the dashed line, female-births (in the same proportions to males) in each of the six years 1915-1920 inclusive. In respect of the former, it will be seen that females in the '0-1' group fall short of males by 40 in the mille. In the next year, they are found to exceed males by 29, progressing yet further in the third to 1,044 against every 1,000 males. This rise is due to only two apparent causes, (1) over-much care of male infant, resulting in the death of the child caused by climatic exposure at any careless moment and (2) dentition, which female children can undergo much better than male. The fall beyond this age-group is attributable (1) to the comparative neglect shown to a female child if the next babe in arms of the mother happens to be a male one, and (2) the premature weaning of the female child and putting her to diet, which she is not quite fit to digest. The curves in the variegated proportions at birth are similar to the fruiting of the gardens which are said to yield more fruits in certain years than in others.



Season of gestation and Sex at birth



NOTE.—The proportion, represent the average of ten years ending 1920.

16. The curves in the marginal diagram show, which month of the year is more favourable to male than to female birth. April seems to be the most propitious and August the most ominous. The curves rise and fall alternately excepting in the months of July and December.

Sex Ratios at Birth and Death.

17. *At Birth.*—Mr. De Jastrzebski, in his Paper on Sex Ratios, lays stress on the fact that "race is a factor and an important one in its effect on masculinity at birth." The table in the margin, exhibits the proportions of males to 1,000 females at the time of birth among Hindus, Musalmans and

Religion.	BIRTHS BY RACE AND SEX 1916-1920 IN AJMER-MERWARA.		
	TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS.		Proportion of males to 1,000 females.
	Males.	Females.	
Hindu	34,803	30,694	1,134
Musalman	6,697	5,801	1,154
Christian	161	144	1,118

Christians. The highest rate of male-birth is found among Musalmans and the lowest among Christians. Masculinity at birth thus varies with religion.

At Death.- The table in the margin gives the rate of male-deaths to 100 female-deaths in Ajmer-Merwara and the four Indian States in Rajputana, for which statistics are available, and compares the same with those of the European Countries, figures for which have been borrowed from the paper above alluded to. It will be seen, that 108 and 105 males died per every 100 females in Dholpur and in Ajmer-Merwara respectively; in the rest of the Indian States there was a considerable excess in male-deaths.

Province, State or Country.	Number of male-deaths to 100 female-deaths.
Ireland	99
Dholpur (Rajputana)	108
Ajmer-Merwara	105
Italy	106
Scotland	106
Sweden	109
Netherlands	109
Norway	110
Denmark	110
Jhalawar (Rajputana)	110
Tonk (Rajputana)	111
France	112
Karauli (Rajputana)	113
England and Wales	113

To quote Mr. De Jastrzebski, "The progress of a generation through life has not inaptly been compared to the march of an army which throughout is subjected to a deadly fire from the enemy." The incidence of this fire is not divided equally over the whole course of life; it is much more concentrated at certain ages than at others. To prove this, Mr. De Jastrzebski has divided the population of European Countries into four stages, *viz.*, *infancy* covering the age-period from birth to the age of 5 years; *childhood* from 5 to 15; *adult life* from 15 to 65; and *the aged* covering the period of those who survive beyond the age of 65. In this discussion, the same divisions of life will be adopted, but the last period will be taken as 60 and over.

Proportion per cent. of male to female-deaths. Infancy—years 0-5.

AGE 0-1.

Jhalawar	139	Rajputana	Denmark 126
Dholpur	128	Rajputana	England and Wales 125
Tonk	120	Rajputana	Netherlands 123
Karauli	113	Rajputana	Norway 122
Ajmer-Merwara	108	Rajputana	Italy 111

AGE 1-5.

Dholpur	123	Rajputana	Denmark 111
Jhalawar	131	Rajputana	Norway 110
Karauli	108	Rajputana	England and Wales 105
Tonk	102	Rajputana	Italy 99
Ajmer-Merwara	99	Rajputana	

It will be seen, that within the Provinces of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, the latter Province indicates the lowest proportion of deaths in both the groups (0-1 and 1-5)—nor has the proportion gone higher in comparison with other countries. Jhalawar, on the contrary, presents the highest proportion of male-deaths in both the groups.

Ratio of male to female-deaths. Childhood—5-15 years.

Dholpur	133	Rajputana	Netherlands 103
Tonk	131	Rajputana	England and Wales 99
Jhalawar	112	Rajputana	Denmark 96
Karauli	110	Rajputana	Norway 94
Ajmer-Merwara	104	Rajputana	Italy 90

All the States and the District of Ajmer-Merwara show an excess of male-deaths at this stage of life though in varying degrees.

Ratio of male to female-deaths. Adult life—15-60 years.

Dholpur (Rajputana)	95	Tonk	105 } Rajputana.
Ajmer-Merwara	103	Karauli	109 } Rajputana.
Jhalawar (Rajputana)	103		

Ratio of male to female-deaths. Aged 60 years and over.

Karauli	120	Ajmer-Merwara	97
Dholpur	87	Jhalawar (Rajputana)	84
Tonk	105		

(Karauli, Dholpur, Tonk: Rajputana)

The figures of European Countries for these ages are not available for comparison. Male-deaths exceed female-deaths in the 15-60 group except in Dholpur. Females among *the aged* die in greater proportions in Dholpur, Jhalawar and Ajmer-Merwara.

To summarize—males die in larger numbers in the first year of birth than in the second age-period. The number slightly rises in the third, to fall successively in the rest.

Effects of epidemics and famine upon sexes.

18. It has been suggested that epidemics have different influences upon each sex. Famine and scarcity fall more heavily on men than on women, while Plague and Influenza attack women more than men. Vital statistics not being completely available for Rajputana, the discussion in this part is based only on the Ajmer-Merwara figures.

Of the epidemics, Plague and Influenza played an active part in this decade. It is seen that the former made its appearance in 1917 and the latter in the succeeding year. In respect of these diseases, the general belief is that they attack people in the prime of life. In the returns of deaths by specific diseases, want of figures by age-periods is felt to be a sad omission for discussions of this nature. Separate figures by age for Influenza are not available as they are amalgamated with fever. But, since Malaria is also said to take off more women than men, the defect last mentioned will not much interfere with the discussion nor lead to chances of incorrect conclusions being drawn. With a view therefore to obtain the approximate number of deaths from Plague and Influenza respectively in the years 1917 and 1918, the following procedure had to be adopted :—

The normal years of the decade were 1911-1916 and then again 1919-1920. All the deaths in age-groups 15-40 during the normal years were totalled separately for males and females respectively, and averages struck, which were assumed to represent normal figures. The normal death figures were then deducted from the figures of the total deaths in the affected years, *viz.*, 1917 and 1918. The balances were taken to be the approximately accurate figures of deaths from Plague and Influenza. The proportions of female-deaths to male-deaths were then calculated and were found to be 1,002 for Plague and 1,143 for Influenza. These results do not seem to be conclusive in establishing the theory in respect of Plague in Ajmer-Merwara as an excess of 2 in a thousand is so nominal as merits being ignored. Influenza figures of course give an excess of 143 in female-deaths to every thousand of male-deaths. This excess can safely be taken to confirm the theory that the epidemic like Influenza does really prove more fatal to females than males.

Year.	Deaths in age-periods 15-40.	
	Males.	Females.
1911	2,060	2,068
1912	1,307	1,470
1913	1,114	1,202
1914	993	1,173
1915	971	1,092
1916	1,371	1,396
1919	1,465	1,614
1920	1,459	1,480
Total	10,740	11,495
Average or (Normal death-rate)	1,343	1,437
Deaths in 1917	5,552	5,656
Deduct normal deaths	1,343	1,437
Balance being deaths from Plague	4,209	4,219
	Proportion of female-deaths to male-deaths 1,002.	
Deaths in 1918	11,797	13,391
Deduct normal deaths	1,343	1,437
Balance being deaths from Influenza	10,454	11,954
	Proportion of female-deaths to male-deaths 1,143.	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Variations and general proportions of the sexes by Provinces, Natural Divisions, States or Districts.

Province, Natural Division and State or District.	Number of Females to 1,000 Males.							Per centage of Variation in actual Population.						Per centage of Variation in Natural Population.	
	1921.		1911.		1901.		1921.	1911-21.		1901-1911.		1891-1901.*		1911-1921.	
	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population excluding Rajputs.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
RAJPUTANA.	**899**	**885**	**909**	**898**	**905**	**902**	**560**	**— 6·0**	**— 7·1**	**+ 6·6**	**+ 7·1**	**— 19·7**	**—13·4**	**— 4·9**	**— 6·2**
Eastern Division.	*910*	*867*	*900*	*856*	*893*	*899*	*838*	*— 8·8*	*— 7·9*	*+0·5*	*+0·7*	*—11·1*	*— 9·1*	*— 8·2*	*—10·2*
Alwar	885	895	914	890	923	890	858	—10·1	—12·9	— 4·0	—4·9	+ 6·7	+ 9·2	— 6·9	— 6·3
Bharatpur	823	781	849	845	870	901	824	— 9·9	—12·7	— 9·8	—12·0	— 3·6	— 0·3	—13·6	—20·1
Bundi	916	929	932	947	930	929	918	—13·8	—15·2	+27·6	+27·9	—43·1	—40·9	—10·5	—12·2
Dholpur	811	734	825	798	836	799	819	—12·1	—14·5	— 2·3	—3·6	— 6·1	+0·5	—15·1	—21·9
Jaipur	882	876	903	900	892	908	892	—10·4	—12·4	— 1·4	— 0·2	— 6·7	— 4·9	— 9·4	—11·8
Jhalawar	912	881	924	852	929	880	914	+ 0·6	— 0·8	+ 7·1	+ 6·4	—41·9	—38·6	..	+ 3·4
Karauli	816	780	831	795	837	798	818	— 8·0	— 9·7	— 6·2	— 6·9	+ 0·9	— 0·8	— 7·9	—9·7
Kishangarh	903	839	907	802	916	826	906	—10·6	—11·1	— 3·7	— 4·6	—27·0	—28·1	— 9·7	— 5·6
Kotah	927	921	935	940	940	962	929	— 1·2	— 2·0	+17·6	+17·0	—25·1	—23·2	—0·1	— 2·1
Lawa Estate	887	623	969	584	1,014	525	890	— 7·9	—15·8	— 1·8	— 6·2	—23·1	—17·6	+ 0·6	+ 7·2
Shahpura Chiefship	931	784	927	780	921	824	941	+ 0·9	+ 2·2	+10·7	+11·5	—33·2	—32·7	+ 4·6	+ 5·2
Tonk	930	812	939	858	939	894	933	— 4·6	— 5·5	+11·0	+10·9	—29·6	—26·5	— 1·7	+ 0·8
Southern Division.	*949*	*962*	*946*	*954*	*932*	*943*	*955*	*+ 7·9*	*+ 8·3*	*+25·1*	*+26·9*	*—34·9*	*—33·8*	*+ 8·4*	*+ 9·4*
Mount Abu District	680	714	636	‡	709	‡	685	—18·1	—12·6	+10·2	— 1·1	+24·7	+44·6	‡	‡
Banswara	1,013	1,007	1,027	‖ {1,013 / 1,006}	1,028	1,024‖	1,015	+15·9	+14·3	+11·0	+10·9	—14·3¶	— 7·7¶	+15·3	+14·7
Dungarpur	988	966	1,012	1,003	1,000	1,002	988	+20·4	+17·4	+58·1	+60·0	+ 1·2	+ 2·1	+18·6	+14·1
Kushalgarh Chiefship	1,001	983	1,009	952	971	¶	997	+33·0	+32·0	+33·1	+38·2	¶	¶	+31·4	+35·8
Mewar	938	1,001	929	953	915	935	944	+ 6·2	+7·2	+24·7	+26·6	—40·5	—40·3	+ 7·0	+ 8·2
Partabgarh	969	888	976	863	998	935	970	+ 7·4	+6·6	+21·9	+19·2	—43·2	—38·3	+ 9·4	+12·7
Sirohi	925	929	932†	899‖	904†	876‖	938	+ 1·3	+0·6	+21·0†	—24·8†	—18·3†	—19·3†	+ 0·4‖	+ 3·7‖
Western Division.	*894*	*876*	*904*	*893*	*905*	*898*	*912*	*— 9·3*	*—10·3*	*+ 9·8*	*+ 9·7*	*—25·7*	*—25·0*	*— 7·6*	*— 9·3*
Bikaner	897	871	887	888	908	907	915	— 6·4	— 5·3	+21·2	+18·4	—30·4	—29·0	— 1·7	— 3·6
Jaisalmer	786	783	821	738	863	745	829	—21·9	—25·2	+23·1	+17·2	—37·2	—35·9	—19·2	—14·3
Marwar	896	882	914	902	906	903	913	— 9·7	—11·4	+ 5·9	+6·8	—23·6	—23·2	—9·0	—11·0
AJMER-MERWARA.	**887**	**847**	**884**	**815**	**900**	**874**	**842**	**+ 1·3**	**—4·0**	**+ 6·0**	**+4·1**	**—12·9**	**— 11·1**	**— 14·0**	**—19·6**

* Estimated Bhils and Grassias omitted in Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, Mewar, Sirohi, Southern Division and Rajputana in 1891.
† Figures adjusted due to the separation of Mount Abu from Sirohi. ‡ Figures of Natural population of previous decades not available.
§ Figures of Natural population of Mount Abu being not available, these figures could not be adjusted and therefore include those of Mount Abu.
‖ Includes Kushalgarh figures. ¶ Included in Banswara.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last three Censuses.

Age.	All Religions.			Animist.			Christian.			Hindu.†			Jain.			Musalman.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
RAJPUTANA.																		
0—1	991	989	991	1,069	1,025	759	812	1,139	1,130	986	988	987	986	983	1,037	996	984	1,024
1—2	1,006	1,022	1,020	1,044	1,061	1,180	1,046	1,133	1,118	1,004	1,017	1,004	1,052	1,055	992	1,014	1,037	1,116
2—3	1,041	1,029	992	1,149	1,080	1,263	1,159	1,095	795	1,034	1,026	891	1,012	987	1,121	1,047	1,031	980
3—4	1,065	1,030	990	1,319	1,079	1,218	747	1,288	1,130	1,062	1,028	977	1,044	1,003	1,029	1,063	1,028	1,012
4—5	1,013	967	953	1,055	962	1,152	907	824	1,120	1,007	964	941	1,032	992	1,014	1,035	987	963
Total 0—5	1,024	1,006	985	1,091	1,040	1,166	925	1,100	1,024	1,018	1,003	974	1,020	996	1,041	1,030	1,009	1,010
5—10	912	889	919	926	890	960	983	736	974	910	885	920	973	960	930	915	907	893
10—15	772	747	792	826	782	814	735	422	509	761	735	781	955	928	920	798	783	835
15—20	756	778	808	840	860	837	952	907	689	741	765	794	1,021	997	956	795	803	864
20—25	999	1,006	975	1,259	* 1,168	1,036	1,366	871	823	985	993	970	1,221	1,169	1,054	982	1,014	971
25—30	879	896	870	1,117	* 1,025	905	1,016	699	653	864	883	862	1,071	1,071	1,002	862	895	875
Total 0—30	889	894	883	978	975	930	963	791	766	879	885	875	1,026	1,016	975	898	904	903
30—35	913	927	896	958	902	845	897	797	685	903	919	898	1,174	1,099	1,029	916	959	866
35—40	841	838		935	860		565	648		835	834		1,025	967		785	818	
40—45	957	985	950	890	909	977	752	623	537	955	983	947	1,222	1,237	1,043	932	978	982
45—50	797	829		826	1,892		551	566		792	828		982	969		762	764	
50—55	940	959	954	903	1,038	1,163	891	753	559	939	956	950	1,221	1,193	1,018	885	896	927
55—60	790	786		951	999		684	450		789	787		969	902		702	696	
60—65	1,090	1,157	1,076	1,152	1,383	1,417	765	1,074	686	1,091	1,158	1,064	1,431	1,466	1,312	980	1,034	1,070
65—70	874	860		1,250	1,234		400	1,800		886	874		1,078	987		651	667	
70 AND OVER	1,050	1,139		1,211	1,208		889	1,778		1,063	1,156		1,247	1,433		911	976	
Total 30 and over	915	936	943	938	938	945	737	715	613	901	933	941	1,146	1,115	1,059	872	906	923
Total all ages (Actual population)	899	909	905	966	963	935	876	767	709	891	921	899	1,073	1,054	1,006	889	905	911
Total all ages (Natural population)	885	898	902	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
AJMER-MERWARA.																		
0—1	960	999	874	1,109	990	..	914	759	606	957	1,023	828	1,084	979	1,306	941	904	966
1—2	1,029	1,019	912	1,267	1,250	..	894	825	741	1,048	1,018	915	851	944	827	992	1,037	920
2—3	1,044	994	911	1,304	1,446	..	1,000	1,163	438	1,050	998	913	1,021	963	986	1,022	1,001	911
3—4	1,024	1,014	966	1,383	1,228	..	1,207	1,417	571	1,023	1,021	948	1,081	966	951	976	963	1,062
4—5	966	923	904	1,095	1,259	..	824	860	744	973	912	879	1,129	909	1,021	919	967	996
Total 0—5	1,000	989	915	1,230	1,203	..	960	967	616	1,004	994	895	1,042	956	1,028	966	961	980
5—10	905	894	928	904	970	..	1,170	1,309	1,039	907	892	912	915	895	875	886	881	1,024
10—15	739	731	817	774	692	..	1,091	845	877	747	730	797	731	694	998	692	745	800
15—20	743	801	833	700	1,121	..	681	1,323	483	765	803	861	805	711	979	686	788	693
20—25	850	932	945	1,331	1,129	..	274	334	957	971	975	1,006	958	931	850	637	898	711
25—30	776	827	840	1,137	952	..	851	373	942	836	847	875	810	803	613	594	699	727
Total 0—30	839	876	874	969	1,038	..	738	666	809	868	888	885	866	841	879	738	856	826
30—35	837	873	881	873	863	..	779	587	531	909	879	902	837	907	763	641	854	933
35—40	733	760		974	683		579	523		772	772		783	758		590	737	
40—45	854	951	914	791	945	..	767	1,020	589	904	988	920	925	1,062	837	703	942	2 24
45—50	667	797		532	1,237		592	744		698	813		729	800		562	724	
50—55	909	932	992	1,070	1,274	..	1,028	600	608	955	952	1,032	1,048	1,039	1,000	754	818	809
55—60	745	723		1,118	889		776	417		803	758		833	714		536	652	
60—65	1,094	1,163	1,273	1,182	1,136	..	649	1,000	1,442	1,186	1,198	1,388	1,297	1,442	1,192	829	972	959
65—70	864	962		875	4,500		667	900		977	1,000		1,081	1,145		527	747	
70 AND OVER	1,073	1,182		1,350	474		667	619		1,246	1,293		778	1,611		778	916	
Total 30 and over	835	897	945	898	934	..	718	673	632	890	911	967	881	937	857	666	835	875
Total all ages (Actual population)	837	884	900	944	1,003	..	732	667	755	876	897	915	872	878	872	708	849	843
Total all ages (Natural population)	847	815	874	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

NOTE.—The 1901 figures for Rajputana exclude Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj Parganas of Tonk.

* Figures not available.

† Including Bishnois in Rajputana.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by certain religions for Natural Divisions of Rajputana and for Ajmer-Merwara.

Age.	Eastern Division.			Southern Division.			Western Division.			Ajmer-Merwara.		
	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1 . .	987	984	1,007	1,027	1,017	922	974	973	992	960	957	941
1—2 . .	1,015	1,015	1,016	1,010	993	1,039	989	983	996	1,029	1,048	992
2—3 . .	1,027	1,021	1,058	1,123	1,121	1,059	1,003	1,004	1,016	1,044	1,050	1,022
3—4 . .	1,060	1,057	1,085	1,128	1,134	1,113	1,015	1,019	1,004	1,024	1,023	976
4—5 . .	1,029	1,025	1,058	1,046	1,038	1,132	950	946	967	966	973	910
Total 0—5 .	**1,023**	**1,020**	**1,043**	**1,073**	**1,067**	**1,051**	**984**	**984**	**994**	**1,000**	**1,004**	**966**
5—10 . .	910	908	917	937	935	966	897	894	898	905	907	886
10—15 . .	747	743	778	791	772	838	804	787	832	739	747	692
15—20 . .	753	747	796	762	733	803	758	731	789	743	765	666
20—25 . .	997	993	1,016	1,071	1,027	917	961	943	918	850	971	637
25—30 . .	868	865	890	973	939	866	835	818	795	756	836	594
Total 0—30 .	**882**	**878**	**905**	**928**	**908**	**918**	**874**	**862**	**878**	**839**	**868**	**738**
30—40 . ..	873	872	879	928	923	828	871	851	848	797	853	622
40—50 . .	873	872	891	972	1,000	867	921	906	849	792	835	659
50—60 . .	856	857	841	1,034	1,078	775	924	909	857	871	920	709
60 and over .	966	978	889	1,249	1,275	970	1,146	1,148	981	1,061	1,173	780
Total 30 and over . .	**883**	**884**	**877**	**988**	**1,005**	**846**	**929**	**913**	**867**	**835**	**890**	**686**
Total all ages (Actual population) . .	**882**	**880**	**895**	**949**	**943**	**890**	**894**	**880**	**874**	**837**	**876**	**708**
Total all ages *(Natural population) .	**867**	†	†	**962**	†	†	**876**	†	†	**847**	†	†

* Figures do not include immigrants from and emigrants to outside India.
† Figures for Hindu and Musalman are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes.

Castes.	According to Imperial Table XIII.		Number of Females per 1,000 Males according to Imperial Table XIV.						
	Females per 1,000 males in all ages.	Serial order according to proportion of women.	All ages.	0—5.	5—12.	12—15.	15—20.	20—40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HINDU.									
Ahir	832	30	832	1,036	796	698	627	825	927
Balai	916	17	916	1,073	895	721	701	983	914
Bambhi	888	25	888	914	923	688	716	904	959
Bhangi	930	10	929	1,065	894	771	816	986	906
Brahman	921	14	920	1,033	916	740	773	905	997
Certain trading castes (Mahajan Hindu)	943	7	942	1,032	940	842	759	960	990
Certain trading castes (Mahajan Jain)	1,060	1	1,060	1,030	984	934	1,095	1,095	1,148
Chamar	940	9	940	1,048	924	748	780	993	946
Dhobi	922	13	922	971	875	745	813	968	971
Gujar	837	29	837	966	859	702	676	826	886
* Jat	841	28	840	969	885	731	681	799	895
Kachhi	888	26	888	1,044	909	707	782	916	843
Kalal	961	3	961	1,010	1,031	679	847	961	1,023
Kayastha	824	31	824	1,057	866	603	707	822	815
Khati	945	18	914	1,061	841	727	747	987	945
Khatik	960	4	960	1,130	943	761	881	1,000	919
Koli	909	19	909	1,087	914	783	762	940	858
Kumhar	930	11	930	1,038	942	849	768	924	952
Lodha	895	23	895	952	989	879	914	862	817
Lohar	928	12	928	1,082	917	750	685	953	989
Mali	908	21	908	1,058	903	690	720	938	934
Raigar	952	5	952	1,112	958	754	837	994	898
Rajput	772	34	772	863	728	600	614	768	897
Rebari	918	15	918	994	884	766	818	921	1,007
Teli	941	8	941	1,087	923	728	784	923	1,048
MUSALMAN.									
† Dhobi	987	2	987	1,058	932	878	896	1,055	980
† Kalal	917	16	917	1,020	798	1,007	754	918	1,020
† Kumhar	888	27	883	895	789	609	858	650	1,435
Lohar	897	22	897	991	898	711	858	997	806
† Rajput	787	33	787	976	830	741	675	710	827
Raiger	895	24	895	1,003	1,001	961	756	839	861
Sheikh	810	32	810	1,034	863	670	751	771	792
† Teli	909	20	909	1,032	876	859	910	889	919
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Christian (Indian)	950	6	950	1,041	1,023	1,029	940	878	906
Christian (Others)	569	35	570	746	956	857	551	444	547

* Includes figures for Sikh religion.
† Includes Ajmer-Merwara figures not shown separately in Imperial Table XIV, but included in the Total.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Actual Number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1891-1900, 1901-1910 and 1911-1920.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Year.	Number of Births.			Number of Deaths.			Difference between columns 2 and 3. Excess of latter over former + Defect —.	Difference between columns 5 and 6. Excess of latter over former + Defect —.	Difference between columns 4 and 7. Excess of former over latter + Defect —.	Number of female-births per 1,000 male-births.	Number of female-deaths per 1,000 male-deaths
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1891 . . .	6,408	5,158	11,566	6,062	4,910	10,972	— 1,250	— 1,152	+ 594	805	810
1892 . . .	4,764	3,703	8,467	11,949	10,182	22,131	— 1,061	— 1,767	—13,664	777	852
1893 . . .	6,915	5,635	12,550	6,744	5,893	12,637	— 1,280	— 851	— 87	815	874
1894 . . .	9,393	8,086	17,479	9,064	7,761	16,825	— 1,307	— 1,303	+ 654	861	856
1895 . . .	10,254	8,884	19,138	7,858	6,756	14,614	— 1,370	— 1,102	+ 4,524	866	860
1896 . . .	9,277	8,496	17,773	8,193	7,128	15,321	— 781	— 1,065	+ 2,452	916	870
1897 . . .	9,669	8,602	18,271	6,931	6,454	13,385	— 1,067	— 477	+ 4,886	890	931
1898 . . .	8,573	7,549	16,122	6,440	5,565	12,005	— 1,024	— 875	+ 4,117	881	864
1899 . . .	9,209	7,822	17,032	9,948	8,065	18,013	— 1,388	— 1,883	— 981	851	811
1900 . . .	4,402	3,556	7,958	35,995	29,072	65,067	— 846	— 6,923	—57,109	808	808
Total 1891-1900 .	**78,855**	**67,561**	**146,356**	**109,184**	**91,786**	**200,970**	**—11,354**	**—17,398**	**—54,614**	**856**	**841**
1901 . . .	4,175	3,504	7,679	8,321	7,477	15,798	— 671	— 844	— 8,119	839	899
1902 . . .	9,213	7,994	17,207	8,216	7,456	15,672	— 1,219	— 760	+ 1,535	868	907
1903 . . .	7,601	6,460	14,061	7,159	6,561	13,720	— 1,141	— 598	+ 341	850	916
1904 . . .	8,529	7,468	15,997	6,843	6,306	13,149	— 1,061	— 537	+ 2,848	876	922
1905 . . .	9,564	8,238	17,802	8,449	7,883	16,332	— 1,326	— 566	+ 1,470	861	933
1906 . . .	7,335	6,454	13,789	7,876	7,491	15,367	— 881	— 385	— 1,578	880	951
1907 . . .	8,076	6,805	14,881	7,303	6,828	14,131	— 1,271	— 475	+ 750	843	935
1908 . . .	10,823	9,438	20,261	9,719	9,374	19,093	— 1,385	— 345	+ 1,168	872	965
1909 . . .	9,698	8,323	18,021	12,162	12,130	24,292	— 1,375	— 32	— 6,271	858	997
1910 . . .	10,802	9,553	20,355	11,997	11,885	23,882	— 1,249	— 112	— 3,527	884	991
Total 1901-1910 .	**85,816**	**74,237**	**160,053**	**88,045**	**83,391**	**171,436**	**—11,579**	**— 4,654**	**—11,383**	**865**	**947**
1911 . . .	11,984	10,716	22,700	11,099	10,083	21,182	— 1,268	— 1,016	+ 1,518	894	908
1912 . . .	12,416	11,193	23,609	10,014	9,164	19,178	— 1,223	— 850	+ 4,431	901	915
1913 . . .	11,368	10,288	21,656	6,864	6,096	12,960	— 1,080	— 768	+ 8,696	905	888
1914 . . .	12,393	11,122	23,515	7,898	7,310	15,208	— 1,271	— 588	+ 8,307	897	926
1915 . . .	11,672	10,281	21,953	6,850	6,202	13,052	— 1,391	— 648	+ 8,901	881	905
1916 . . .	10,115	9,283	19,398	10,465	9,831	20,296	— 832	— 634	— 898	918	939
1917 . . .	9,835	8,620	18,455	25,782	25,841	51,623	— 1,215	+ 59	—33,168	876	1,002
1918 . . .	7,185	6,029	13,214	28,549	29,004	57,553	— 1,156	+ 455	—44,339	839	1,016
1919 . . .	8,021	7,042	15,063	7,627	6,748	14,375	— 979	— 879	+ 688	878	885
1920 . . .	7,443	6,484	13,927	6,974	5,918	12,892	— 959	— 1,056	+ 1,035	871	849
Total 1911-1920 .	**102,432**	**91,058**	**193,490**	**122,122**	**118,197**	**238,319**	**—11,374**	**— 5,925**	**—44,829**	**889**	**951**

NOTE.—Figures for Rajputana are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Number of deaths of each sex at different ages.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Ages	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		TOTAL.		Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
0—1 . . .	3,289	3,107	3,749	3,378	2,599	2,137	2,920	2,634	2,517	2,228	3,016	2,682	4,398	4,396	2,511	2,376	1,944	1,703	1,923	1,586	28,871	26,227	908
1—5 . . .	2,623	2,433	2,447	2,212	1,163	1,110	1,849	1,788	1,305	1,191	2,880	3,080	5,987	6,400	3,015	2,787	1,378	1,226	957	859	23,604	23,086	978
5—10 . . .	474	395	406	362	197	191	240	171	193	135	552	484	2,114	2,141	1,801	1,763	398	339	308	260	6,683	6,241	934
10—15 . . .	246	199	198	186	96	129	98	130	109	115	242	209	1,156	1,110	1,433	1,451	181	161	197	168	3,956	3,858	975
15—20 . . .	351	413	202	319	172	244	126	238	138	202	206	249	856	995	1,556	2,034	173	240	185	229	3,965	5,163	1,302
20—30 . . .	905	965	603	674	511	549	449	567	398	507	554	645	2,324	2,425	5,366	6,333	565	719	569	633	12,244	14,022	1,146
30—40 . . .	804	690	502	477	431	402	418	368	455	383	611	502	2,372	2,226	4,875	5,022	727	655	705	618	11,880	11,350	955
40—50 . . .	884	584	597	429	533	353	482	359	496	319	647	393	2,055	1,751	3,586	2,714	724	480	697	426	10,501	7,808	744
50—60 . . .	848	705	711	567	638	448	685	506	663	503	758	566	2,073	1,716	2,405	2,162	665	486	623	387	10,074	8,046	799
60 and over . .	675	592	590	560	524	526	631	549	596	619	999	1,021	2,447	2,671	2,201	2,360	872	739	809	752	10,344	10,389	1,004

NOTE.—Rajputana figures are not available.

CHAPTER VII.

Civil Condition.

Data for discussion.

1. The statistics pertaining to the Civil condition of the population, living in the two Provinces of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, are given in the Imperial Tables VII and XIV. In the former, they are shown in combination with sex, age and religion, and in the latter, with sex, age and caste. The more important features of the statistics are exhibited in the five Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter.

Meaning of Statistics.

2. The Enumerators were told in the Manual to enter (1) each person, whether infant, child or grown up, as either married, unmarried or widowed, (2) divorced persons as widowed, if they had not re-married, (3) prostitutes and concubines as unmarried, and (4) as married, persons who were recognized as such by custom, even though they had not gone through the full ceremony of marriage. They were further instructed to accept the statements made to them by the persons concerned and, as instructions were simple and clear and the training of Enumerators thorough, the answers recorded by them in the Schedules may be accepted as accurate.

Universality of Marriage.

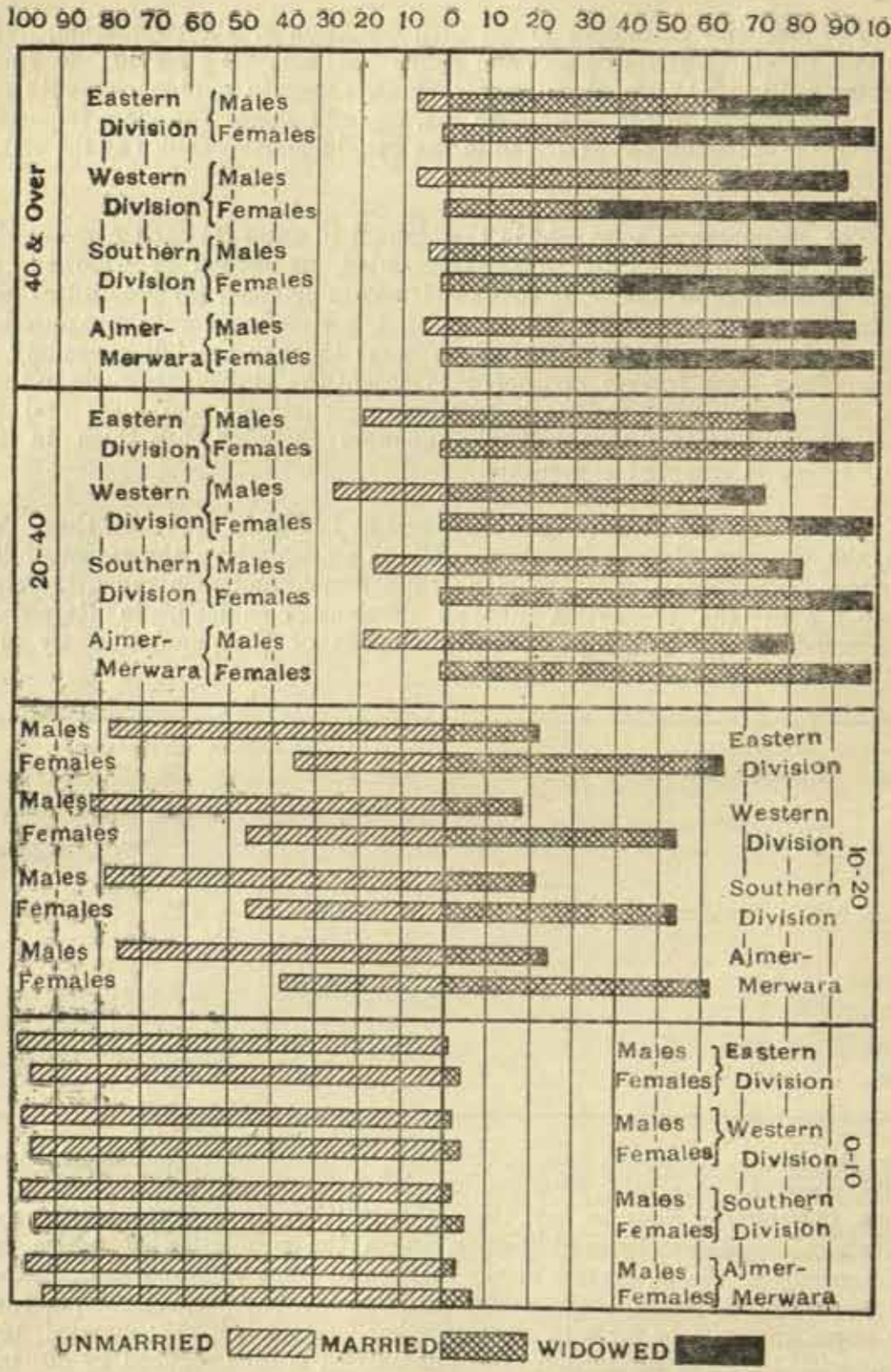
3. The subject has already been discussed at length in 1911. In these Provinces, the majority of the population is Hindu among whom the responsibility of marriage takes a form more religious than social, and this must therefore necessarily affect the population of all religions combined. In Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined, the distribution of the population by civil condition is as under :—

Sex.	Per 1,000 of the population.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Males and females together	435	426	139
Males	509	397	94
Females	352	458	190

On the face of the above figures, the universality of marriage becomes questionable, when the proportion of the unmarried (both sexes) is as high as 435 in the mille. It would be right to say that, though the above figures are correct, they are as misleading as those of literacy, unless the population of 0-5 is cast out of account, as the proportion of the married and the widowed in this group is as low as 4 in the mille. Eliminating these persons, the proportions per 1,000 of the population will be for both sexes together—unmarried, 355 ; married, 486 ; and widowed, 159. The proportion of the unmarried is thus reduced by 80 in a thousand. The proportion of the unmarried in the next group 5-10 is also very high, and, if the persons in that group are also eliminated, the unmarried will decrease by an appreciable proportion. The discussion by religion will be taken up later, but, taking 'All Religions' together, the universality of marriage is fairly established, and is demonstrated by the diagram in para. 5 *infra*.

In Natural Divisions and Ajmer-Merwara.—The age of a person, in this discussion, has been divided into four stages; *viz.*, 'Childhood,' covering the period from 0-10; 'Boyhood' or 'Girlhood,' 10-20; 'Adult,' 20-40; and 'The aged,' 40 and over. This distribution is suitable to depict the civil condition. If child marriage were not in vogue, the right half of the diagram below in the 0-10 period

Marital Conditions in the Natural Divisions of Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara.



would have been blank, but both sexes have transgressed the line of division throughout and this is mostly the case in Ajmer-Merwara.

By Religion.—The figures in the margin, which exhibit the proportions of the unmarried to one thousand of each sex living at the age of 40 years and over, amongst the main religions in each of the two Provinces, further prove the universality of marriage. The proportions exhibited both by males and females among Christians and by males alone among Jains are relatively very high in both the Provinces. They are, in fact, exceptions which may be attributed, in the case of Christians, to want of religious obligations to marry, and to greater freedom to live a life of celibacy. Among Jains, there are two causes which result in the high proportion of male bachelors. The first is the inability of the bridegroom or his parents to pay the bride's party the *Dapa* money (bride's price), which increases in amount as the girl advances in age, and which is not infrequently beyond the means of the aspirant to the girl's hand, and the second cause is the shortage of girls. The proportion of the Hindu unmarried males is also high and has been swelled to no small degree by the members of Certain Trading Castes (*Mahajan*), whose proportions, as given in the margin (*vide* Subsidiary Table V), are in line with those of Jains.

Religion.	Proportion of unmarried to 1,000 of each sex in each religion over the age of 40.			
	Rajputana.		Ajmer-Merwara.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Animist . .	26	12	27	8
Christian . .	76	45	128	88
Hindu . . .	71	5	43	3
Jain . . .	121	4	132	8
Musalman . .	40	9	59	15

	Males.	Females.
Rajputana	124	4
Ajmer-Merwara	117	6

In Musalmans, the corresponding proportions in both the sexes are higher in Ajmer-Merwara than in Rajputana. This is attributable to the advent of beggars and prostitutes to the fair who are generally unmarried. Animists call for no comment.

Comparison with adjoining Provinces.—The table on the margin compares the civil condition in Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara with that in the adjoining Provinces. Ajmer-Merwara lies in the heart of Rajputana and no part of it, therefore, touches any other Province in India. The figures show that, among the unmarried, the Punjab ranks the first in both sexes, Rajputana second and Ajmer-Merwara last but one. The United Provinces come to the fore among the married of both the sexes, whilst Rajputana is last with Ajmer-Merwara immediately before it. Taking widowers, Bombay distinguishes itself by showing the lowest proportion, each of the rest exhibiting 2 per cent. in excess of it. Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara both, on the other hand, bring discredit upon themselves by showing the largest proportion of widows—credit being once again gained by the Punjab, which gives the lowest proportion.

Province.	Per centage of the population of each sex and Civil condition.					
	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Punjab . .	54	40	37	46	9	14
Rajputana .	51	35	40	46	9	19
Bombay . .	48	34	45	48	7	18
Ajmer-Merwara	47	33	44	48	9	19
United Provinces	45	32	46	51	9	17

Effect of Artificial and Social Conditions of the West on the Civil condition.

4. The Provinces have now been under the influence of Western education for over a century, and it is for us to see whether it has produced any effect, even after the lapse of such a long time, on the marital condition. Details of population by civil condition prior to 1901 are not available in Rajputana. The starting point for the subject under discussion, can, therefore, only be fixed at 1901. The figures in the margin overleaf, abstracted from the Subsidiary Table II, give the distribution, by civil condition, of 1,000 of each sex of the population, for 1921. Corresponding figures for the two preceding decades are also

side by side. It will be seen that the number of married persons of both sexes rose in 1911 in Rajputana, but fell during this decade. The married life is covered mostly by the age-periods 15-40 and 40 and over in males, and by 10-15, 15-40 and 40 and over in females. All the periods this time show a fall in the proportions of the married and a rise in those of the widowed. This, in itself, leads to the conclusion, that the fall in the married is due to the effect of epidemics which generally attack people in the prime of life. In respect of Ajmer-Merwara, besides the reasons given above, immigration is another influencing factor.

Province.	Proportion per 1,000 for all ages.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Rajputana .	395	439	432	457	501	490
Ajmer-Merwara	441	454	464	485	510	516

It should not, however, be overlooked in this connection, that bachelors over 40 years of age have remained unmarried, because they could not pay the bride's price which has since risen in proportion to the rise in prices. This social evil has got such a strong hold over several communities, that the advocates of reform have so far, with all their efforts, failed to combat it successfully.

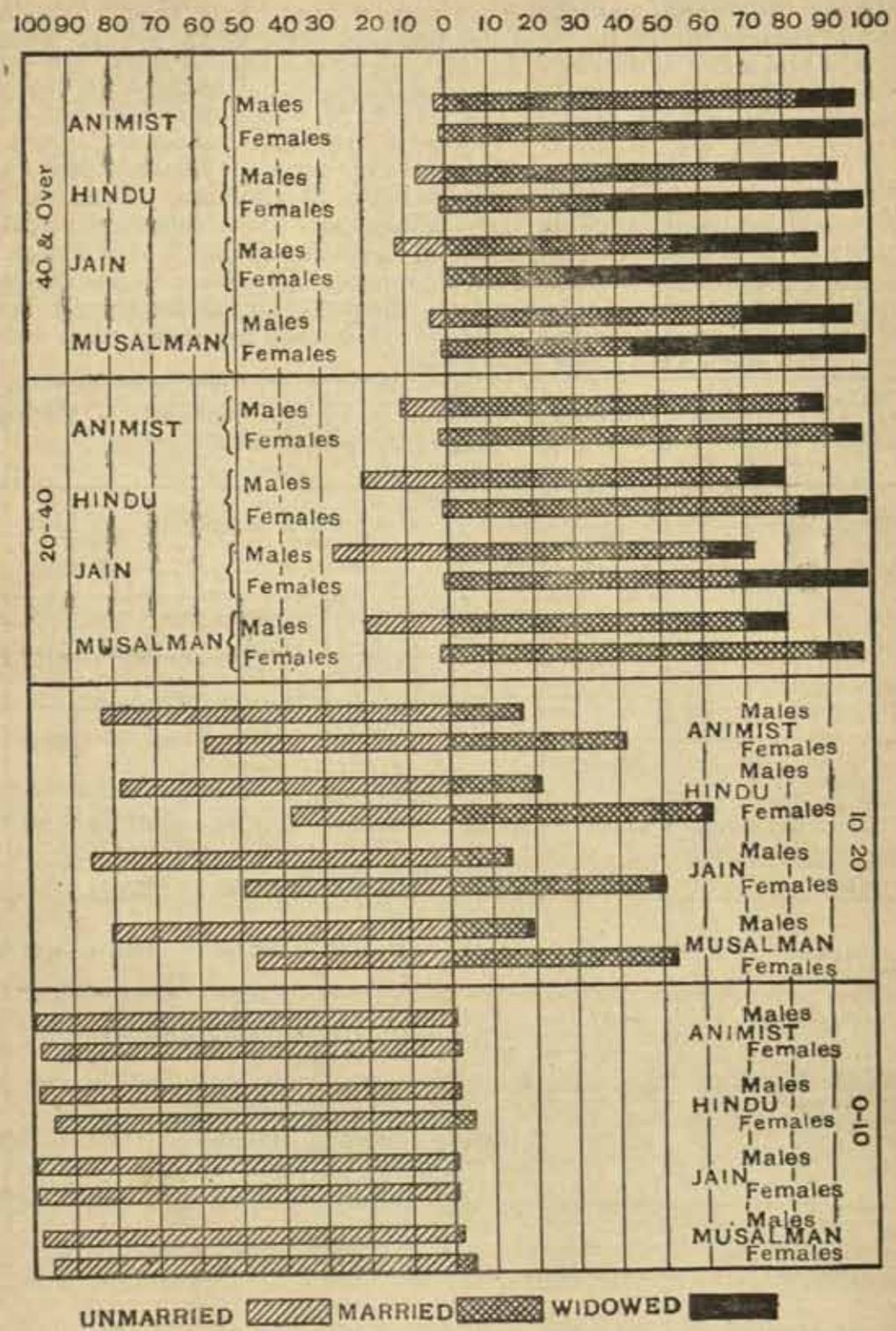
In the Report of 1911, a number of castes have been mentioned among which the *Dapa* custom is openly recognized, and the contagion has since spread to some others also. This practice alone does not answer for the entire number of males remaining unmarried at such an advanced age as 40 and over; physical or mental defects or religious mania and the shortage of females may also claim a certain proportion. It is thus clear, that neither has the spread of English education (which is still only in its infancy—the proportion of the literates in English being so low as 5 in the mille in males and ·5 in females in both the Provinces combined) incited any prudential checks on marriages, nor has the influence of any artificial, social or economic conditions kept these limited few in celibacy amongst communities other than the Christian.

Civil Condition by Religion.

5. The marginal distribution of the population by civil condition and religion shows that the religion which claims the most married and widowed in the two Provinces combined, is the Hindu in both the sexes.

Religion.	Per mille of the population.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
All Religions .	509	397	94	352	458	190
Animist . .	567	393	40	483	420	97
Christian . .	624	335	41	527	389	84
Hindu . .	507	396	97	343	462	195
Jain . .	538	347	115	329	384	287
Musalman .	494	417	89	369	474	157

The diagram below depicts the distribution of the population according



to civil condition and by certain age-groups in the main religions for the two Provinces combined. The age-groups employed in it are slightly at variance with those in the Subsidiary Table II. Giving these age-groups the same names as in para. 3 *supra* under the Sub-Head 'In Natural Divisions and Ajmer-Merwara', it is found that the Hindu children show the largest proportion (about 6 per cent.) of married females, while the Musalman follow it with about 3 per cent. This latter religion has the highest proportion of widows. The Jain females and the Animistic males have the credit in this stage of life.

In the 'Boyhood' or 'Girlhood' stage, the proportion of the married and the widowed to the unmarried is the highest, both in males and females, in the Hindu — and the lowest, in males, in the Jain, and in females, in the Animistic. Widows are most prominent among the Jain.

In the 'Adult age,' maids are found only for name's sake; though bachelors exceed 25 per cent. in the Jain, and about 20 each in the Hindu and the Musalman. The proportion of widows is pitiably high in the prime of life in the Jain and the Hindu, and naturally the lowest among the Animistic who have the privilege of marrying again.

The record of all the religions and of all the age-periods is beaten by the Jain females in the group of 'The aged' not in one but in all conditions—*i.e.*, no maids, the fewest of the married, and the most of the widowed. It must excite pity, when one learns that about three-quarters of the Jain population at this stage is clothed in black, which is emblematic of widowhood. The Hindu too has no fewer widows than 60 per cent. and the Musalman about 50. Among the Animist, both sexes display the lowest proportion in widowhood—though not much to their credit, as the stretch of life is the lowest among them.

Variations.

6. *In Provinces.*—The present distribution, by civil condition, of the total population is compared below with that of the past Census.

Province and year.	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Rajputana—						
1921 . . .	2,651,196	1,647,049	2,046,415	2,129,155	487,280	883,289
1911 . . .	2,723,755	1,590,523	2,418,819	2,512,649	372,701	911,985
Actual variation .	—72,559	+ 56,526	—372,404	—383,494	+114,579	—28,696
Variation per cent. .	—2·7	+3·6	—15·4	—15·3	+30·7	—3·1
Ajmer-Merwara—						
1921 . . .	125,736	73,563	118,907	109,505	24,923	42,637
1911 . . .	125,606	72,739	120,869	120,045	19,723	42,413
Actual variation . .	+130	+824	—1,962	—10,540	+5,200	+224
Variation per cent. .	...	+1·1	—1·6	—8·8	+26·4	+0·5

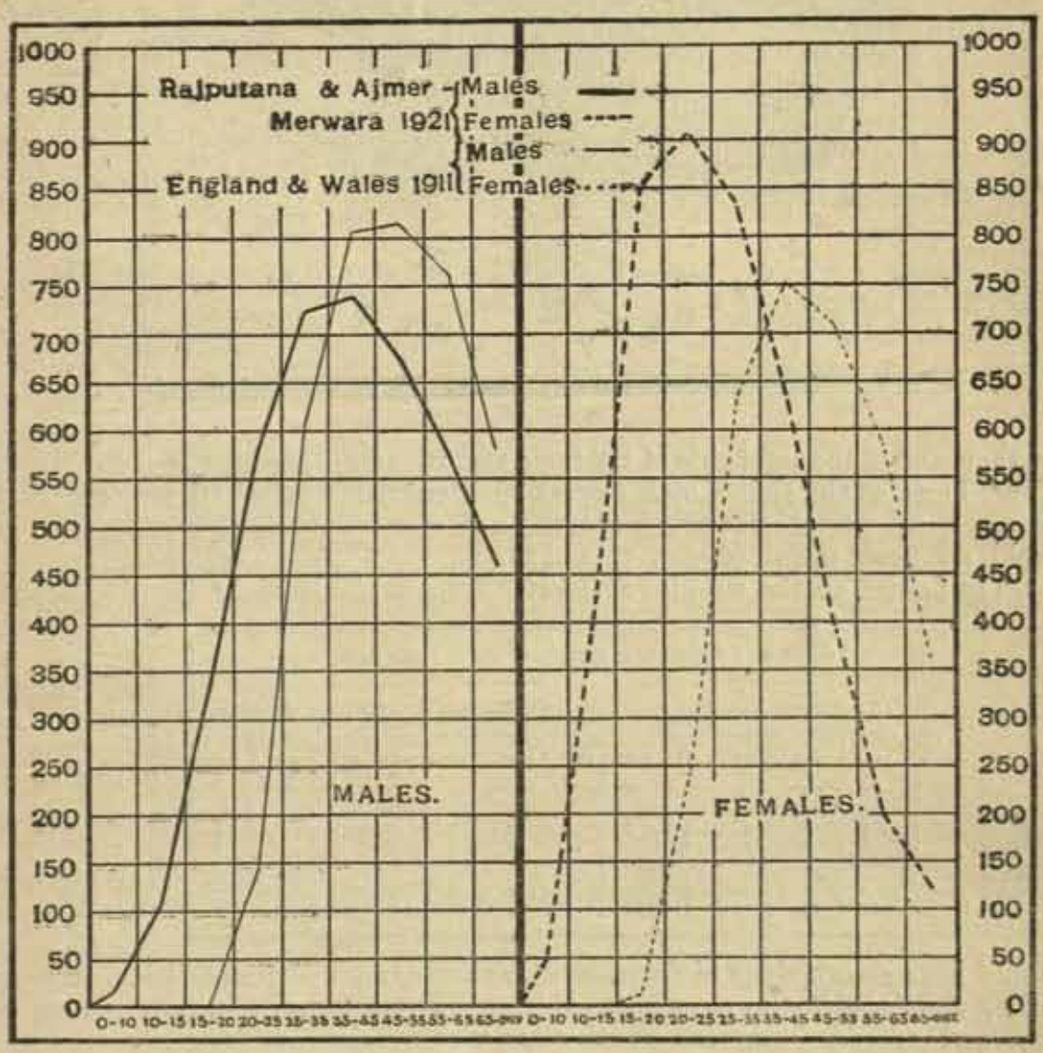
Rajputana.—Unmarried males exceed unmarried females by about 38 per cent., though, when compared with the males of 1911, they exhibit a fall by about 3 per cent. Unmarried females have increased by about 4 per cent. over 1911. On the other hand, married females have exceeded married males by about 4 per cent., though, when compared with the females of 1911, the loss in them is 15·3, which is practically the same as that in males. Widows are nearly double the widowers who have risen by 31 per cent. over 1911.

Ajmer-Merwara.—It has been repeatedly mentioned that the figures of this Province were greatly disturbed by pilgrims to the Urs Fair, and the variations therein are, therefore, to be taken with caution. Unmarried males are about 70 per cent. in excess of unmarried females. The variations since 1911, in the proportion of both sexes, are so small as to be practically negligible—0 per cent. in males and —1 in females. Unlike Rajputana, married males here exceed married females. When compared with 1911 in their own sex, males show a loss of about 2 per cent. and females that of 9. The number of the married, in both sexes in 1911, was almost equal. Widows number 75 per cent. more than widowers, but both of them have increased by ·5 and 26 per cent. respectively since 1911.

7. The diagram below compares, by sexes the marital condition in the two

Comparison of conjugal life with England and Wales.

Proportion of the married per mille at each age-period (1) in England and Wales in 1911 and (2) in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined.



Provinces combined in this decade, with those in England and Wales in 1911. The most striking feature is, that marriage among both sexes in these Provinces commences from the very first age-group 0-10, while in England and Wales from 15-20. Again, it is found that, here the proportion of married males reaches its zenith in the age-group 35-45, while in England and Wales at 45-55. In England and Wales, the proportion in the age-group 60 and over is 570 per mille, the corresponding proportion in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara being only 460. The highest proportion among females is found in these Provinces in the age-group 20-25, while in England and Wales in that of 35-45. The proportions in the last group of life (65 and over) here and in England and Wales are about 125 and 360 per mille respectively.

Infant Marriage.

8. The expression 'Infant marriage' is applied here to the marriage of female children under 5 years of age. The map in the margin indicates by different symbols the extent to which it prevails in each State or District. Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Bundi and Dungarpur are the only States which can boast of immunity from this evil custom, while Abu has the infamy of possessing the highest proportion—being 67 per thousand of the total girls of the same age. Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Marwar, Jaipur, Alwar, Pertabgarh and Kotah display such marriages below 10 per cent. each; Mewar, Tonk and Jhalawar, between 10-20; and Banswara, Kishangarh and Sirohi, no fewer than between 25 and 35.

Married Girls under Five years of age.



The figures on the margin, abstracted from the Subsidiary Table I, compare these proportions by sex and religion, with the previous Census, in each of the two Provinces separately. It will be seen, that such marriages, which should have shown signs of decrease with the advance of times, have increased during the decade—the most noticeable is the appearance of 3 and 10 to the thousand among Christians in the males of Rajputana and the females of Ajmer-Merwara respectively. Among the selected castes (Subsidiary Table V), the first seven, showing the highest proportion of married female infants in Rajputana, are *Telis* and *Kalals*, (16) each; *Rangrez*, 13; *Rebaris* and *Gujars*, 12 each; and *Balais* and *Jats*, 11 each; while in Ajmer-Merwara they are *Kumhars*, 63; *Balais*, 60; *Gujars*, 53; *Bambhi*, 47; *Jats* and *Rebaris*, 45 each; and *Khatiks* and *Telis*, 40 each. It is thus evident, that this social evil is confined generally to the lower strata of society, and particularly to such as have hardly come in touch with education.

Province.	Number of married under 5 years of age in every 1,000 of											
	All religions.		Animist.		Christian.		Hindu.		Jain.		Musalman.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911
Rajputana—												
Males	4	2	2	1	3	..	3	2	2	1	11	2
Females	8	6	4	2	..	..	8	7	3	2	12	5
Ajmer-Merwara—												
Males	6	4	..	3	..	..	7	4	2	1	4	1
Females	19	12	13	2	10	..	21	14	2	2	11	7

Early Marriage.

9. The second age-group (5-10), marriages wherein are styled 'Early marriages,' shows the highest proportion of married girls, in Rajputana, among the Hindu—being (83), followed by the Musalman (66), Animist (28), Christian (20) and Jain (12). Corresponding proportions in Ajmer-Merwara are, among the Hindu (119), Animist (99), Musalman (74), Jain (13) and Christian (3).

The map in the margin shows, by various delineations, the proportion of married girls of 5-10 years of age to 1,000 girls of the same age in each State or District of the Provinces. Abu gives the highest proportion (186), while Kushalgarh, the lowest (6). In the same category with Abu, are Jhalawar, Kishangarh and Shahpura which show proportions of 150 and over. Ajmer-Merwara and Banswara are slightly better off, but the credit is with Jaisalmer, Alwar, Bundi, Kotah and Dungarpur, where as low a proportion as below 50 to a thousand is found. Having done with the analysis of the figures of the married females in the age-groups 0-5 and 5-10, it seemsdesirable that figures of the 10-15 group be included and the result under the head 'Early marriage' be drawn from those of all the three first age-groups of life (0-15) together. It is with this aim, that the proportions of married males and females per thousand of their sex population and age in the combined groups are given on the margin for the two Censuses. Looking at the figures of Rajputana, the proportion of females has increased in all the five religions and so has that of males (Jain males excluded). Ajmer-Merwara too has moved in the same direction in both sexes, excepting in the case of Jain males and Christian females, whose proportions have not varied. The proportion of the Christian males in Ajmer-Merwara, this time, is four times and a half as much as that in 1911, and this is what makes the problem more enigmatic. The increase in the proportion of the married in all the three groups up to 15 years of age in both sexes is indicative of some deep-rooted cause in the social fabric of the communities that incites the continuance of early marriages. The custom of early marriage is clearly of Hindu origin, and is based on religious grounds; but, as shown by the figures analysed above, it is no longer confined to that religion alone. It is equally prevalent among the Musalman and that too to no small extent. The other religions here discussed are also no exceptions. The prevalence of this custom among the other religions is believed, to be partly due to Hindu

Proportion of married girls 5-10 years of age per 1,000 girls of the same age-period.



Religion.	Proportion of married persons under 15 years to every 1,000 of total population of each sex at these ages.							
	Males.				Females.			
	Rajputana.		Ajmer-Merwara.		Rajputana.		Ajmer-Merwara.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
Animist . .	25	11	60	26	66	39	136	78
Christian . .	15	7	18	4	23	13	13	13
Hindu . .	46	39	83	44	152	132	182	126
Jain . .	16	16	17	17	105	78	94	82
Musalman . .	48	37	45	34	122	111	130	103

influence and associations. Early marriage among Christians may be attributed to a very high proportion, in the population of this religion, of converts from Hinduism, who do not find it easy to renounce the deep-seated sentiment of the function of early marriage. This custom amongst the well-to-do Musalmans is said to be due to the strict *Purdah* system which they observe.

Proportion per mille.			
Caste.	Rajputana.	Caste.	Ajmer-Merwara.
Bhangi .	201	Gujar .	361
Khatik .	191	Khati .	338
Jat . .	187	Rebari .	330
Teli . .	173	Rangrez .	318
Balai .	168	Jat . .	301
Gujar .	163	Kalal .	293
Rebari .	156	Bambhi .	235
Kumhar .	155	Khatik .	225
Dhobi .	151	Dhobi .	218
		Mali .	207
		Kumhar .	205
		Teli . .	190
		Chamar .	186
		Balai .	162

Early marriages are largely extant amongst the lower castes than amongst the higher ones. The proportion of married females of the ages 5-12 is more than 150 to a thousand among the castes noted in the margin (*vide* Subsidiary Table V). These castes include the members of the Musalman religion as well. The figures show, that early marriages are much more in common in Ajmer-Merwara than in Rajputana.

An enquiry was made to collect information as to the existence of any rules to improve upon the marriageable age or to regulate akin customs. Out of the 21 States, Estates and Chiefships in Rajputana, replies from 12 were in the negative. Those received from the rest were to the effect that no new rules were issued during the decade, while those which existed did not restrict the marriageable age of a girl beyond 13 years. Alwar has passed an Act limiting the minimum age of a girl at marriage to 12 years during this decade. Reformed societies have no doubt been formed in most of the important castes among Hindus. The *Rajput Sabha*, the *Brahman Maha-Sabha*, the *Mahajan Sabha* and the *Khatri* Conference are all attempting to raise the marriageable age but their practical effect on the statistics seems little.

Widowhood.

10. The more universal marriage is, the more numerous must cases of widowhood be. In the two Provinces combined, Hinduism together with Jainism is the foremost of all religions among the married in both sexes and so also among the widowed. The Musalman comes after the Hindu and the Animistic next. The Christian exhibits the lowest proportion of widows.

Taking the Provinces separately—the order remains the same, except that in Ajmer-Merwara, the Animistic religion shows higher proportion of widows than the Christian. Coming to widowhood in infancy(0-5 period)—the table below will be found expressive of the improvement or otherwise made, by each religion during the three successive decades, both by males and by females in each of the two Provinces:—

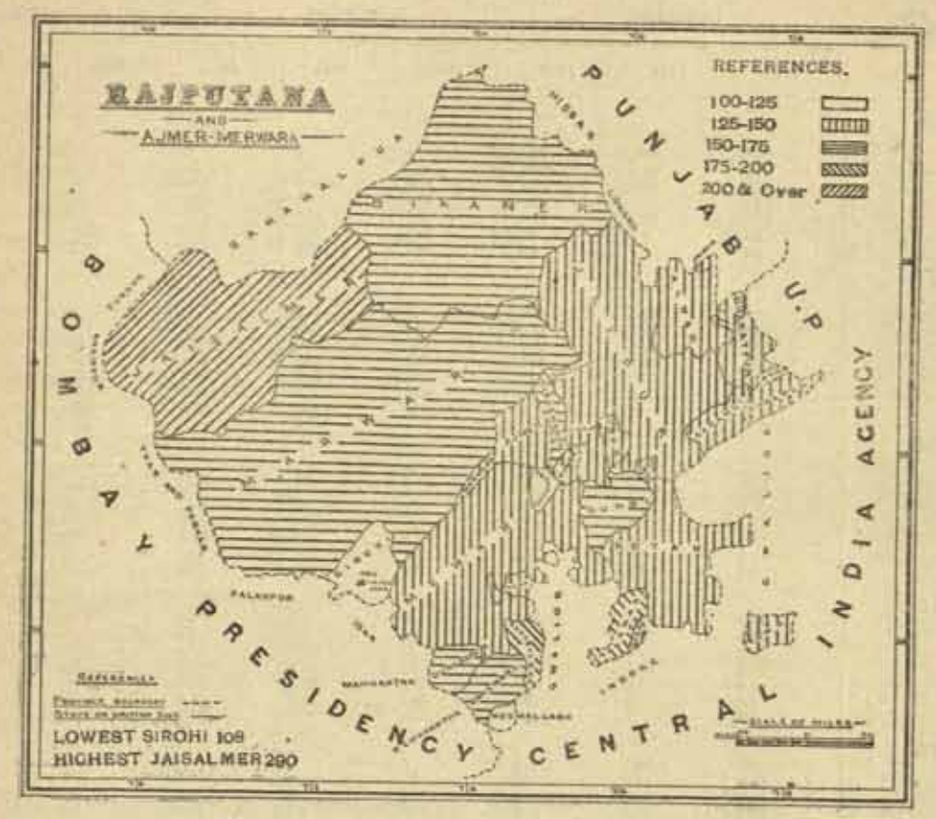
Religion.	Proportion of widowed per thousand of each sex in the age-period 0—5.											
	Males.						Females.					
	Rajputana.			Ajmer-Merwara.			Rajputana.			Ajmer-Merwara.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Animist . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Christian . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
Jain . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Musalman . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...

There is thus no decrease in the number of widows or widowers either in any of the religions or in any of the two Provinces. On the contrary, evidences of degeneration are apparent and in Ajmer-Merwara comparatively greater. In the age-group 10-15 wherein, as has elsewhere been remarked, most Hindu girls get married, the proportion of widows is the highest, while among the Christian girls—it is the lowest in both Provinces. In the last two periods, *viz.*, 15-40 and 40 and

over, Jain widows predominate. It is noticed, that while the Hindu contributes a larger share towards widowhood in the early age-periods, the Jain does so towards the later periods (15 and over).

The map printed below, exhibits the proportion of Hindu widows per 1,000

Proportion of Hindu widows per 1,000 females of the same religion.



females of the same religion found in each State or District. It will be seen that the lowest proportion (108 per thousand), is in Sirohi and the highest (290) in Jaisalmer.

11. The efforts of the social reformers have all proved futile during the decade, as none of the castes, other than those in which widow re-marriage was permissible, joined hands with them. Resolutions were moved in their conferences by some castes but to no fruitful end. Among the selected castes in Subsidiary Table V, those indicating a proportion of 100 and over of widowers to 1,000 males are *Kayastha* (130), *Brahman* and *Mahajan* each (129), *Rebari* (117), *Lodha* (116), *Kachhi* (113), *Jat* (111), *Khati* (108), *Koli*, *Rajput*, *Rangrez* and *Gujar* (107 each), *Dhobi* (105), *Teli* (103) and *Ahir* (100) in Rajputana ; and *Jat* (138), *Ahir* and *Brahman* (126 each), *Mahajan* and *Rebari* (123 each), *Gujar* (118), *Rangrez* (104) and *Khati* (103) in Ajmer-Merwara. Widow re-marriage among certain castes.

Caste.	Rajputana.		Caste.	Ajmer-Merwara.	
	1921.	1911.		1921.	1911.
Brahman .	283	263	Ahir . .	204	...
Kayastha .	220	212	Brahman .	276	281
Mahajan .	273	259	Jat . .	220	...
Rajput . .	270	261	Kalal . .	225	...
Rebari . .	221	...	Khati . .	208	...
			Lodha . .	204	...
			Mahajan .	278	276
			Mali . .	220	210
			Rajput . .	279	274
			Rebari . .	262	...
			Teli . .	212	...

Note.—The blanks in the 1911 column indicate that the proportions were below 200.

On the margin are noted the castes which present more than 200 widows per 1,000 females, together with their proportions in 1911. It will be seen that the number of widows has increased practically in every caste and that many others have entered the category since 1911.

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex and main

Religion.	Sex and age-periods.	RAJPUTANA.								
		UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
All Religions.	MALES.									
	0—5	996	998	994	4	2	6	..	..	..
	5—10	977	980	965	21	19	31	2	1	4
	10—15	885	888	854	108	108	129	7	4	17
	15—20	648	677	629	331	309	328	21	14	43
	20—40	205	220	223	694	722	681	101	58	96
	40—60	69	71	90	688	752	715	243	177	195
	60 and over	62	62	69	515	564	572	423	374	359
	FEMALES									
	0—5	991	994	987	8	6	12	1	..	1
	5—10	929	934	910	76	64	84	4	2	6
	10—15	589	558	602	396	433	374	15	9	23
	15—20	108	91	197	849	878	738	43	31	65
	20—40	11	8	17	832	869	806	157	123	177
	40—60	6	4	6	465	472	497	529	524	497
	60 and over	6	3	6	144	141	242	850	856	752
Animist.	MALES.									
	0—5	998	999	997	2	1	3	..	..	..
	5—10	990	994	988	9	5	10	1	1	2
	10—15	921	945	916	77	53	62	2	2	22
	15—20	670	753	750	320	238	185	10	9	65
	20—40	108	148	186	834	816	662	58	36	152
	40—60	27	14	48	855	898	725	118	88	227
	60 and over	20	10	78	741	738	575	239	252	347
	FEMALES.									
	0—5	996	998	979	4	2	21	..	..	..
	5—10	971	983	951	28	17	47	1	..	2
	10—15	761	765	802	235	232	166	4	3	32
	15—20	262	217	378	726	774	532	12	9	90
	20—40	18	17	49	916	935	756	66	48	195
	40—60	11	8	11	605	513	405	384	479	584
	60 and over	12	8	32	179	128	252	809	864	716
Christian.	MALES.									
	0—5	995	1,000	1,000	3	..	..	2	..	..
	5—10	988	996	989	10	4	11	2	..	..
	10—15	959	981	978	41	19	22	..	..	..
	15—20	834	934	881	152	53	113	14	13	6
	20—40	239	367	460	700	604	494	61	29	46
	40—60	82	61	85	706	842	763	122	97	152
	60 and over	48	98	28	702	707	743	250	195	229
	FEMALES.									
	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5—10	978	984	984	20	16	16	2	..	..
	10—15	929	930	945	71	44	44	..	26	11
	15—20	573	585	607	429	405	385	7	10	8
	20—40	111	165	168	842	798	718	47	37	114
	40—60	45	80	65	601	571	675	354	349	260
	60 and over	49	56	83	328	129	292	623	815	625
Hindu.	MALES.									
	0—5	997	998	994	3	2	6	..	..	..
	5—10	976	979	965	22	20	31	2	1	4
	10—15	880	883	851	113	113	133	7	4	16
	15—20	642	672	620	336	314	336	22	14	44
	20—40	208	224	223	688	717	681	104	59	96
	40—60	72	74	93	689	747	711	249	179	196
	60 and over	65	66	71	506	556	564	429	378	365
	FEMALES.									
	0—5	991	993	985	8	7	13	1	..	2
	5—10	913	928	903	83	70	91	4	2	6
	10—15	562	530	578	422	460	398	16	10	24
	15—20	94	76	174	860	891	761	46	33	65
	20—40	9	7	13	828	868	809	163	125	178
	40—60	6	3	5	457	460	496	537	528	499
	60 and over	5	3	5	140	139	234	855	858	761
Jain.	MALES.									
	0—5	998	999	994	2	1	6	..	..	..
	5—10	992	995	954	7	4	42	1	1	4
	10—15	959	944	841	37	53	134	4	3	25
	15—20	686	695	604	297	296	356	17	9	40
	20—40	276	262	265	616	666	631	108	72	104
	40—60	124	124	127	578	620	599	298	256	274
	60 and over	109	93	71	400	446	451	491	461	478
	FEMALES.									
	0—5	996	998	993	3	2	7	1	..	..
	5—10	985	987	927	12	12	67	5	1	6
	10—15	774	705	685	211	286	281	15	9	34
	15—20	73	77	284	851	869	650	76	54	66
	20—40	11	6	30	690	737	713	299	257	257
	40—60	3	2	5	338	344	424	659	653	571
	60 and over	4	5	7	107	96	247	889	899	746
Muslman.	MALES.									
	0—5	989	998	997	11	2	3	..	..	..
	5—10	972	979	961	27	20	30	1	1	9
	10—15	888	899	864	106	97	114	6	4	22
	15—20	680	684	668	299	302	301	21	14	31
	20—40	198	204	223	706	739	707	96	57	70
	40—60	42	43	61	736	798	791	222	159	148
	60 and over	33	35	51	559	619	670	408	346	279
	FEMALES.									
	0—5	987	995	996	12	5	4	1	..	..
	5—10	929	939	947	66	60	50	5	1	3
	10—15	663	655	694	326	327	295	11	8	11
	15—20	165	165	271	808	813	676	27	22	53
	20—40	19	15	35	869	892	832	112	93	132
	40—60	9	8	16	532	546	563	459	446	421
	60 and over	8	7	11	181	177	298	811	816	691

TABLE I.

religion and main age-periods at each of the last three censuses.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Sex and age-periods.	Religion
1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901		
									MALES.	
993	996	998	6	4	2	1	..	..	0—5	All Religions.
995	966	961	41	32	36	4	2	3	5—10	
851	876	846	137	116	135	12	6	19	10—15	
629	682	640	348	296	317	23	22	43	15—20	
190	226	209	713	703	705	97	71	86	20—40	
53	48	83	722	770	739	225	182	178	40—60	
41	46	57	561	577	579	398	377	364	60 and over	
									FEMALES.	
980	988	993	19	12	7	1	..	..	0—5	
889	917	902	106	80	89	5	3	9	5—10	
575	559	610	411	430	365	14	11	25	10—15	
91	101	172	880	870	767	29	29	60	15—20	
11	11	26	845	874	825	144	115	149	20—40	
6	6	16	457	459	416	537	535	568	40—60	
8	6	7	116	107	113	876	887	880	60 and over	
									MALES.	
1,000	997	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	0—5	Animist.
946	985	..	52	15	..	2	..	..	5—10	
850	895	..	129	105	..	21	..	..	10—15	
562	745	..	404	227	..	34	28	..	15—20	
106	124	..	823	810	..	71	66	..	20—40	
20	15	..	820	869	..	150	116	..	40—60	
12	15	..	590	646	..	398	339	..	60 and over	
									FEMALES.	
984	998	..	13	2	..	3	..	..	0—5	
901	938	..	99	62	..	..	..	..	5—10	
625	511	..	367	446	..	8	43	..	10—15	
113	63	..	880	931	..	7	6	..	15—20	
13	11	..	906	955	..	81	34	..	20—40	
10	..	..	533	464	..	457	536	..	40—60	
..	..	..	131	132	..	869	868	..	60 and over	
									MALES.	
1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	0—5	Christians.
1,000	1,000	990	..	..	10	..	..	..	5—10	
945	987	961	55	13	39	..	..	..	10—15	
990	957	788	10	40	195	..	5	17	15—20	
615	701	365	362	287	553	23	12	82	20—40	
141	94	115	737	806	710	122	100	175	40—60	
81	81	212	656	532	519	263	387	269	60 and over	
									FEMALES.	
990	1,000	1,000	10	..	..	..	..	..	0—5	
998	996	1,000	2	4	..	..	..	..	5—10	
964	959	659	27	41	341	9	..	..	10—15	
766	747	482	229	251	489	5	2	29	15—20	
171	250	168	752	692	802	77	58	30	20—40	
101	130	132	556	598	560	343	272	207	40—60	
31	113	25	277	189	187	602	698	787	60 and over	
									MALES.	
992	996	1,000	7	4	..	1	..	..	0—5	Hindus.
948	963	958	47	35	39	5	2	3	5—10	
833	884	840	154	128	139	13	9	21	10—15	
596	661	613	378	315	340	26	24	47	15—20	
165	210	188	731	717	721	104	73	91	20—40	
45	45	83	719	772	737	236	183	180	40—60	
34	46	57	549	569	561	417	385	382	60 and over	
									FEMALES.	
978	986	991	21	14	9	1	..	..	0—5	
875	907	889	119	90	99	6	3	12	5—10	
538	524	580	446	464	392	16	12	28	10—15	
69	71	155	901	899	779	30	30	66	15—20	
5	6	20	846	880	824	149	114	156	20—40	
3	4	16	450	450	407	547	546	577	40—60	
6	4	5	102	102	101	892	894	894	60 and over	
									MALES.	
998	999	1,000	2	1	..	..	..	..	0—5	Jains.
994	996	976	4	4	20	2	..	4	5—10	
959	943	844	38	54	142	3	3	14	10—15	
679	735	681	316	257	287	5	8	32	15—20	
276	302	312	606	601	609	118	97	79	20—40	
137	148	167	531	567	572	332	285	261	40—60	
108	132	114	340	338	329	552	489	366	60 and over	
									FEMALES.	
996	997	995	2	3	5	2	..	..	0—5	
986	990	973	13	9	25	1	1	2	5—10	
718	634	891	273	350	179	9	16	20	10—15	
51	57	203	906	887	784	49	56	63	15—20	
12	6	39	695	726	755	293	238	306	20—40	
9	3	21	288	331	414	703	666	585	40—60	
5	5	15	99	60	266	896	935	719	60 and over	
									MALES.	
996	990	992	4	1	8	..	..	..	0—5	Muslims etc.
974	974	969	23	25	27	3	1	4	5—10	
896	899	874	97	92	114	7	9	12	10—15	
705	733	750	274	251	226	21	16	24	15—20	
218	217	275	701	716	657	81	67	68	20—40	
61	33	53	760	810	805	179	157	142	40—60	
50	34	43	615	635	650	335	331	307	60 and over	
									FEMALES.	
988	993	1,000	11	7	..	1	..	..	0—5	
923	940	947	74	57	53	3	3	7	5—10	
661	646	715	331	346	278	8	8	24	10—15	
138	157	256	839	821	720	23	22	98	15—20	
23	23	49	873	887	853	104	90	531	20—40	
15	16	8	511	530	461	474	454	855	40—60	
14	13	13	168	140	132	818	847		60 and over	

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 males at certain

RAJPUTANA AND

Religion, Province and Natural Divisions.	All ages.			0—5.			5—10.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.									
All Religions	509	397	94	996	4	...	976	22	2
Animist	567	393	40	998	2	...	990	9	...
Christian	624	335	41	997	2	1	993	6	1
Hindu	507	396	97	996	3	1	975	23	2
Jain	538	347	115	998	2	...	992	7	1
Musalman	494	417	89	989	10	1	972	26	2
RAJPUTANA.									
All religions	511	395	94	996	4	...	977	21	2
Animist	567	393	40	998	2	...	990	9	1
Christian	546	404	50	995	3	2	988	10	2
Hindu	508	395	97	997	3	...	976	22	2
Jain	540	346	114	998	2	...	992	7	1
Musalman	500	410	90	989	11	...	972	27	1
Eastern Division.									
All religions	493	404	103	995	4	1	980	18	2
Animist	512	437	51	991	8	1	971	27	2
Christian	540	411	49	992	4	4	989	7	4
Hindu	493	403	104	997	3	...	982	16	2
Jain	509	355	136	994	5	1	983	15	2
Musalman	483	421	96	984	15	1	969	29	2
Southern Division.									
All religions	522	410	68	995	5	...	973	25	2
Animist	568	393	39	998	2	...	991	9	...
Christian	600	354	46	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
Hindu	509	416	75	994	6	...	965	33	2
Jain	534	355	111	997	2	1	990	8	2
Musalman	469	464	67	995	5	...	974	24	2
Western Division.									
All religions	542	364	94	998	2	...	973	25	2
Animist	600	338	62	995	5	...	987	12	1
Christian	497	446	57	1,000	...	...	963	37	...
Hindu	540	364	96	998	2	...	971	27	2
Jain	562	333	105	999	1	...	996	4	...
Musalman	547	368	85	996	4	...	976	23	1
AJMER-MERWARA.									
All religions	466	441	93	993	6	1	955	41	4
Animist	500	438	62	1,000	...	...	947	51	2
Christian	688	279	33	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
Hindu	466	439	95	992	7	1	948	47	5
Jain	511	362	127	998	2	...	994	4	2
Musalman	445	472	83	996	4	...	973	24	3

TABLE II.

ages in each main religion and Natural Division.

AJMER-MERWARA.

10—15.			15—40.			40 AND OVER.		
Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
883	110	7	301	616	83	67	653	280
920	78	2	227	725	48	25	837	138
951	49	...	545	422	33	101	751	148
878	115	7	301	613	86	69	644	287
959	37	4	359	551	90	122	539	339
889	105	6	304	618	78	42	698	260
885	108	7	302	615	83	67	652	281
921	77	2	228	724	48	26	837	137
959	41	...	320	625	55	76	780	144
880	113	7	304	611	85	71	642	287
959	37	4	358	552	90	121	542	337
888	106	6	303	617	80	40	693	267
884	109	7	291	621	88	72	631	297
876	118	6	207	742	51	25	812	163
932	68	...	295	642	63	77	797	126
883	110	7	290	621	89	75	626	299
931	64	5	376	527	97	172	476	352
887	107	6	284	632	84	36	690	274
877	118	5	268	663	69	45	741	214
922	76	2	225	727	48	25	840	135
1,000	...	...	418	547	35	92	741	167
858	136	6	274	651	75	46	725	229
965	30	5	368	550	82	102	566	332
872	122	6	260	678	62	28	783	189
892	101	7	352	564	84	74	631	295
926	74	...	406	532	62	28	758	214
972	28	...	291	659	50	55	771	174
888	105	7	351	564	85	75	629	296
967	31	2	338	570	92	101	568	331
895	99	6	360	565	75	54	672	274
851	137	12	279	639	82	51	692	257
850	129	21	210	728	62	27	778	195
945	55	...	678	303	19	128	720	152
833	154	13	256	657	87	43	688	269
959	38	3	361	545	94	132	501	367
896	97	7	308	622	70	59	730	211

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 females at certain

RAJPUTANA AND

Religion, Province and Natural Divisions.	All ages.			0—5.			5—10.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.									
All religions	352	458	190	994	5	1	919	77	4
Animist	483	420	97	996	4	...	970	29	1
Christian	527	389	84	995	5	...	987	11	2
Hindu	343	462	195	991	8	1	912	84	4
Jain	329	384	287	996	3	1	983	12	5
Musalman	369	474	157	987	12	1	929	66	5
RAJPUTANA.									
All religions	353	457	190	991	8	1	920	76	4
Animist	484	420	96	996	4	...	971	28	1
Christian	491	429	80	1,000	...	...	977	20	3
Hindu	344	460	196	991	8	1	913	83	4
Jain	330	384	286	996	3	1	983	12	5
Musalman	372	472	156	987	12	1	929	66	5
Eastern Division.									
All religions	334	478	188	993	6	1	925	71	4
Animist	408	474	118	986	14	...	918	80	2
Christian	491	432	77	1,000	...	...	975	25	...
Hindu	332	477	191	994	5	1	924	72	4
Jain	285	424	291	992	7	1	967	25	8
Musalman	360	486	154	988	10	2	930	66	4
Southern Division.									
All religions	388	440	172	984	15	1	921	76	3
Animist	486	419	95	996	4	...	972	26	2
Christian	539	407	54	1,000	...	...	986	14	...
Hindu	360	448	192	980	19	1	897	99	4
Jain	349	379	272	994	5	1	983	11	6
Musalman	367	490	143	954	45	1	922	74	4
Western Division.									
All religions	363	429	208	994	6	...	911	85	4
Animist	464	408	128	992	8	...	957	39	4
Christian	439	442	119	1,000	...	...	983	...	17
Hindu	360	433	207	994	6	...	904	92	4
Jain	335	371	294	999	1	...	990	7	3
Musalman	403	432	165	994	6	...	930	64	6
AJMER-MERWARA.									
All religions	326	485	189	980	19	1	889	106	5
Animist	403	473	124	984	13	3	901	99	...
Christian	562	351	87	990	10	...	997	3	...
Hindu	320	488	192	978	21	1	875	119	6
Jain	308	404	288	996	2	2	986	13	1
Musalman	334	500	166	988	11	1	923	74	3

TABLE II—*contd.*

ages in each main religion and Natural Division.

AJMER-MERWARA—*contd.*

10—15.			15—40.			40 AND OVER.		
Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
588	397	15	29	836	135	6	389	605
760	236	4	61	883	56	11	521	468
950	44	6	235	713	52	66	529	405
561	423	16	25	835	140	6	381	613
771	215	14	23	721	256	4	283	713
663	327	10	48	858	94	10	442	548
589	396	15	29	835	136	6	389	605
761	235	4	61	883	56	12	522	466
929	71	...	176	782	42	45	554	401
562	422	16	25	834	141	5	382	613
774	211	15	23	720	257	4	285	711
663	326	11	48	857	95	9	443	548
535	449	16	24	847	129	7	402	591
632	361	7	34	892	74	7	473	520
916	84	...	168	795	37	41	547	412
519	464	17	21	846	133	7	397	596
557	422	21	14	738	248	4	296	700
649	341	10	44	870	86	10	451	539
642	347	11	39	841	120	7	398	595
765	231	4	62	883	55	11	524	465
977	23	...	265	695	40	68	661	271
588	399	13	33	833	134	6	374	620
815	172	13	25	746	229	3	280	717
659	332	9	43	878	79	6	467	527
639	344	17	31	802	167	3	356	641
744	247	9	53	827	120	5	501	494
912	88	...	92	843	65	41	486	473
620	362	18	27	808	165	3	354	643
820	167	13	25	696	279	4	284	712
692	296	12	60	816	124	5	417	578
575	411	14	26	852	122	7	379	614
625	367	8	30	901	69	8	433	559
964	27	9	294	644	62	88	503	409
538	446	16	17	857	126	3	371	626
718	273	9	29	737	243	8	252	740
661	331	8	46	866	88	15	432	553

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution by Civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.

Religion and Age.	RAJPUTANA.						AJMER-MERWARA.					
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS—												
0—10	9,852	136	12	9,537	440	23	9,718	254	28	9,312	657	31
10—15	8,851	1,084	65	5,890	3,959	151	8,513	1,370	117	5,748	4,110	142
15—40	3,029	6,145	835	289	8,348	1,363	2,793	6,386	821	261	8,515	1,224
40 and over	674	6,515	2,811	59	3,891	6,050	511	6,918	2,571	65	3,793	6,142
Animist—												
0—10	9,936	61	3	9,824	169	7	9,681	306	13	9,410	577	13
10—15	9,294	774	22	7,614	2,346	40	8,505	1,290	205	6,250	3,674	76
15—40	2,279	7,241	480	613	8,825	562	2,096	7,276	628	292	9,020	688
40 and over	255	8,373	1,372	113	5,221	4,666	267	7,778	1,955	75	4,336	5,589
Christian—												
0—10	9,913	62	25	9,882	105	13	10,000	..	..	9,940	60	..
10—15	9,590	410	..	9,290	710	..	9,448	552	..	9,643	268	89
15—40	3,205	6,249	546	1,757	7,824	419	6,776	3,028	196	2,945	6,437	618
40 and over	761	7,799	1,440	454	5,540	4,006	1,283	7,195	1,522	877	5,029	4,094
Hindu—												
0—10	9,849	139	12	9,497	480	23	9,676	292	32	9,223	741	36
10—15	8,804	1,128	68	5,621	4,216	163	8,330	1,537	133	5,384	4,455	161
15—40	3,036	6,109	855	251	8,342	1,407	2,558	6,566	876	172	8,565	1,263
40 and over	705	6,422	2,873	55	3,816	6,129	432	6,881	2,686	35	3,708	6,257
Jain—												
0—10	9,944	48	8	9,891	81	28	9,954	36	10	9,906	78	16
10—15	9,590	373	37	7,741	2,114	145	9,594	382	24	7,179	2,734	87
15—40	3,585	5,519	896	228	7,200	2,572	3,607	5,447	946	196	7,369	2,435
40 and over	1,207	5,423	3,370	36	2,853	7,111	1,224	5,004	3,672	80	2,516	7,404
Musalman—												
0—10	9,794	195	11	9,573	396	31	9,836	149	15	9,534	446	20
10—15	8,879	1,059	62	6,631	3,262	107	8,954	971	75	6,698	3,207	95
15—40	3,027	6,178	795	481	8,567	952	3,080	6,222	698	455	8,661	884
40 and over	401	6,931	2,668	89	4,433	5,478	590	7,298	2,112	149	4,318	5,533

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for main religions and Natural Divisions, etc.

Province, Natural Division and Religion.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.														
	ALL AGES.			0—10			10—15			15—40			40 AND OVER.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.															
All religions	620	1,034	1,808	930	3,052	1,832	513	2,784	1,722	83	1,182	1,416	83	555	2,017
Animist	822	1,032	2,351	986	2,729	2,000	682	2,500	1,434	269	1,225	1,177	408	578	3,157
Christian	673	926	1,647	997	2,400	500	925	821	821	298	1,163	1,097	479	517	2,007
Hindu	603	1,036	1,796	922	3,232	1,721	486	2,804	1,736	71	1,175	1,411	73	553	2,002
Jain	647	1,176	2,634	988	1,698	3,414	756	5,393	3,712	68	1,415	3,082	37	607	2,043
Musalman	649	988	1,526	941	2,017	2,636	588	2,450	1,307	133	1,167	1,016	191	542	1,800
RAJPUTANA.															
All religions	621	1,040	1,813	931	3,104	1,913	514	2,821	1,708	84	1,190	1,429	82	559	2,015
Animist	823	1,032	2,358	986	2,761	2,033	684	2,505	1,551	270	1,225	1,179	409	579	3,161
Christian	788	929	1,408	950	1,600	500	712	1,273	..	506	1,155	707	432	515	2,014
Hindu	603	1,039	1,797	923	3,306	1,792	486	2,844	1,809	71	1,179	1,420	73	556	1,996
Jain	655	1,191	2,688	989	1,679	3,556	771	5,405	3,762	70	1,438	3,163	35	616	2,472
Musalman	662	1,022	1,538	945	1,965	2,765	596	2,459	1,373	139	1,211	1,058	194	560	1,797
Eastern Division.															
All religions	599	1,042	1,603	932	3,274	1,960	452	3,077	1,745	72	1,185	1,267	86	565	1,772
Animist	755	1,027	2,186	962	2,564	500	550	2,337	800	170	1,262	1,528	226	477	2,697
Christian	831	962	1,443	967	2,333	..	790	1,000	..	544	1,186	561	409	531	2,528
Hindu	592	1,044	1,616	928	3,744	1,898	436	3,142	1,797	64	1,179	1,294	78	565	1,777
Jain	494	1,051	1,887	977	1,522	3,300	455	5,035	3,167	32	1,216	2,222	19	541	1,733
Musalman	608	1,032	1,442	957	1,653	2,360	570	2,478	1,231	138	1,228	911	254	572	1,723
Southern Division.															
All religions	707	1,019	2,382	962	2,874	2,115	579	2,338	1,621	135	1,172	1,590	164	556	2,877
Animist	828	1,032	2,382	987	2,778	2,240	690	2,517	1,547	278	1,223	1,157	421	584	3,226
Christian	692	887	923	885	..	..	512	..	..	564	1,130	1,000	400	488	889
Hindu	667	1,017	2,398	948	2,860	2,077	529	2,273	1,613	107	1,153	1,609	145	551	2,899
Jain	658	1,076	2,475	1,039	1,702	2,923	738	5,097	2,161	67	1,324	2,724	37	543	2,372
Musalman	696	942	1,893	960	4,020	1,818	633	2,269	1,346	142	1,098	1,075	193	512	2,395
Western Division.															
All religions	599	1,055	1,963	902	3,063	1,695	576	2,741	1,993	75	1,217	1,689	39	547	2,107
Animist	649	1,015	1,737	944	2,667	3,000	536	2,234	.	110	1,311	1,626	136	505	1,765
Christian	769	861	1,800	959	..	..	886	3,000	..	264	1,075	1,111	600	493	2,125
Hindu	586	1,045	1,912	897	3,140	1,446	550	2,724	1,934	67	1,197	1,598	33	539	2,080
Jain	734	1,373	3,447	961	1,925	6,250	941	6,000	8,071	100	1,668	4,153	53	724	3,104
Musalman	643	1,026	1,708	916	2,436	4,800	643	2,474	1,721	139	1,210	1,396	89	547	1,858
AJMER-MERWARA.															
All religions	585	921	1,711	907	2,443	1,091	499	2,215	902	74	1,055	1,180	109	474	2,064
Animist	761	1,021	1,875	1,007	1,957	1,000	569	2,205	286	134	1,191	1,054	250	494	2,534
Christian	598	921	1,943	1,057	..	..	1,113	529	..	240	1,171	1,743	508	520	2,000
Hindu	602	975	1,770	905	2,411	1,071	483	2,166	906	57	1,110	1,227	74	495	2,141
Jain	525	976	1,970	967	2,143	1,500	547	5,229	2,667	45	1,132	2,156	56	468	1,877
Musalman	532	750	1,417	893	2,180	1,222	511	2,356	796	93	873	794	176	413	1,828

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by Civil condition of 1,000 of each

Caste.	Locality—R—Rajputana. A—Ajmer-Merwara.	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.																	
		ALL AGES.			0—5			5—12.			12—20.			20—40.			40 and over.		
		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ahir	R	504	396	100	990	9	1	948	49	3	617	354	29	204	685	111	96	596	308
	A	426	448	126	983	17	..	921	79	..	677	310	13	276	582	142	48	645	307
Balai	R	461	462	77	993	6	1	954	43	3	639	344	17	107	800	87	25	756	219
	A	452	464	84	996	3	1	928	66	6	673	297	30	109	805	86	21	734	245
Bambhi	R	546	376	78	998	2	..	948	48	4	768	208	24	185	715	100	112	658	230
	A	424	496	80	972	28	..	918	77	5	591	365	44	122	827	51	22	736	242
Bhangi	R	490	425	85	994	5	1	941	54	5	644	318	38	127	773	100	85	675	240
	A	443	477	80	992	8	..	917	78	5	593	382	25	140	783	97	26	742	232
Brahman	R	507	364	129	996	4	..	971	27	2	725	245	30	277	602	121	121	535	344
	A	466	408	126	998	..	2	974	23	3	695	289	16	277	606	117	90	572	338
Certain Trading Castes (Mahajan).	R	514	357	129	996	3	1	977	17	6	697	253	50	257	620	123	124	525	351
	A	489	388	123	998	2	2	988	10	2	757	237	6	249	639	112	117	528	355
Chamar	R	474	436	90	994	5	1	952	45	3	824	141	35	101	797	102	28	701	271
	A	452	477	71	990	9	1	924	69	7	598	376	26	61	853	86	13	779	208
Christian (Indian)	R	533	408	59	993	4	3	981	15	4	891	103	6	182	747	71	63	745	192
	A	697	275	28	1,000	..	..	982	18	..	955	45	..	585	451	14	19	784	200
„ (Others)	R	577	396	27	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	369	595	36	98	837	65
	A	679	283	38	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	675	294	31	207	675	118
Dhobi	R	458	437	105	995	4	1	945	50	5	635	322	43	119	771	110	36	670	294
	A	464	438	98	993	7	..	913	84	3	652	333	15	121	734	145	23	718	259
Gujar	R	488	405	107	993	7	..	947	51	2	607	394	39	198	674	128	59	652	289
	A	409	473	118	981	19	..	808	179	13	469	500	31	122	737	141	36	628	336
Jat	R	494	395	111	997	3	..	926	60	4	663	313	24	209	668	123	66	609	325
	A	413	448	138	984	14	2	816	160	24	494	462	44	192	650	158	43	593	364
Kachhi	R	466	421	113	996	3	1	960	38	2	616	353	31	129	741	130	35	636	329
	A	328	586	86	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	833	167	..	..	931	69	..	625	375
Kalal	R	479	437	84	992	8	..	940	57	3	666	306	28	157	745	98	64	704	232
	A	425	483	92	1,000	..	..	902	98	..	574	410	16	137	761	102	33	707	260
Kayastha	R	456	414	130	1,000	..	..	982	18	..	715	246	39	225	667	108	69	595	336
	A	443	473	84	1,000	..	..	991	9	..	699	292	9	176	743	81	43	720	237
Khati	R	485	407	108	982	18	..	955	41	4	655	305	40	187	694	119	55	656	289
	A	397	500	103	982	18	..	856	133	11	537	427	36	152	739	109	20	724	256
Khatik	R	458	458	84	995	5	..	914	83	3	583	382	35	102	808	90	28	714	258
	A	418	510	72	986	14	..	895	92	13	473	491	36	71	860	69	11	770	219
Koli	R	453	440	107	998	2	..	961	37	2	637	323	40	110	775	115	24	679	297
	A	410	521	69	998	2	..	965	33	2	667	317	16	74	852	74	17	778	205
Kumhar	R	482	425	93	994	6	..	951	46	3	458	523	19	139	737	104	75	659	266
	A	427	478	95	984	16	..	899	93	8	577	390	33	87	794	119	19	730	251
Lodha	R	486	398	116	980	11	9	949	47	4	560	388	52	201	658	141	96	600	304
	A	499	427	74	971	14	15	968	25	7	703	297	..	144	792	63	32	706	262
Lohar	R	500	413	87	997	3	..	949	48	3	708	271	21	175	721	104	44	708	248
	A	471	459	70	994	3	3	943	52	5	670	302	28	178	755	67	23	776	201
Mali	R	476	428	96	995	4	1	966	32	2	696	259	45	144	755	101	31	700	269
	A	432	477	91	991	9	..	935	56	9	662	318	20	119	785	96	16	739	245
Raigar	R	486	436	78	996	3	1	973	26	1	689	278	33	103	815	82	25	734	241
	A	501	427	72	995	4	1	978	21	1	764	219	17	80	833	87	12	756	232
Rajput	R	571	322	107	993	6	1	979	17	4	809	116	75	377	537	86	150	566	284
	A	508	400	92	1,000	..	..	984	14	2	827	149	24	344	579	77	138	603	259
Rangrez	R	455	438	107	992	8	..	930	65	5	614	352	34	164	722	114	48	662	290
	A	487	409	104	1,000	..	..	918	82	..	640	305	55	216	676	108	85	617	298
Rebari	R	520	363	117	964	3	33	944	49	7	739	235	26	205	634	161	50	650	300
	A	435	442	123	1,000	..	..	869	126	5	557	432	11	162	679	159	48	612	340
Sheikh	R	469	437	94	995	3	2	944	53	3	708	267	25	202	707	91	41	698	261
	A	400	513	87	996	4	..	940	54	6	740	244	16	215	701	84	68	735	197
Teli	R	460	437	103	993	6	1	939	56	5	601	363	36	130	748	122	44	672	284
	A	420	487	93	988	12	..	921	71	8	611	374	15	106	767	127	35	751	214

TABLE V.

sex at certain ages for selected castes.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.																	
ALL AGES.			0—5.			5—12.			12—20.			20—40.			40 AND OVER.		
Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
350	489	161	991	8	1	864	132	4	214	742	44	11	860	129	12	473	515
288	508	204	966	34	..	846	144	10	172	796	32	..	823	177	..	373	627
341	496	163	989	11	..	827	168	5	196	782	22	12	872	116	6	437	557
227	499	174	939	60	1	832	162	6	220	762	18	3	862	135	4	396	600
398	426	176	993	7	..	879	117	4	399	566	35	5	830	165	3	416	581
304	529	176	953	47	..	745	235	20	248	736	16	18	850	132	4	436	560
375	484	141	990	9	1	867	128	5	276	694	30	10	885	105	33	450	517
326	545	129	976	24	..	797	201	2	291	699	10	11	891	98	..	487	513
299	418	283	994	5	1	879	115	6	180	739	81	8	717	275	3	308	689
287	457	276	1,000	..	..	874	118	8	168	777	55	9	743	248	2	305	693
328	404	273	994	5	1	945	50	5	251	683	66	8	711	281	4	303	693
297	425	278	993	6	1	958	40	2	245	712	43	12	716	272	6	276	718
362	482	156	995	5	..	854	140	6	214	750	36	9	864	127	4	441	555
342	488	170	971	26	3	809	186	5	213	767	20	3	868	129	4	349	647
483	430	87	1,000	..	..	975	22	3	749	247	4	86	865	49	13	513	474
576	331	93	985	15	..	989	11	..	876	113	11	151	753	96	37	493	470
511	425	64	1,000	..	..	985	15	..	875	125	..	170	786	44	107	631	280
524	403	73	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	891	109	..	214	751	35	173	520	307
332	493	175	991	8	1	845	151	4	205	771	24	20	854	126	17	409	574
339	500	161	962	38	..	778	218	4	265	729	6	..	901	99	8	294	698
335	494	171	988	12	..	833	163	4	227	733	40	7	856	137	5	448	547
275	548	177	946	53	1	625	361	14	142	825	33	5	862	133	2	380	618
339	484	177	989	11	..	806	187	7	228	739	33	7	851	142	3	427	570
269	511	220	955	45	..	680	301	19	181	783	36	3	815	182	2	324	674
346	488	166	997	3	..	865	131	4	131	833	36	6	863	131	1	386	613
212	606	182	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	250	750	..	..	867	133	..	500	500
346	457	197	983	16	1	847	148	5	251	720	29	21	815	164	17	351	632
295	480	225	1,000	..	..	707	293	..	260	740	..	..	820	180	..	325	675
315	465	220	998	2	..	923	73	4	254	710	36	9	797	194	7	406	587
316	511	173	1,000	..	..	937	63	..	222	763	15	25	823	152	..	513	487
327	481	192	992	8	..	845	148	7	211	745	44	14	830	156	9	416	575
242	550	208	967	33	..	654	338	8	101	869	30	2	832	166	2	374	624
361	495	144	990	10	..	806	191	3	229	740	31	15	870	115	8	435	557
335	505	160	960	40	..	760	225	15	207	772	21	23	849	128	..	407	593
361	482	157	996	4	..	892	105	3	236	730	34	8	873	119	6	443	551
306	533	161	990	8	2	871	124	5	119	852	29	4	897	99	2	361	637
359	468	173	989	10	1	840	155	5	238	730	32	11	852	137	24	403	573
399	402	199	936	63	1	786	205	9	235	732	33	6	814	180	7	423	570
280	470	150	995	5	..	899	98	3	257	705	38	8	862	130	7	427	566
345	451	204	1,000	..	..	866	134	..	200	773	27	11	789	200	..	339	661
367	459	174	989	10	1	868	128	4	307	665	28	20	842	138	7	415	578
357	478	165	983	13	4	866	122	12	232	646	22	17	870	113	8	437	555
343	471	186	993	6	1	867	128	5	209	756	35	8	837	155	6	396	598
283	497	220	985	15	..	786	207	7	152	814	34	4	836	160	4	343	653
382	468	150	995	5	..	874	114	12	216	765	19	13	861	126	5	430	565
388	441	171	993	7	..	935	63	2	249	731	20	7	842	151	3	360	637
319	411	270	994	5	1	921	72	7	320	604	76	13	746	241	5	315	680
290	431	279	993	7	..	913	77	10	289	664	47	8	749	243	3	284	713
370	487	143	983	13	4	854	143	3	305	679	16	12	881	107	30	477	493
350	472	178	1,000	..	..	667	318	15	369	631	..	24	753	223	82	411	507
361	418	221	960	12	28	841	156	3	352	618	30	6	770	224	2	331	667
278	460	262	925	65	..	670	330	..	220	740	40	..	705	295	5	290	705
345	482	173	992	7	1	868	126	6	292	673	35	19	859	122	12	422	566
303	525	172	984	15	1	873	121	6	279	699	22	30	870	100	18	445	537
335	486	179	984	16	..	822	173	5	220	745	35	11	854	135	5	392	603
294	494	212	960	40	..	808	190	7	181	794	25	5	830	165	2	371	626

CHAPTER VIII.

Literacy.

Part I.—Introductory.

Reference to Statistics.

1. The figures, on which discussions in this Chapter are based, are contained in the Imperial Tables VIII and IX. In the former, statistics are given for the Provinces, States, Districts and Cities for General Literacy and Literacy in English by Religion and Age-periods. The latter gives details of General Literacy and Literacy in English for certain selected castes in each of the two Provinces. Proportional figures illustrating the more salient features of the returns are embodied in the eight Subsidiary Tables attached to this Chapter.

Meaning of Statistics.

2. The instructions for filling in columns 14 and 15 of the Schedule, relating to Literacy, were the same as in 1911 and are given below :—

"Column 14—Enter the word 'Literate' against all persons who can themselves both read and write a letter in some language other than English. Against persons who cannot do so, make a cross in this column."

"Column 15—Enter the word 'English' against all persons who can themselves both read and write a letter in English. This column will remain blank for those who can not do so."

The principle of calculating proportions of literates to total population has been changed this time in as much as the persons of the ages 0-5 have been eliminated from the population. Persons in the 0-5 age-period are not supposed to be literate and the result of their inclusion, therefore, would be to lower the proportion of the Literates to an undue extent.

Part II.—Distribution of General Literacy.

By Provinces.

3. *Rajputana.*—Of the total population of Rajputana (9,844,384) only 331,725 are literates, *i. e.*, in every 1,000 of the total population, only 39 can satisfy the test. Of the male population, 68 per mille can read and write, while the proportion of female literates, to their sex population, is as low as 5 per mille.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The total population of Ajmer-Merwara is 495,271 (269,566 males and 225,705 females). Of these 49,762 (44,658 males and 5,104 females) can read and write letters. In other words 113 in every 1,000 are literates (185 males and 26 females).

By Locality.

4. The map printed on the opposite page shows the extent of Literacy among males in each of the Districts and States. The numerical strength of females being small, it is not considered necessary to illustrate their local distribution by a similar map. Units in this map have been classified into five categories—the lowest containing 43—50 in the mille and the highest 125 and over. Tonk gives the minimum proportion of 43, while Abu District the maximum—291. The case of the Abu District is peculiar. In consequence of its being the seat of the Local Administration and a Military Sanitarium, it has the highest proportion of literates, which is nearly four times as high as the Provincial figure.

Distribution of male literates by States and Districts.



5. The proportion per mille of the sex population in the religions dealt with in the Subsidiary Table I, are given separately for each of the two Provinces in the table on the margin. Briefly reviewing the figures, the Christian (Others) hold the first position, uniformly in both sexes and in both the Provinces, and the Animist —the last. The other main features are (1) that Parsi females rank second in their sex, (2) that the Arya occupy a uniform position in both sexes and in both the Provinces, and (3) that, excepting the Sikh, all the remaining religions exhibit no material change in their position in the two Provinces. By Religion.

Religion.	Rajputana.				Ajmer-Merwara.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Proportion.	Order.	Proportion.	Order.	Proportion.	Order.	Proportion.	Order.
Animist	..	10	..	9	3	9	..	9
Arya	551	5	222	5	685	5	290	5
Brahmo	800	3	333	4	..	..	..	..
Christian—								3
Indian	478	6	435	3	449	6	414	1
Others	959	1	932	1	978	1	975	
Hindu	56	9	3	8	140	8	15	8
Jain	562	4	23	6	789	3	60	6
Musalman	66	8	9	7	187	7	18	7
Parsi	899	2	828	2	796	4	707	2
Sikh	84	7	9	7	794	2	303	4

By Age-Periods.

6. The marginal figures, which represent proportion of literates to 1,000 of their sex in each age-period, abstracted from the Subsidiary Table I, show that the last two groups in both the Provinces do not give lower figures for both sexes than indicated by the 'All Age' group. The proportion of female literates in all the groups is much higher in Ajmer-Merwara than in the other Province, which is indicative of better educational facilities provided for that sex in the former Province. It should not, however, be inferred that Ajmer-Merwara does not afford equal facilities for the other sex.

Age-Period.	Rajputana.		Ajmer-Merwara.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages 5 and over	68	5	185	26
5-10	9	2	41	13
10-15	45	4	136	31
15-20	80	7	211	44
20 and over	90	5	227	26

Part III.—Distribution of English Literacy.

By Provinces.

7. *Rajputana*—In Rajputana, 15,393 males and 1,171 females are literates in English, giving a proportion to every one thousand of their sex population of three in males with *nil* in females. The ratio between the sexes is one female to every twenty males; but among the few educated females one in as many as sixteen has English qualifications.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The corresponding figures for this Province are :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Population	495,271	269,566	225,705
Literates in English	9,905	8,792	1,113
Proportion of the above to every one thousand of their respective sex population	23	36	6
Ratio of female to male literates in English	..	8	1
Ratio of female literates in English to female literates	One to about every five.		

By Natural Divisions.

8. This part of the discussion has its data in Subsidiary Table IV, which gives the proportion of literates in English per 10,000 of the sex and age population and the figures on the margin have been borrowed from it. Though the discussion will be confined to the Natural Divisions alone, yet for facility of comparison the Provincial figures have also been reproduced. Before touching the comparison, the salient features which help to swell the proportion may be referred to briefly. Conditions in the Eastern Division are fairly normal. The Southern is populated by a vast majority of the aboriginal tribes, who keep themselves aloof from the literates. Thanks to the foreign element in Mount Abu, the Kherwara and Kotra Cantonments in Mewar and in the Sirohi State, as many as 20 males and 3 females appear against this Division. The Railway and the Lawrence Schools for European and Anglo-Indian boys at Mount Abu have materially helped in bringing the proportion to the present figures in the 5-10 age-group and the immigrants to the proportion of 27 for males and 3 for females in the last group. In the Western Division, which indicates the highest proportion of male literates under 'All

Province or Natural Division.	All ages 5 and over.		5-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.	**0**	**5**	**5**	**3**	**30**	**5**	**80**	**8**	**64**	**6**
Rajputana	**34**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**21**	**2**	**56**	**4**	**42**	**3**
Eastern Division	35	3	4	2	22	3	55	4	43	4
Southern Division	20	3	3	2	11	3	30	5	27	3
Western Division	42	2	3	..	26	1	78	1	52	2
Ajmer-Merwara	**364**	**56**	**48**	**24**	**206**	**63**	**524**	**91**	**452**	**59**

Ages,' there are two big Cities, *viz.*, Jodhpur and Bikaner, the inhabitants whereof are very enterprising and mostly traders. Since their business is not confined to their own locality and is scattered over almost all the big trade centres of India, English education, being the most convenient medium of dealing with persons of all creeds and nationalities, is a necessary adjunct in their case. Jodhpur, moreover, affords comparatively far more educational facilities than any of the other Cities in Rajputana. Jaisalmer is practically illiterate. In Ajmer-Merwara, a very high proportion of the literates is lent by immigrants. Even eliminating the foreign element from the population, Ajmer-Merwara would rank first, the Eastern Division—second, the Western—third, and the Southern—the last.

By Religions.

9. *In Provinces.*—The proportions, per mille, of the population of both sexes (by religion) who are literate in English have been abstracted on the margin from the Subsidiary Table I. The chief features are that (1) Christian (Others), as in general literacy, rank first and Hindus last of all, (2) Parsi females rank second and even put their male partners (who rank fifth) in the back-ground in Ajmer-Merwara, and (3) among the purely Indian religions, though the Brahmo exhibit the highest proportions, yet, as they are nowhere to be found in Ajmer-Merwara and in Rajputana their actual number is only 11 each for males and females, they cannot claim credit for the high position they have attained. Excluding these, the Arya claim to be on the top in both the sexes and rightly too.

Religion.	Rajputana.				Ajmer-Merwara.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Proportion.	Order of Precedence.	Proportion.	Order of Precedence.	Proportion.	Order of Precedence.	Proportion.	Order of Precedence.
Arya	178	5	9	5	325	3	11	4
Brahmo	400	3	111	4	..	..	..	..
Christian—								
Indian	232	4	152	3	218	4	145	3
Others	947	1	918	1	978	1	946	1
Hindu	3	8	..	7	23	8	..	5
Jain	11	6	..	7	38	7	..	6
Musalman	5	7	..	7	39	6	..	5
Parsi	635	2	311	2	194	5	272	2
Sikh	11	6	1	6	341	2	..	5

Part IV.—Distribution of Literacy in Cities.

Provincial.

10. *By Age.*—The proportion of literates is always higher in Cities. It is in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined, 259 in males and 39 in females to every one thousand of their sex population, compared with the combined Provincial figure of 74 and 6 for males and females respectively in 1911 (*vide* Subsidiary Table I). The proportions of persons who are literate in any of the languages, as also those who are literate in English, to every 1,000 of their sex population, are given on the margin, separately for the two Provinces with details of age. The age-groups, which give some idea of the extent to which literacy has spread during the decade, are '10—15' and '15—20'. The figures in the age-group '20 and over' represent the cumulative result of education of several previous decades. Keeping this in view, the high proportions of literates in the '10—15' or '15—20' groups are creditable to the decade and predict a bright future. Female education also seems to be making satisfactory progress.

Province.	Class of literacy.	5-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Rajputana	Literate	41	13	179	34	271	47	255	32
	Literate in English.	3	1	27	2	63	3	90	2
Ajmer-Merwara	Literate	107	52	266	102	375	123	355	71
	Literate in English.	24	13	89	27	156	31	116	20

By Religion.— The figures of proportions in this connection are to be found in the Subsidiary Table III. Animistic males of Rajputana give a nominal proportion of 3 in the mille of their own population with none in the other sex. Ajmer-Merwara has an unexpectedly high proportion of 24 in males, though, where females are concerned, it is as bad as in its sister Province. Christians (both Indian and others together) have most literates amongst them in both sexes, as

also in both the Provinces. These are followed by Jains who show a very respectable figure for males in both the Provinces. Females, though second to none except Christians, make a poor display. Hindus of the Cities in the combined Provinces as also in each separately have a slightly better strength of literates than Musalmans, though the latter supersede the former when the comparison stretches beyond the limit of Cities.

In principal Cities.

11. The principal Cities in the Rajputana Province are (1) Jaipur, (2) Jodhpur, (3) Bikaner and (4) Alwar and in the Ajmer-Merwara Province—only Ajmer. The proportions of literates and of literates in English, to a thousand of their sex population in each of the age-periods and in each of the Cities, are exhibited below. It will be seen that among the Cities mentioned in the Table which lie

Cities.	Literacy.	All Ages.		5-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ajmer	General	323	77	107	52	266	102	375	123	354	71
	English	108	21	24	13	90	27	157	32	116	29
Jaipur	General	232	25	54	17	167	29	200	35	265	25
	English	36	2	4	1	36	2	67	4	36	2
Jodhpur	General	294	55	51	17	205	55	321	77	360	50
	English	62	3	5	1	47	3	106	2	69	4
Bikaner	General	201	23	32	8	131	19	223	31	245	26
	English	26	1	2	..	23	1	44	1	28	1
Alwar	General	278	25	41	12	175	28	261	34	343	26
	English	31	2	4	..	28	..	53	3	33	2

in Rajputana, but excluding Ajmer which lies in Ajmer-Merwara, Jodhpur gives better results than those shown by any other City. This leads to the conclusion that Cities other than those under discussion have taken a larger share in the formation of the Provincial figures and that the spread of literacy in Cities is not dependent in these Provinces upon the volume of population or area.

Part V.—Comparisons and Variations.

Comparison with other main Provinces in India.

12. Comparing the statistics of general literacy with other Provinces in India, it is found that Ajmer-Merwara is superior to all but two, *viz.*, Burma and Delhi. Rajputana is sadly backward, Central India alone being below it. There is, however, an improvement of 7 per mille in the proportion of the literates over 1911. In English literacy, Rajputana stands last as it was in 1911, while Ajmer-Merwara has also given its top seat to Delhi, the figures of which were included in the Punjab, in 1911. Both the Provinces have, however, the satisfaction of a rise in the proportions of their literates by 1 in the mille in Rajputana and by 9 in Ajmer-Merwara. Ajmer-Merwara has moreover persisted in remaining ahead of the oldest British Provinces in India, of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

General literacy in main Provinces.			English literacy in main Provinces.		
Province.	Literates per 1,000 of population.		Province.	Literates per 1,000 of population.	
	1921.	1911.		1921.	1911.
Burma	314	222	Delhi	38	...
Delhi	122	...	Ajmer-Merwara	23	14
Ajmer-Merwara	113	72	Bengal	19	13
Bengal	104	77	Bombay	12	12
Madras	98	75	Madras	11	8
Bombay	83	69	Assam	10	6
Assam	72	47	Burma	10	6
Bihar and Orissa	51	39	The North-West Frontier Province.	9	6
The Punjab	45	37	The Punjab	7	6
The Central Provinces and Berar.	43	33	The Central Provinces and Berar.	5	4
The United Provinces.	42	34	The United Provinces.	4	3
The North-West Frontier Province.	41	34	Central India	4	2
Rajputana	39	32	Bihar and Orissa	4	3
Central India	36	26	Rajputana	2	1

Note.—Delhi figures were included in the Punjab in 1911.

13. *Rajputana.*—The ratio of literates between the Urban and Rural areas roughly is 5:1 (5:1 among males and 10:1 among females) and between the sexes 10:1 in the Urban and 21:1 in the Rural. Female education is thus comparatively backward in the Province and more so in the Rural area. Literacy in Urban and Rural Areas.

Year.	PROPORTION PER MILLE. LITERACY IN											
	Rajputana.						Ajmer-Merwara.					
	Urban.			Rural.			Urban.			Rural.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1921 . . .	108	190	19	22	41	2	204	304	64	49	89	4
1911 . . .	Not available.						153	245	41	41	75	3

Ajmer-Merwara.—The proportion of total literates in the Urban area is as high as four times that in the Rural. Of the females of the Urban area, one out of every sixteen can read and write a letter, while of those of the Rural, one only in as many as 234 can do so. Comparing the figures of 1921 with those of 1911, it is noticed that improvement is more marked in females than in males, in both the areas, although the proportion of female literates in the Rural area is still insignificant. The causes of the low proportion of literates in the Rural areas briefly are, that:—

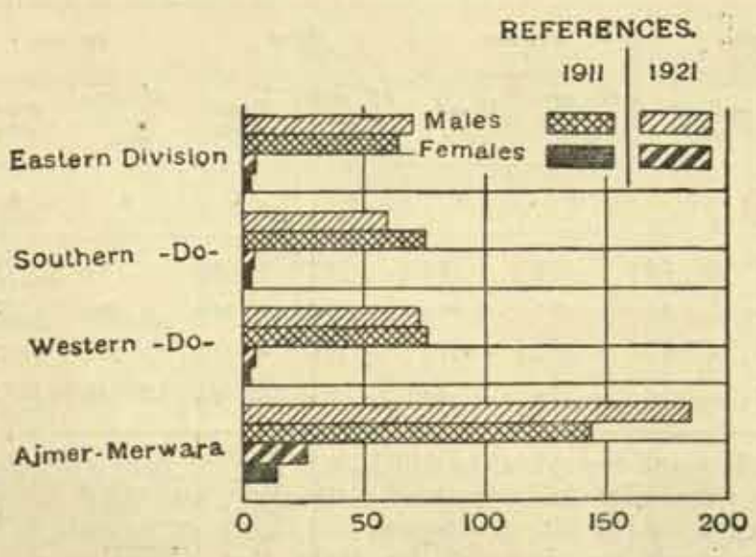
(1) the extensive demand for young boys and children for labour in the field, for tending cattle and for attending to odd jobs of work about the house, and particularly at the time when adults are engaged in sowing, weeding and reaping the harvest. The moment a boy reaches the stage of reasonable intelligence, he becomes a useful economic asset to the family in other ways besides those mentioned and the utility of further study ceases to be apparent. This works as a set-back to the spread of literacy and in many cases happens to lead to the effacement of the benefits of education already received.

(2) there is little in the Rural areas to operate as an incentive towards education. The major portion of the population grows up practically illiterate, and inducement to education is therefore seriously impaired.

(3) home education is a thing almost unknown, and

(4) the exclusion of the depressed communities from the benefit of education leaves a palpable proportion of the population uneducated.

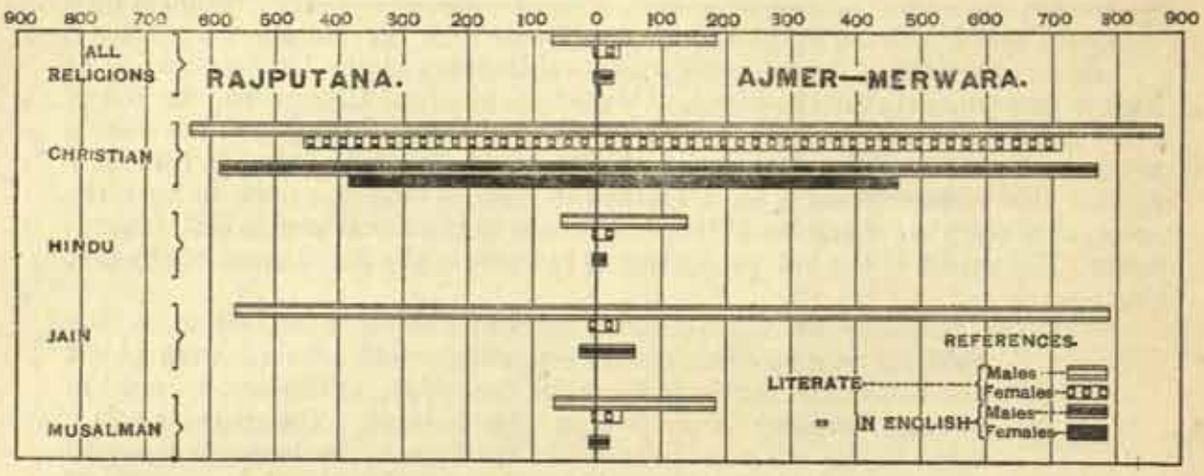
14. The diagram on the margin is expressive of the extent to which literacy has permeated the population of the two sexes in each of the Natural Divisions of Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara. The delineations in the diagram are the outcome of the proportions, per mille of the sex population, in the Subsidiary Table II. The diagram further discloses how far education has spread since the last decade. Viewing all the units in the diagram, it is very satisfactory to note that education among females is progressing by long strides. That males show so little improvement is regrettable. The high proportion of literates in Ajmer-Merwara, compared with the Natural Comparison of Literacy between the Natural Divisions and with Ajmer-Merwara.



Divisions of Rajputana, is mainly due to the employment of the educated immigrants in the various Courts and Offices at Ajmer. Males of the Eastern Division have also made some progress but the Western and the Southern are very backward and the latter the more so. It is fortunate for the Southern Division that it has in its jurisdiction the State of Sirohi and the District of Abu which occupy unique positions in respect of literacy. If the literates in them are excluded, the proportion of males in the Division will be lowered to 25 or to about that of the females of Ajmer-Merwara, and that of females to the insignificant figure—2 in the thousand.

Comparison between English and General Literacy by Main Religions.

15. The diagram below indicates graphically the number per mille of the population by sex and religion in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara who are literate



and of those who are literate in English. Of the four religions presented in the diagram, the Hindu seems to be the most backward and the Christian the most advanced, in both the sexes and in both the Provinces. In General Literacy, the Jain takes the second place in every respect—Musalman females of Ajmer-Merwara excepted. The chief feature, respecting the English Literacy, is that except the Christian, female literates do not appear on the graph in any of the religions. Males in each religion occupy the same position in the English Literacy as they do in the General.

Progress in Literacy.

16. The table below vividly exhibits the progress made in literacy during

	PER CENTAGE OF VARIATION 1911-1921.							
	RAJPUTANA.				AJMER-MERWARA.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	All ages 5 and over.	10 and over.	All ages 5 and over.	10 and over.	All ages 5 and over.	10 and over.	All ages 5 and over.	10 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Population . .	— 6·0	— 7·4	— 7·1	— 9·4	— 1·2	+ 3·2	— 4·0	— 3·8
General Literacy .	— 4·6	— 5·5	+ 50·7	+ 46·8	+ 35·2	+ 32·9	+ 60·9	+ 58·3
English Literacy .	+ 34·6	+ 33·9	+ 42·7	+ 41·3	+ 42·6	+ 41·5	+ 55·2	+ 57·3
Illiteracy . .	— 6·1	— 7·6	— 7·9	— 9·6	— 3·5	— 2·6	— 4·9	— 4·9

the decade as also whether, and the extent to which, it is keeping pace with population. Supposing the pupulation had remained stationary ; and (1)(a) literacy figures had shown a decline, or (b) illiteracy figures had shown an increase in the present decade, no room would have been left for doubt that education was on the wane ; and (2) (a) literacy figures had indicated a rise, or (b) illiteracy figures had shown a fall, the converse deduction would have been inevitable. But the present figures of the male population of Rajputana show a fall of 6 and 7·4 per cent. and the General Literacy figures of only 4·6 and 5·5, while of illiteracy—highe

than in the population. Thus, it may be safely deduced that education among the males of Rajputana, is not only keeping pace with the population but is moving faster. On the strength of the above argument it can be asserted that English Literacy in both the sexes and in both the Provinces is very much on the increase and so is female education in other languages also. Males of Ajmer-Merwara show a decline in column 6 and a slight increase in column 7, against 'Population' but an increase of no less than 35 and 33 per cent. respectively against 'General Literacy' and a moderately fair decline of 3·5 and 2·6 against 'Illiteracy'. This also indicates a very hopeful sign of the spread of literacy in this Province. It has been suggested, that progress in the general spread of education can best be gauged by looking to the number of persons of each sex who are literate in the age-group 15—20, as those in this group are expected to furnish a good guide to determining the number of children, who have been under effective instruction during the preceding quinquennium and have attained the census standard of literacy.

The figures in the margin taken from Subsidiary Table V compare the literates of 1921 with those of the previous decade in each Province and Natural Division. It would appear that the proportion in the 15—20 group has increased throughout and the more so in females. If, with a view to ascertain whether education is progressing, it is necessary to compare the figures in the 15—20 group with those in the 20 and over and to see whether the variations of increase in the former group exceed those in the latter, the variations in columns 4 and 7 may be compared. It will then be found that, Ajmer-Merwara excluded, the adolescents give better results than the adults. Ajmer-Merwara was affected chiefly on account of the Urs Fair having attracted more adults of both sexes.

Province or Natural Division.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	15-20.			20 AND OVER.			15-20.			20 AND OVER.		
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajputana . .	80	71	+ 9	90	88	+ 2	7	4	+ 3	5	3	+ 2
Ajmer-Merwara .	211	160	+51	227	171	+56	44	37	+ 7	26	14	+12
Eastern Division .	80	67	+13	89	82	+ 7	7	4	+ 3	5	3	+ 2
Southern Division	72	71	+ 1	82	95	—13	7	4	+ 3	5	4	+ 1
Western Division .	85	77	+ 8	99	96	+ 3	8	4	+ 4	6	4	+ 2

17. (a)*Males* (i) *General Literacy.*—Detailed statistics relating to literacy in selected castes are given in the Subsidiary Table VI. The discussion here will be restricted to such castes as have at least ten male literates per mille of their population, figures for which are reproduced below and compared with those

Selected Castes.

Caste.	RAJPUTANA.				AJMER-MERWARA.			
	1921.		1911.		1921.		1911.	
	Proportion.	Order of precedence.	Proportion.	Order of precedence.	Proportion.	Order of precedence.	Proportion.	Order of precedence.
Ahir . . .	19	9	10	9	171	7	104	5
Balai . . .	...	...	...	...	26	19	15	13
Bambhi . . .	...	...	...	...	48	14	14	14
Bhangi . . .	...	...	...	...	40	17	25	11
Brahman . .	189	3	177	3	526	3	442	3
Certain Trading Castes (Mahajan).	498	1	515	2	757	2	705	2
Chamar . .	...	...	...	...	36	18	25	11
Christian (Indian)	478	2	556	1	770	1	724	1
Dhobi . . .	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...
Gujar . . .	...	...	...	...	19	21	11	15
Jat . . .	12	11	8	10	50	13	42	8
Kachhi . .	...	...	...	...	481	4	...	...
Kalal . . .	80	4	64	4	275	6	74	7
Khati . . .	22	7	13	7	117	8	83	6
Khatik . .	11	12	4	12	61	12	34	10
Koli . . .	...	...	...	...	67	11	...	...
Kumhar . . .	...	...	...	...	44	15	17	12
Lodha . . .	11	12	6	11	41	16	...	...
Lohar . . .	21	8	11	8	71	10	5	16
Mali . . .	13	10	6	11	67	11	34	10
Rajput . . .	57	5	46	5	282	5	185	4
Teli . . .	28	6	14	6	72	9	40	9

for 1911. The most noticeable feature of the decade is that the Mahajans of Rajputana have ousted the Indian Christians from the position of pride, which they persistently held. In Ajmer-Merwara, Christians still retain the first rank—though Mahajans here too have shown marked progress, as is proved from the fact that the difference between the proportion of the two communities has been reduced from 19 in 1911 to 13 in this decade. Brahmans, though they have progressed since the last decade, are still third as before in each of the two Provinces. They should as a matter of fact have appeared the foremost of all in each decade and in each Province as, according to the Vedas, they belong to the priestly class and were in the Vedic time even the law-givers. But, with the advance of time, they gave up their status and took to the mean profession of begging and hence the singularly low proportion of literates in them. They, however, have the consolation that they have lost no ground since the last decade. In Rajputana, Malis and Jats have exchanged places, while Lodhas have lost one place and the rest adhere to their previous positions. In Ajmer-Merwara, Kachhis, who were below the standard in 1911, to admit of their appearance on the list, have this time secured an elevated position and stand fourth, while all the remaning castes except Bambhis, Kalals and Lohars, as also those mentioned in the beginning of the paragraph, have all failed to retain their respective positions. Another conclusion, which can be derived from the figures in the Subsidiary Table, is that the depressed classes are very much more freely educated in Ajmer-Merwara than in Rajputana.

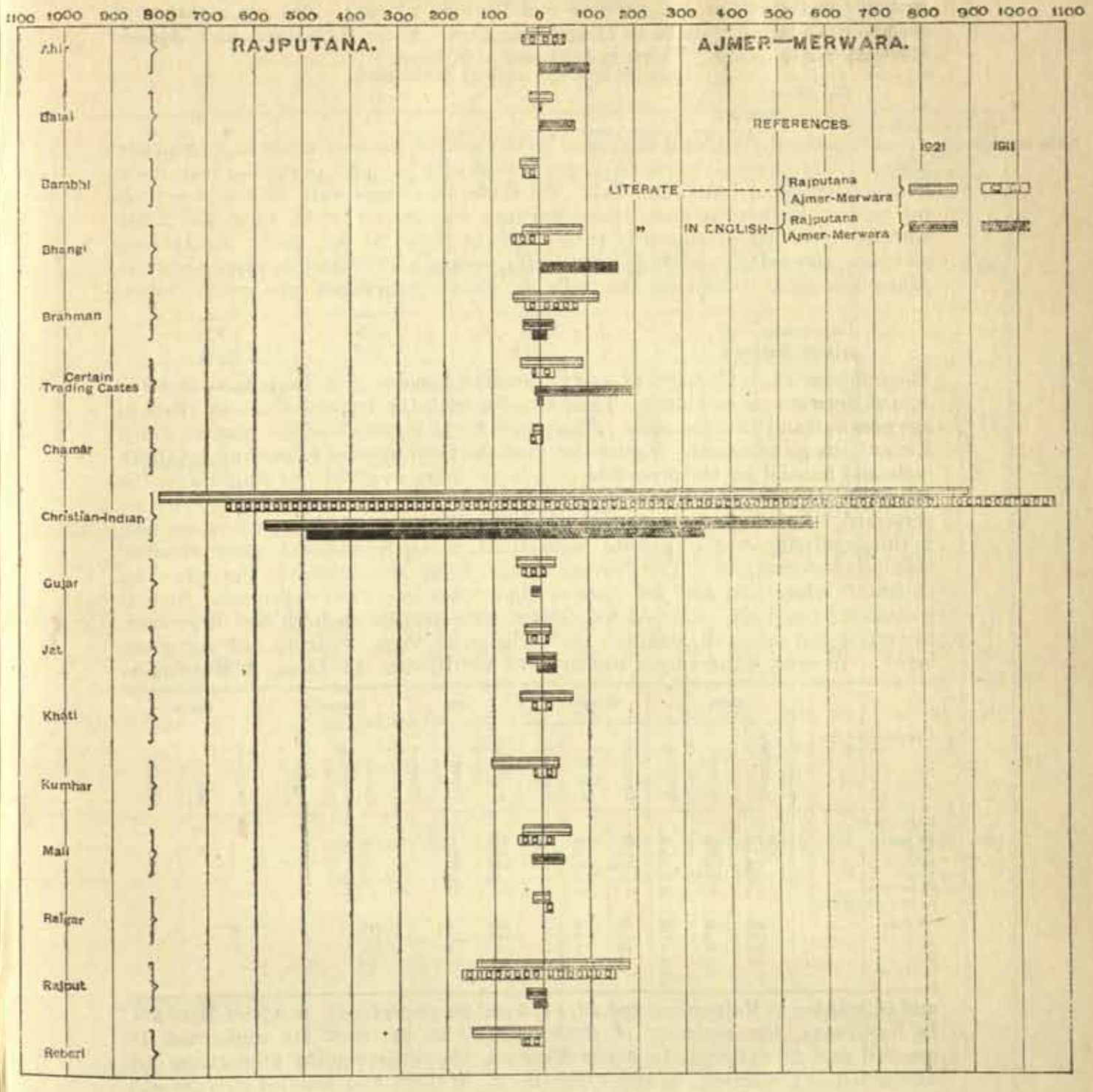
(ii) *Literacy in English.*—The restriction for enabling a caste to be admitted

Caste.	Rajputana.				Ajmer-Merwara.			
	1921.		1911.		1921.		1911.	
	Proportion.	Order of precedence.	Proportion.	Order of precedence.	Proportion.	Order of precedence.	Proportion.	Order of precedence.
Ahir . . .	...	...	...	...	31	6	31	5
Brahman . .	...	...	...	...	122	3	93	2
Certain Trading Castes (Mahajan)	12	...	...	...	92	4	39	3
Christian (Indian)	232	...	181	...	472	1	326	1
Kachhi . .	...	...	...	...	154	2	24	6
Kalal . . .	...	...	...	...	15	7	...	...
Khati . . .	...	...	...	...	12	8	12	7
Rajput . .	...	...	...	...	49	5	35	10

to the list above is the same as that fixed for the General Literacy, *i.e.*, only such castes (out of those in Subsidiary Table VI) could claim a position in it which had ten or more males who were literate in English among every thousand in their folds. This seems to have proved a very stiff condition for Rajputana. Only the Indian Christians and the Mahajans have been able to fulfil it. The Indian Christians, as should be expected, stand first and Mahajans—the second. Silimarly, as in Rajputana, the Indian Christians of Ajmer-Merwara are in possession of the first position. Kachhis, who were as far back as sixth in 1911, have come up second. Brahmans, though they have lost a place this time, present a comparatively good proportion of literates amongst them. Kalals, have for the first time, entered the list. The remaining castes deserve no particular mention.

(b) *Females.*—The diagram on the opposite page exhibits the proportion of female literates to a thousand of male literates of the selected castes mentioned in Subsidiary Table VI, both, (1) in any language and (2) in English, in each of the two Provinces. It also shows the progress made by each caste since 1911.

Since the diagram is in itself very expressive, no attempt will be made to enter into a discussion. The salient features are that (1) Ahirs and Bhangis of Ajmer-Merwara have no female literate in English this time though they had a very fair proportion in the previous decade, (2) Balais in Ajmer-Merwara and Gujars in Rajputana and Malis in both the Provinces have shown female literates in English for the first time in this decade, (3) Balais and Raigars of Rajputana have done the same in respect of literates in any language as Balais have done in respect of those in English, and (4) Ahir females of both the Provinces, Bhangi, Chamar, Mali and Rajput females of Rajputana and Indian Christian and Raigar females of Ajmer-Merwara, have made a poor display this time. Female education on the whole is progressive.



Part VI.—Statistics of Education Department.

18. Subsidiary Table VII embodies all the statistics of education contained in the returns of that Department. Figures for the previous decades are not available for Rajputana. General.

Rajputana.—There are as many as 1,847 primary and elementary schools, both private and public, with 57,869 scholars. Instruction in them is imparted to the masses in Vernacular subjects, which are useful to them in every day life. The next higher stage of education is the secondary, which is given in 154 schools to 20,056 scholars. The aggregate number of scholars attending both these and the elementary schools, comes to 77,925, which gives a proportion of 27 per mille of the total population of 5—15 years of age.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Primary education has made a rapid progress—the number of public schools having risen in the last ten years from 54 to 109 and that of scholars from 1,816 to 5,217. Private institutions are increasing yet faster.

19. Subsidiary Table VIII shows that 214 pupils in Rajputana and 60 in Ajmer-Merwara passed the various University examinations in 1920-1921, as compared Results of University Examinations.

with 534 in Rajputana and 61 in Ajmer-Merwara in 1911. The per centages of success have fallen from 56 to 41 and from 59 to 32 in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. Those in 1891 and 1901 were:—

	1891.	1901.
Rajputana	88	57
Ajmer-Merwara	43	40

Female Education.

20. *General.*—General discussion on this subject has been made in appropriate places. The object of this part is simply to deal with the most particular features of female education. Subsidiary Table VII shows that there were 90 and 39 schools for girls in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively, with 4,926 and 2,045 students receiving education in them. Out of these, 56 were public institutions, including the aided and 34 private in Rajputana and 15 and 24 respectively in Ajmer-Merwara. Girls on the rolls in these institutions are given below

	Public.	Private.	Total.
Rajputana . . .	3,341	1,585	4,926
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	972	1,073	2,045

These figures show that out of every thousand females, 1 in Rajputana and 9 in Ajmer-Merwara are scholars. Their relation with the females of 5—15 years of age rises to 3 and 35 in the mille. The period 5—15 is just about the stage at which Indian girls go to school. Figures for even the total number of institutions (both male and female) for the preceding decade not being available for Rajputana, the extent of improvement made by that Province during the decade cannot be ascertained. Looking at the figures of Ajmer-Merwara, which show how marked is the popularity, even of private institutions, it can be said with some certainty that private enterprise in this Province is also doing much towards the spreading of female education, and yet there is ample room for further expansion. Special statistics have been collected for certain girls schools in both the Provinces, respecting the age, civil condition and religion of their students and are given below. In every hundred girl students, 77 are Hindus, 16 Jains, 6 Musalmans

Province and age period.	Hindu.			Musalman.			Jain.			Christian.			Others.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
RAJPUTANA.															
All ages . . .	2,573	662	80	255	34	..	576	61	12	36	..	..	5	..	..
0-10 . . .	1,771	166	4	135	9	..	299	13	..	10	..	..	5	..	..
10-15 . . .	717	359	27	102	21	..	266	20	2	12	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 . . .	81	111	15	17	3	..	11	13	2	14	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over . .	4	26	34	..	1	..	..	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
AJMER-MERWARA.															
All Ages . . .	890	55	23	89	4	..	180	2	..	330	..	7	2	..	..
0-10 . . .	619	5	..	70	3	..	112	..	..	148	..	..	1	..	..
10-15 . . .	259	34	1	18	1	..	67	2	..	174	..	..	1	..	..
15-20 . . .	12	6	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over . .	..	10	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	7	..	..	..

and 1 Christian in Rajputana, and 59, 11, 6 and 24 respectively in Ajmer-Merwara. In Rajputana, the majority of students, *viz.*, 80 per cent. are unmarried, 18 married and 2 widowed. In Ajmer-Merwara, the corresponding proportions are unmarried—94, married—4, and widowed—2. Widows and married girls are sent to schools in larger numbers by Hindus, Musalmans, and Jains, but others do not seem to allow their widows to attend school.

By Caste.—Castes contributing more than 20 students in the two Provinces combined are given below :—

Caste.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Total.
Brahman	875	221	1,096
Mahajan	1,356	438	1,794
Kayastha	152	15	167
Bastard Classes	37	15	52
Rajput	105	55	160
Sunar	117	26	143
Khatri	37	20	57
Mali	21	6	27
Nai	21	10	31
Christian	38	364	402
Darzi	24	15	39

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Education by age, sex and religion.

Religion.	Number per mille who are literate.											Number per mille who are literate in English and are aged 5 and over.		
	All ages 5 and over.			5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
RAJPUTANA.														
All religions	39	68	5	9	2	45	4	80	7	90	5	2	3	...
Animist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arya	408	551	222	205	152	619	229	654	363	598	217	105	178	9
Brahmo	500	800	333	...	...	...	...	...	333	800	500	214	400	111
Christian (Total)	609	630	586	431	412	545	614	538	536	713	643	424	457	385
(*a*) Indian *	458	478	435	280	294	346	424	356	333	582	501	194	232	152
(*b*) Others†	947	959	932	861	777	965	944	1,000	1,000	976	962	934	947	918
Hindu	32	56	3	7	1	36	3	67	5	74	4	2	3	...
Jain	282	562	23	89	10	430	18	682	34	695	25	5	11	...
Musalman	39	66	9	9	3	38	8	68	13	87	10	3	5	...
Parsi	865	899	828	357	769	840	947	875	857	982	806	477	635	311
Sikh	53	84	9	19	7	54	11	85	11	108	9	6	11	1
AJMER-MERWARA.														
All religions	113	185	26	41	13	136	31	211	44	227	26	23	36	6
Animist	2	3	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...
Arya	526	685	290	492	178	713	526	798	435	706	228	125	325	11
Christian (Total)	829	871	770	495	508	828	827	924	863	929	821	613	717	466
(*a*) Indian *	433	449	414	212	240	346	424	356	333	582	501	184	218	145
(*b*) Others†	977	978	975	1,472	1,291	700	742	928	983	989	939	969	978	946
Hindu	82	140	15	26	6	103	15	167	25	176	15	13	23	...
Jain	453	789	60	275	36	755	76	867	109	882	55	19	38	...
Musalman	119	187	18	34	5	108	19	189	41	228	18	24	39	...
Parsi	747	786	707	437	308	625	846	800	727	891	764	232	194	272
Sikh	625	794	303	266	266	786	333	769	600	893	265	224	341	...

* Includes Goanese.

† Separate figures of population of Christian (Others) and of literates among them for the group 5—10 are not available in any of the Imperial Tables. Those of population have therefore been obtained by deducting those under age-group 0—5 in Imperial Table XIV from those of 0—10 in the Imperial Table VIII, and are 36 for males and 55 for females. Again, since persons under 5 years of age are not supposed to read and write a letter, the figures of literates in the age group 0—10 in Imperial Table VIII, *viz.*, 53 males and 71 females, were taken to represent literates of 5 to 10 years of age. The proportion of literates to 1,000 of the population under this group thus comes to 1,472 males and 1,291 females which are, on the face of them, fallacious It is thus very probable that, while making entries in the house-hold schedules which were supplied to this class of the population, children, under 5 years of age were also entered as literates.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Education by age and sex and by Province, Natural Division, State or District.

Province; Natural Division and State or District.	Number per mille who are literate.										
	All ages 5 and over.			5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.											
Total	*42*	*74*	*6*	*10*	*2*	*49*	*5*	*86*	*9*	*97*	*6*
Cities	*160*	*259*	*39*	*53*	*20*	*195*	*45*	*294*	*61*	*301*	*39*
Rajputana.											
Total	*39*	*68*	*5*	*9*	*2*	*45*	*4*	*80*	*7*	*90*	*5*
Cities	*144*	*241*	*31*	*41*	*13*	*179*	*34*	*271*	*47*	*285*	*32*
Eastern Division.											
Total	*40*	*70*	*5*	*10*	*2*	*47*	*5*	*80*	*7*	*89*	*5*
Cities	*137*	*232*	*28*	*41*	*13*	*180*	*31*	*258*	*43*	*270*	*28*
Alwar	37	67	3	8	1	43	3	105	4	82	3
Bharatpur	38	65	4	11	2	51	5	72	8	81	5
Bundi	34	61	4	3	...	32	3	65	6	87	5
Dholpur	31	52	5	9	2	40	4	58	8	66	5
Jaipur	40	71	4	9	2	43	4	72	6	93	5
Jhalawar	70	119	15	25	6	119	25	164	31	138	13
Karauli	37	63	3	5	...	38	3	74	4	83	4
Kishangarh	50	90	5	14	1	64	7	103	6	116	6
Kotah	46	81	7	16	3	68	8	102	12	99	8
Lawa Estate	56	93	13	11	...	43	17	163	29	121	14
Shahpura Chiefship	66	119	9	28	4	116	12	142	12	144	10
Tonk	24	43	3	4	1	23	2	44	4	61	3
Southern Division.											
Total	*33*	*60*	*4*	*8*	*1*	*40*	*4*	*72*	*7*	*82*	*6*
Cities	*168*	*289*	*29*	*41*	*19*	*199*	*35*	*355*	*48*	*345*	*28*
Mount Abu District	222	291	116	111	69	297	169	311	101	317	120
Banswara	25	47	4	5	1	38	4	55	8	69	4
Dungarpur	36	63	8	11	2	51	9	82	11	87	10
Kushalgarh Chiefship	29	52	4	17	1	56	6	57	6	67	5
Mewar	29	54	3	5	1	31	2	63	5	74	3
Partabgarh	67	121	10	13	2	107	13	144	15	162	11
Sirohi	49	86	8	19	4	66	7	117	14	110	9
Western Division.											
Total	*41*	*73*	*5*	*7*	*1*	*44*	*3*	*85*	*8*	*99*	*6*
Cities	*152*	*250*	*39*	*42*	*13*	*170*	*37*	*277*	*55*	*304*	*42*
Bikaner	42	73	6	7	1	44	4	84	10	98	7
Jaisalmer	29	49	2	8	...	30	...	49	6	68	2
Marwar	41	74	5	7	1	44	3	86	7	101	6
Ajmer-Merwara.											
Total	*113*	*185*	*26*	*41*	*13*	*136*	*31*	*211*	*44*	*227*	*26*
Cities	*226*	*323*	*77*	*107*	*52*	*266*	*102*	*375*	*123*	*355*	*71*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Education by main Religion, sex and Province, Natural Division, State or District.

Province; Natural Division and State or District.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.									
	Animist.		Christian.		Hindu.		Jain.		Musalman.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.										
Total	*1*	...	*765*	*681*	*60*	*4*	*578*	*25*	*80*	*10*
Cities	*4*	...	*776*	*706*	*269*	*32*	*632*	*90*	*176*	*25*
Rajputana.										
Total	*1*	...	*630*	*586*	*56*	*3*	*562*	*23*	*66*	*9*
Cities	*3*	...	*577*	*542*	*257*	*28*	*610*	*82*	*136*	*24*
Eastern Division.										
Total	*2*	...	*662*	*581*	*64*	*4*	*570*	*30*	*60*	*7*
Cities	...	...	*539*	*516*	*256*	*28*	*631*	*57*	*131*	*19*
Alwar	...	...	917	824	81	3	496	36	17	1
Bharatpur	...	...	140	108	67	4	604	46	39	6
Bundi	...	...	923	857	47	3	524	18	91	10
Dholpur	...	...	833	1,000	48	3	231	12	88	16
Jaipur	...	...	842	824	63	3	594	23	67	7
Jhalawar	...	...	273	167	90	11	661	85	253	35
Karauli	...	...	1,000	818	66	3	713	57	73	4
Kishangarh	...	...	500	750	68	4	666	24	125	8
Kotah	4	...	663	690	70	5	629	66	143	16
Lawa Estate	...	...	...	...	57	13	738	19	...	...
Shahpura Chiefship	...	...	...	...	93	7	770	52	125	15
Tonk	...	...	700	667	23	1	437	15	109	14
Southern Division.										
Total	*1*		*798*	*745*	*41*	*3*	*522*	*18*	*185*	*31*
Cities	*3*	...	*738*	*750*	*252*	*19*	*589*	*57*	*291*	*35*
Mount Abu District	54	...	908	862	243	37	875	385	368	90
Banswara	...	...	294	525	70	5	655	21	244	39
Dungarpur	...	...	833	1,000	60	4	685	11	369	128
Kushalgarh Chiefship	1	...	1,000	...	209	23	859	18	265	28
Mewar	1	...	693	642	35	2	456	14	139	13
Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	124	8	734	55	209	34
Sirohi	...	...	885	799	37	4	670	25	201	13
Western Division.										
Total	*1*	...	*500*	*420*	*51*	*4*	*590*	*23*	*44*	*6*
Cities	...	...	*603*	*549*	*261*	*28*	*596*	*115*	*110*	*35*
Bikaner	...	...	453	294	64	4	468	35	41	4
Jaisalmer	...	...	...	...	62	2	455	19	5	...
Marwar	1	...	517	454	46	3	616	20	51	8
Ajmer-Merwara.										
Total	*3*	...	*871*	*770*	*140*	*15*	*789*	*60*	*157*	*18*
Cities	*24*	...	*853*	*775*	*337*	*63*	*788*	*157*	*253*	*29*

NOTE.—The figures in this table are for persons of 5 years of age and over only.

SUBSIDIARY

English education by age, sex and Province,

Province; Natural Division and State or District.	LITERATE							
	1921.							
	5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.	**5**	**3**	**30**	**5**	**80**	**8**	**64**	**6**
Rajputana.	**3**	**2**	**21**	**2**	**56**	**4**	**42**	**3**
Eastern Division.	**4**	**2**	**22**	**3**	**55**	**4**	**43**	**4**
Alwar	5	..	22	2	51	3	38	2
Bharatpur	2	1	12	2	34	5	34	2
Bundi	1	1	8	..	18	2	33	1
Dholpur	1	..	34	..	66	1	47	3
Jaipur	7	4	26	4	54	6	48	5
Jhalawar	..	..	31	2	344	3	74	1
Karauli	..	..	1	..	11	..	15	1
Kishangarh	3	2	13	5	40	4	50	3
Kotah	3	..	21	1	71	2	47	6
Lawa Estate	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
Shahpura Chiefship	..	..	89	4	187	6	81	1
Tonk	..	..	4	..	15	1	13	1
Southern Division.	**3**	**2**	**11**	**3**	**30**	**5**	**27**	**3**
Mount Abu District	787	490	2,051	1,125	1,317	588	1,197	627
Banswara	..	1	4	..	21	..	14	3
Dungarpur	1	..	3	..	12	..	17	..
Kushalgarh Chiefship	..	..	41	..	108	..	27	..
Mewar	..	..	4	1	21	2	17	1
Partabgarh	..	..	34	..	111	..	44	..
Sirohi	17	15	24	12	66	27	83	15
Western Division.	**3**	..	**26**	**1**	**78**	**1**	**52**	**2**
Bikaner	2	..	29	2	79	1	57	2
Jaisalmer	..	..	7	..	..	..	11	..
Marwar	3	1	25	1	81	2	52	2
Ajmer-Merwara.	**48**	**24**	**206**	**63**	**524**	**91**	**452**	**59**

TABLE IV.

Natural Division, State or District.

IN ENGLISH PER 10,000.

1911.												1901.	
All ages 5 and over.		5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.		All ages 5 and over.		All ages 5 and over.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
50	5	3	2	21	3	48	5	43	4	35	3	28	3
34	3	2	1	15	2	34	2	29	2	24	2	21	2
35	3	2	1	15	2	35	2	29	2	25	2	15	1
32	2	..	..	4	2	18	1	34	1	23	1	20	1
26	2	2	..	22	..	60	3	36	3	32	2	22	1
22	1	..	..	8	..	27	2	10	..	10	..	8	..
40	2	2	..	17	2	52	3	37	2	31	1	6	1
39	5	4	2	19	3	37	2	29	3	25	3	13	2
79	1	..	..	6	..	48	..	44	2	35	2	20	1
10	..	..	..	9	..	16	..	17	..	14	..	6	1
36	3	..	..	28	4	32	6	41	2	33	3	25	1
38	4	1	1	12	1	29	1	28	1	23	1	9	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	9	..	8	..
78	1	..	..	56	..	56	7	39	..	26	..	2°	1
10	1	..	1	6	..	23	2	15	1	13	1	15	1
20	3	4	3	17	6	22	5	25	3	21	3	22	4
1,281	664	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10	2	..	..	5	..	3	..	11	1	7	..	1	..
10	..	..	..	3	..	9	2	10	..	7	..	3	..
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	5	..	5	..
12	1	..	..	4	1	14	1	14	1	11	1	16	1
39	..	..	..	8	..	44	..	29	..	24	..	10	..
59	16	41	24	98	43	102	37	129	27	109	29	95	30
42	2	1	1	14	1	37	1	30	1	25	1	34	1
46	2	..	..	17	..	47	..	30	1	27	1	12	1
8	..	..	..	8	..	17	3	11	..	10	..	5	..
41	2	1	1	13	1	35	2	31	1	25	1	42	1
364	56	25	22	165	36	367	62	316	35	269	36	177	31

* Figures not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Progress of Education by Age.

Province, Natural Division and State or District.	Number of literates per mille.																				
	All ages 10 and over.								15—20.						20 and over.						
	Males.				Females.				Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901	1921.	1911.	1901.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.	**88**	**83**	**79**		**6**	**4**	**3**		**86**	**74**	**78**	**9**	**5**	**3**	**97**	**92**	**87**	**6**	**4**	**3**	
Rajputana.*	**81**	**79**	**75**		**5**	**3**	**2**		**80**	**71**	**76**	**7**	**4**	**3**	**90**	**88**	**83**	**5**	**3**	**2**	
Eastern Division.*	**81**	**73**	**58**		**5**	**3**	**1**		**80**	**67**	**54**	**7**	**4**	**2**	**89**	**82**	**65**	**5**	**3**	**1**	
Alwar	78	64	68	Not available.	3	2	2	Not available.	105	46	63	4	2	2	82	77	76	3	2	2	
Bharatpur	75	72	55		5	4	1		72	91	48	8	6	2	81	74	60	5	4	1	
Bundi	74	61	55		5	2	1		65	46	52	8	2	1	87	67	64	5	2	1	
Dholpur	61	46	34		5	3	1		58	43	32	8	5	1	66	50	39	5	3	1	
Jaipur	82	79	59		5	3	1		72	71	57	6	4	2	93	89	66	5	3	1	
Jhalawar	137	91	78		17	7	2		164	90	62	31	9	3	138	95	91	13	7	2	
Karauli	75	61	53		4	3	2		74	46	47	4	3	2	83	72	61	4	3	2	
Kishangarh	105	107	101		6	6	5		103	105	91	6	9	2	116	113	115	6	6	7	
Kotah	94	74	35		8	3	1		102	71	30	12	5	1	99	79	40	8	3	1	
Lawa Estate	111	89	35		16	14	4		163	52	38	29	9	13	121	107	43	14	17	3	
Shahpura Chiefship	139	121	115		10	5	4		142	113	96	12	4	4	144	128	133	10	4	5	
Tonk*	52	53	75		3	1	3		44	60	53	4	3	3	61	80	89	3	2	3	
Southern Division.	**73**	**88**	**91**		**5**	**4**	**3**		**72**	**71**	**75**	**7**	**4**	**3**	**82**	**95**	**107**	**5**	**4**	**3**	
Mount Abu District	314	..	..		125	..	..		311	..	..	101	..	..	317	..	..	120	..	..	
Banswara	61	70	50		4	3	2		55	59	46	8	3	3	69	79	56	4	4	2	
Dungarpur	79	77	79		10	4	1		82	60	61	11	6	1	87	85	99	10	4	10	
Kushalgarh Chiefship	63	65	75		5	5	2		57	56	76	6	4	..	67	67	79	5	5	3	
Mewar	65	84	88		3	3	3		63	66	72	5	3	3	74	92	105	3	3	3	
Partabgarh	149	123	100		12	5	1		144	115	99	15	7	2	162	131	114	11	5	1	
Sirohi	101	129	153		9	9	7		117	115	130	14	12	7	110	138	174	9	9	7	
Western Division.	**87**	**87**	**104**		**6**	**4**	**4**		**85**	**77**	**116**	**8**	**4**	**5**	**99**	**96**	**110**	**6**	**4**	**4**	
Bikaner	87	71	59		7	3	2		84	62	56	10	3	1	98	78	67	7	4	3	
Jaisalmer	59	75	70		2	3	2		49	65	70	6	3	2	68	86	83	2	4	2	
Marwar	88	94	118		6	4	4		86	83	132	7	4	5	101	103	124	6	4	4	
Ajmer-Merwara.	**210**	**163**	**142**		**28**	**17**	**[10**		**211**	**160**	**114**	**44**	**37**	**13**	**227**	**171**	**158**	**26**	**14**	**9**	

* Note.—Exclude Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Education by Caste.

Caste.	Locality.	Number per 1,000 who are literate.			Number per 10,000 who are literate in English.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahir	Rajputana	11	19	1	5	9	...
	Ajmer-Merwara	108	171	7	191	311	...
Balai	R.	1	2	...	1	1	...
	A.	14	26	1	8	14	1
Bambhi	R.	1	2	...	...	...	...
	A.	24	48	...	6	11	...
Bhangi	R.	2	3	...	...	1	...
	A.	23	40	4	14	22	4
Brahman	R.	104	189	11	49	90	3
	A.	333	526	85	707	1,224	45
Certain Trading Castes (Mahajan)	R.	258	498	19	59	116	1
	A.	448	757	83	592	916	209
Chamar	R.	2	4	...	...	...	...
	A.	19	36	...	10	21	...
Christian (Indian)	R.	458	478	435	1,944	2,317	1,522
	A.	732	770	693	3,784	4,724	2,838
Dhobi	R.	4	7	...	...	...	...
	A.	12	20	2	5	9	...
Gujar	R.	5	8	1	1	2	...
	A.	11	19	1	10	19	...
Jat	R.	7	12	1	2	4	...
	A.	28	50	1	15	27	1
Kachhi	R.	2	4	...	...	1	...
	A.	309	481	...	988	1,538	...
Kalal or Kalwar	R.	42	80	3	17	33	...
	A.	144	275	4	87	150	18
Khati	R.	12	22	1	5	9	...
	A.	67	117	9	63	117	...
Khatik	R.	6	11	...	1	2	...
	A.	34	61	6	9	18	...
Koli	R.	3	5	...	1	2	...
	A.	37	67	3	25	49	...
Kumhar	R.	4	6	1	1	2	...
	A.	24	44	2	21	41	...
Lodha	R.	6	11	...	1	2	...
	A.	26	41	10	28	53	...
Lohar	R.	11	21	1	3	6	...
	A.	40	71	5	18	34	...
Mali	R.	7	13	1	4	7	...
	A.	37	67	4	42	77	4
Raigar	R.	1	3	...	...	...	...
	A.	5	9	...	...	...	...
Rajput	R.	37	57	10	21	36	2
	A.	202	282	78	298	489	4
Rebari	R.	1	2	...	...	1	...
	A.	4	8	...	...	...	...
Teli	R.	16	28	2	1	3	...
	A.	38	72	3	6	11	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Number of Institutions and Pupils according to the returns of Education Department.

Class of Institution.	Rajputana.		Ajmer-Merwara.							
	1921.		1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Number of									
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PUBLIC.	**911**	**43,887**	**141**	**8,524**	**90**	**5,930**	**66**	**5,477**	**61**	**5,354**
Arts Colleges	3	247	1	87	1	89	1	266	1	411
Secondary Schools	119	16,188	29	3,163	28	3,830	14	2,269	11	1,837
Primary Schools	728	25,776	109	5,217	54	1,816	50	2,932	47	3,082
Training Schools	1	5	2	57	2	45	1	10	2	24
All other special Schools	60	1,671	..	..	5	200	..	..	..	..
PRIVATE.	**1,172**	**36,896**	**146**	**5,977**	**96**	**3,148**	**92**	**2,180**	**116**	**3,945**
Secondary Schools	35	3,868	2	128	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	238	9,841	31	956	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other special Schools	11	706	1	115	..	..	..	..	..	..
Advanced	7	229	3	405	4	296	20	252	33	1,168
Elementary	881	22,252	109	4,373	92	2,852	72	1,928	83	2,777
Grand total	2,083	80,783	287	14,501	186	9,078	158	7,657	177	9,299

Note.—Female figures included in 1921 as below.

Class of Institution.	Rajputana.		Ajmer-Merwara.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
PUBLIC.	**56**	**3,467**	**15**	**972**
Secondary Schools	4	766	6	576
Primary Schools	44	2,306	8	393
Training Schools	..	..	1	3
All other special Schools	8	395	..	..
PRIVATE.	**34**	**1,459**	**24**	**1,073**
Secondary Schools	1	36	..	..
Primary Schools	29	1,244	2	119
Elementary Schools	4	179	22	954

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Main results of University Examinations, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

Examinations.	Rajputana.								Ajmer-Merwara.							
	1920-21.		1910-11.		1900-01.		1890-91.		1920-21.		1910-11.		1900-01.		1890-91.	
	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Matriculation (Entrance)	424	176	511	321	293	181	27*	26	120	36	75	44	45	18	31	15
First or Intermediate examination in Arts or Science.	63	26	202	147	156	77	9	9	33	17	17	11	28	11	6	1
Ordinary Bachelor's Degree	35	12	77	53	75	43	7	3	30	6	11	6	8	3	..	..
Degree of Bachelor of Science	1	..	29	9	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ordinary Master of Arts Degree	..	..	6	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Degree of Master of Science	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Excludes figures of Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Kotah.
Note.—The B. A. Class at Ajmer was started in 1896-97.

CHAPTER IX.

Language.

Data for discussion.

1. The figures relating to languages are given in the Imperial Table X; and the four Subsidiary Tables, illustrating the salient features of the statistics, will be found at the end of this Chapter.

Accuracy of returns.

2. The rules, for filling up the Language column in the Schedule, laid stress on the point, that the language to be entered was to be that which each person ordinarily used in his own home, and, in the case of infants and deaf-mutes, that of their mothers. The rules were clear and fairly well-understood. But, for obvious reasons, it was not always easy to obtain an accurate return of the actual languages spoken by the people in their own homes. The hobby of the educated classes, to make one language the *lingua franca* for India, seems to have added to the other difficulties which came in the way of obtaining accurate statistics. For instance, Enumerators in Alwar entered Hindi for Mewati, which is spoken by the majority of the people living there and thus considerably reduced the number of Mewati speakers against 1911. So far as possible, mistakes were eliminated by careful enquiries which were also made at the time of classification in the abstraction offices.

Classification according to Linguistic Survey.

3. According to the Linguistic Survey, the Vernaculars spoken in India (excluding those unclassed), are divided into four families, five sub-families and 31 groups. These groups are again sub-divided into 177 languages, and these again into 525 dialects.

General Linguistic Distribution.

4. Languages, spoken in these Provinces, all fall under the Indo-European family, the Aryan Sub-family, the Indo-Aryan Branch and the Inner Sub-branch and almost all in the Central group, in-as-much-as about 990 out of every thousand persons speak the languages which are comprised in that group. The figures below give the number of speakers in the Aryan Sub-family of the Indo-European family in its various branches and groups.

1. Eranian Branch	..	..		1,379
Eastern Group	1,379	..	..	
2. Dardic or Pisacha Branch	..	..		85
Dard Group	85	..	..	
3. Indo-Aryan Branch	..	..		10,333,108
Outer Sub-branch	..	63,772	..	
North-Western Group	56,494	..	..	
Southern Group	2,523	..	..	
Eastern Group	4,755	..	..	
Mediate Sub-branch	..	3	..	
Inner Sub-branch	..	10,269,333	..	
Central Group	10,268,561	..	..	
Pahari Group	772	..	..	
TOTAL	..	..		10,334,572

As already stated, the Central Group includes practically all the languages recognized as Vernaculars of the States or Districts in these Provinces. The most important of the languages, forming the Vernaculars of the Provinces, are the Rajasthani, the Western-Hindi and the Bhili. Sindhi, Punjabi and Gujarati are also spoken, but each of them contributes only a very small proportion. All these languages, with the exception of the Sindhi are off-shoots of the Central Group.

On the margin are given the number of speakers of the languages in the Central Group, returned in this Census, together with those in 1911. The variations will be discussed later.

Language.	1921.	1911.
Central Group.		
Rajasthani	7,678,180	8,708,879
Western Hindi	2,127,621	1,705,760
Bhili	421,905	485,166
Punjabi	21,045	36,679
Gujarati	19,808	19,715
Khandeshi	2	11
TOTAL	10,268,561	10,956,210

Distribution by Provinces, Natural Divisions & States or Districts.

5. It will be seen from the figures contained in the Subsidiary Table II, that out of every ten thousand speakers in the two Provinces combined, 7,426 speak Rajasthani, 2,058—Western Hindi, 408—Bhili, 104—other Vernacular languages of India and 4—the English language. The speakers of the remaining languages are so few that they do not provide a proportion in an integral number. Similar proportions for the Provinces separately and for the Natural Divisions of Rajputana are given on the margin. Ajmer-Merwara is inhabited by persons speaking languages of multifarious descent. The prominent points in the distribution of the population of each State by language are—that Rajasthani predominates in all the States, except Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli and Kushalgarh; and that in the first four of these States, Western-Hindi is prevalent and in the last, Bhili. Bhili is the next commonly spoken language in the States of the Southern Division.

Language.	Rajputana.				Ajmer-Merwara.
	Province.	Eastern Division.	Southern Division.	Western Division.	
Rajasthani . .	7,510	6,353	7,778	9,651	5,764
Western Hindi .	1,958	3,624	110	39	4,035
Bhili . . .	428	2	2,034	17	9
Other Vernaculars of India.	102	19	75	293	135
English . . .	2	2	3	..	52
Other languages .	..	..	..	..	5

Distribution of the speakers of Rajasthani in States and Districts.

6. The map below indicates the distribution per ten thousand of the population, who speak the Rajasthani language in the States and Districts. Kotah, Bundi, Marwar, Kishangarh, Shahpura, Lawa, and Bikaner contain the highest proportion of these and Alwar, Karauli and Dholpur the lowest.



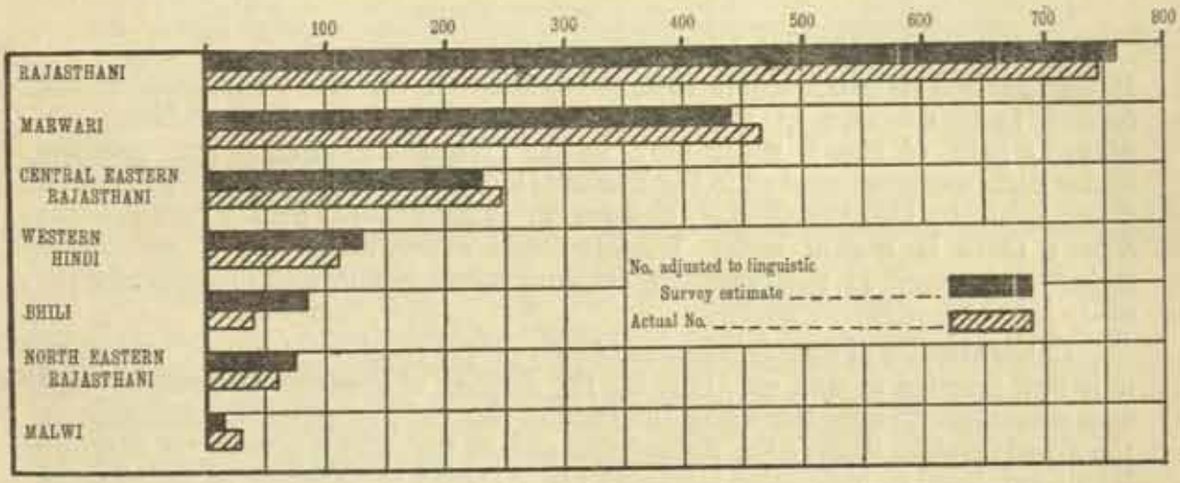
Comparison between the figures of the present Census and those of the Linguistic Survey.

7. It would appear from the marginal table and the diagram below it, that, of the languages recognized as the Vernaculars of the Provinces, the three, *viz.*, the Rajasthani, the Bhili and the Western Hindi, which are the most commonly spoken show losses in the numbers of their speakers by 1·6, 50·9 and 16·5 per cent. respectively. Going into details, we find that, of the dialects of the Rajasthani language, the gain and loss are most marked under Malvi and North-Eastern Rajasthani; Marwari and Central-Eastern Rajasthani also show minor acquisitions.

Language.	Linguistic Survey estimated figures of 1891.	Present Census figures adjusted according to those in column 2.	Actual figures returned in 1921.	Variation per cent. between columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthani . .	*9,535,009*	*7,577,038*	*7,456,216*	*—1·6*
Marwari . .	5,645,621	4,385,481	4,653,556	+6·1
Central-Eastern Rajasthani.	2,842,200	2,278,432	2,465,413	+8·2
North-Eastern Rajasthani.	855,654	768,863	60,333	—92·2
Malvi . .	191,534	144,262	276,914	+92·0
Bhili . . .	*972,300*	*856,647*	*420,991*	*—50·9*
Western-Hindi .	*1,619,419*	*1,314,006*	*1,096,464*	*—16·6*

NOTE.—Only such dialects have been mentioned as have been recognized as Vernaculars of the Provinces.

NUMBER (0000's omitted) OF PERSONS IN RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA SPEAKING LANGUAGES RECOGNISED AS VERNACULAR OF THE PROVINCES.



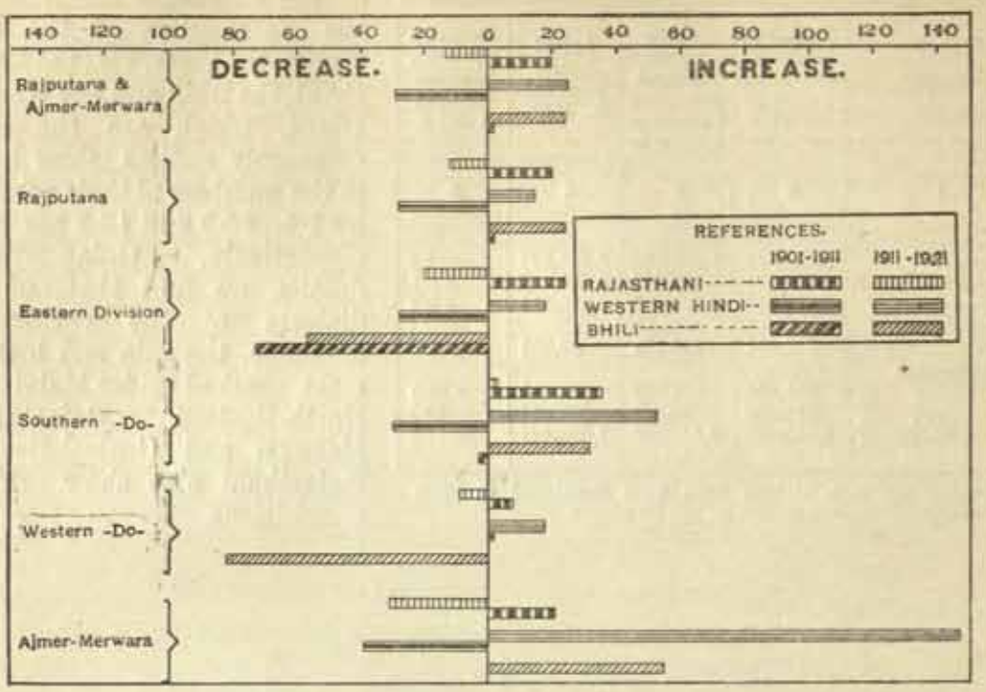
A comparison of the speakers of the recognized Vernaculars of the Provinces according to the Linguistic Survey of 1891, with those as adjusted to Survey figures and as actually returned at this Census, is made by States and Districts in the Subsidiary Table IV. The dialects under Rajasthani, *viz.*, Marwari, Central-Eastern and North-Eastern Rajasthani have sufficiently large numbers of speakers to justify their claim to the position of an independent language. The Survey figures, though based on the Census of 1891, do not invariably agree with the Census figures of that year.

Comparison of the speakers of the main vernaculars with two previous Censuses.

8. The table in the margin and the diagram overleaf give some indication of the extent to which the number of speakers has been varying from decade to decade. The changes are attributable, generally to three causes, *viz.*, (1) comparatively careful entry of languages in the Schedules, (2) improvement in the classification of languages, and (3) variations in population. Classification of languages was attempted in the first instance in 1901, and was naturally imperfect; improvement was made in it in 1911 on the basis of experience gained in the preceding decade. The variations between 1901—1911 in the two Provinces combined under

Province and Natural Division.	Language.	Per centage of Variation.	
		1911-1921.	1901-1911.
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.	Rajasthani . .	—13	+20
	Western-Hindi . .	+25	—20
	Bhili . . .	+24	+ 2
Rajputana . .	Rajasthani . .	—12	+20
	Western-Hindi . .	+19	—28
	Bhili . . .	+24	+ 2
Eastern Division .	Rajasthani . .	—20	+24
	Western-Hindi . .	+18	—28
	Bhili . . .	—57	—73
Southern Division .	Rajasthani . .	+ 3	+36
	Western-Hindi . .	+53	—30
	Bhili . . .	+32	—3
Western Division .	Rajasthani . .	— 9	+8
	Western-Hindi . .	+18	+2
	Bhili . . .	—82	..
Ajmer-Merwara . .	Rajasthani . .	—31	+21
	Western-Hindi . .	+147	—39
	Bhili . . .	+55	..

Variation per cent. in the number of speakers in the three main Vernaculars of the Provinces.



Rajasthani and Western-Hindi were universally on the side of increase in the former and decrease in the latter, excepting that the Western-Hindi displayed a gain of about 2 per cent. in the Western Division. The decrease under Bhili was most marked in the Eastern Division, but there was an increase of 2 per cent. in the Province of Rajputana. The present decade reverses the order; there is a gain under Western-Hindi everywhere, and a loss under Rajasthani except in the Southern Division where it shows an increase of 3 per cent.

In the absence of complete figures of 1891, of the speakers of several languages, it is not possible to find out, how far the number of speakers returned in 1901 was accurate. Taking the figures of 1901 as the starting point, we find that in the decade ending in 1911 the Rajasthani, and, in that under review, the Western Hindi, exhibited an inclination towards a rise. It may perhaps not be out of place to mention, that *lingua franca* hobby was not so strong in the previous decade.

'Hindustani' (Hindi and Urdu), a dialect of the Western Hindi, in the words of Sir George Grierson, "is primarily the language of the Upper Gangetic Doab, and is also the *lingua franca* of India, capable of being written in both Persian and *Deva-nagari* characters." It was carried everywhere in India by the lieutenants of the Moghal Empire. The minds of the Hindu educated classes are now biased in favour of Hindi and those of the Musalman in favour of Urdu. As far as Hindustani is used for the verbal expression of ideas there is almost no difference between Hindi and Urdu: the sharp distinction between them comes out only in literary works.

Comparison of speakers of other languages.

9. Of the languages, other than the main Vernaculars of the Provinces, Punjabi is the recognized Vernacular of that portion of the Bikaner State which adjoins the Punjab. Gujarati and Sindhi are spoken in those parts of Rajputana which adjoin Gujarat and Sindh. The rise and fall in the numbers of persons speaking these three languages, is mostly due to the variations in population. None of the other languages ever returned more than 5,000 speakers in any of the last three decades (*vide* Subsidiary Table I).

Dialects.

10. Information about minor dialects was not collected this time. The discussion in this part refers only to such of the dialects as have been recognized as separate dialects. Their figures, as in 1911, have been tabulated and shown in the Imperial Table X.

Rajasthani.—Rajasthani contains five dialects—Marwari, Central-Eastern Rajasthani, North-Eastern Rajasthani, Malvi and Nimadi. Marwari is the Vernacular of 11 States and Districts, Central-Eastern Rajashthani of 8, and North-Eastern Rajasthani and Malvi each of 3 (*vide* Subsidiary Table IV). The number of speakers returned under them are—Marwari 4,653,556, Central-Eastern Rajasthani 2,465,413, North-Eastern Rajasthani 60,333 and Malvi 276,914. Banjari or Labhani dialect, which was treated in 1911 as a dialect of the Gypsy

Languages, has this time been included in Rajasthani. The number of speakers returned under it is 5,079. The fifth dialect Nimadi is not spoken in these Provinces.

Western-Hindi.—The Western-Hindi has five separate dialects—Hindustani, Bangaru, Braj Bhakha, Kanauji and Bundeli. Of these, Braj Bhakha or Anterbedi in its form 'Braj Bhakha merging into Rajasthani' is alone the Vernacular of these Provinces. There is no State or District where Hindustani is not spoken more or less. Separate figures as shown in the Imperial Table X are, for Hindustani 1,866,800 (Hindi 1,726,131 and Urdu 140,669), Braj Bhakha 232,981, Dangi (a form of Braj Bhakha) 26,495 and Bangaru 1,345.

Bhili.—Of the various dialects of the Bhili language, the speakers of Bhili, Wagdi and Grassia are severally shown in the Imperial Table X. Bhili and Wagdi are both the Vernaculars of Mewar, Banswara, Kushalgarh, Dungarpur and Partabgarh; Grassia, of Sirohi and Marwar; and *Magra-ki-boli*, of the Merwara Sub-District of Ajmer-Merwara.

Intelligibility of dialects

11. The several dialects, so far as information goes, are mutually intelligible to their speakers, though there are local words and phrases in each of them, which are not easily understood outside the State where they are spoken. Their mutual intelligibility grows weaker and weaker, as the distance between the speakers of the various dialects increases and the inter-communication between them decreases.

Displacement of languages.

12. No non-Aryan language being indigenous to these Provinces, the phenomenon of its replacement by any Aryan language is not noticeable here. But it will be seen from the Subsidiary Table III, which gives a comparison of the tribal languages, that Bhils, Grassias and Banjaras, who inhabit these Provinces, still persist in retaining their tribal languages.

Influence of education and travelling on languages.

13. Boys at school learn a language and when they go home, they spread it by expressing their ideas through it. The extent to which it spreads depends upon the number of people coming in contact with one another. Considerable facilities are now-a-days available for travelling, and lecturers and speakers have easy access into the interior of the country. The circulation of papers has considerably increased and persons with scanty education have a taste for them. Recruitment and the movement of troops during the course of the Great War is a factor which should not be lost sight of in this connection, as it also had its share in bringing people speaking different dialects together, and thus causing the introduction of words of one dialect into the other. The literature, as distinguished from the language—the means of communication of ideas—may not be strengthened, but it cannot be denied that all these factors go far towards levelling up the languages, and encouraging the ultimate use of a common tongue.

English language.

14. The number of English speaking persons returned in this Census was 4,264 against 4,204 in 1911, and 2,862 in 1901.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of total population by language according to Census.

Family.	Sub-Family.	Branch and Sub-Branch.	Group and Sub-Group.	Language.	Number speaking language.			Per centage of variation.	Where chiefly spoken.
					1921.	1911.	Per hundred thousand of population of Provinces 1921.	1911-21.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.—VERNACULARS OF INDIA.	..	..	..	..	**10,335,632**	**11,027,199**	**99,955**	**—6·3**	
I. Austric Family	*Austro-Asiatic Sub-Family.*	*Mundā* .	..	*Kherwari* .	..	*2*	..	*—200·0*	
II. Tibeto-Chinese Family.	*Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family.*	*Assam-Burmese Branch.*	*Burma* .	*Burmese* .	*2*	*1*	..	*+100·0*	
III. Dravidian Family.	..	..		..	*313*	*342*	*3*	*—8·5*	
			Dravida .	..	*336*	*263*	..	*—16·3*	
				Tamil . .	220	242	2	—9·6	
				Malayālam .	7	1	..	+600·0	
				Kanarese .	9	20	..	—55·0	
			Intermediate.	..	..	*3*	..	*—100·0*	
				Gōndi . .	..	8	..	—100·0	
			Āndhra .	..	77	*71*	*1*	*+8·5*	
				Telegu .	77	71	1	+8·5	
IV. Indo-European Family.	..	..	..	..	*10,334,572*	*11,026,166*	..	*—6·3*	
	Aryan Sub-Family.	..	..	..	10,334,572	11,026,166	99,951	—6·3	
		A. Iranian .	..	..	**1,379**	**1,708**	**13**	**—19·3**	
			Eastern Afghanistan.	*Pashō* .	*1,077*	*763*	*10*	*+41·2*	
			Baluchistan Sub-group.	*Balōchī* .	*302*	*945*	*3*	*—68·0*	
		B. Dardic or Pisacha.	**Dard** . .	..	**85**	**58**	**1**	**+46·6**	
				Kāshmīrī .	85	58	1	+46·6	
		C. Indō-Aryan	..	..	**10,333,108**	**11,024,400**	**99,937**	**—6·3**	
		(i) Outer Sub-Branch.	..	..	**63,772**	**67,499**	**617**	**—5·5**	
			North-Western	..	*56,494*	*53,907*	*546*	*+4·1*	
				Lahndā or Western-Pūnjābī.	874	746	8	+17·2	
				Sindhī. .	55,620	58,161	538	—4·4	
			Southern .	*Marāthī* .	*2,523*	*2,716*	*25*	*—7·1*	
			Eastern .	..	*4,755*	*5,870*	*46*	*—19·1*	
				Oṛiyā . .	9	6	..	+50·0	
				Bihārī .	3,729	4,900	36	—24·8	
				Bengali .	1,014	910	10	+11·4	
				Assamese .	2	..	..	..	
		(ii) Mediate Sub-Branch.	..	..	**3**	**53**	..	**—94·3**	
				Eastern Hindī	3	53	..	—94·3	
		(iii) Inner Sub-Branch.	..	..	**10,269,333**	**10,956,848**	**99,320**	**—6·3**	
			Central .	..	*10,268,561*	*10,956,210*	*99,313*	*—6·3*	
				Western Hindī	2,127,621	1,705,760	20,577	+24·7	Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Jaipur and Karauli.
				Panjābī .	21,045	36,679	204	—42·6	
				Gujarātī .	19,808	19,715	192	+0·5	
				Bhīlī . .	421,905	485,166	4,080	—13·0	
				Khandēshī .	2	11	..	—81·8	
				Rajasthānī .	7,678,180	8,708,879	74,260	—11·8	Throughout the Provinces.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—*continued.*

Distribution of total population by language according to Census.

Family.	Sub-Family.	Branch and Sub-Branch.	Group and Sub-Group.	Language.	Number speaking language.			Per centage of variation.	Where chiefly spoken.
					1921.	1911.	Per hundred thousand of population of Provinces 1921.	1911-21.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.—VERNACULARS OF INDIA—*contd.*									
IV. Indo-European Family—contd.			*Pâhari* .	..	772	618	7	+21·0	
				Eastern .	247	72	2	+243·1	
				Central .	525	565	4	—7·1	
				Western .	..	1	..	..	
V. Unclassed Languages?	..	..		*Gipsy* .	*135*	*688*	*1*	*—80·4*	
B.—VERNACULARS OF OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES AND AFRICA.	..	..	..	..	216	115	2	+87·8	
I. Indo-European Family.	..	..	..	..	*107*	7	*1*	..	
	Aryan . .	..	..	..	107	37	1	..	
		Eranian .	..	..	107	37	1	..	
			Persian .	..	*107*	*37*	*1*	..	
				Persian .	107	37	1	+189·2	
II. Semitic . .	..	..	..	..	*97*	*64*	*1*	*+51·6*	
				Arabic .	89	45	1	+97·8	
				Hebrew .	8	19	..	—57·9	
III. Hamitic .	..	..	..	*African* .	..	4	..	..	
IV. Mongolian .	..	..	..	..	*12*	*10*	..	*+20·0*	
			Ural Altaic .	..	*1*	*8*	..	*—87·5*	
				Turkish .	1	8	..	—87·5	
			Japanese .	..	..	*1*	..	..	
				Japanese .	..	*1*	..	..	
			Mono-syllabic	..	11	1	..	+1000·0	
				Chinese .	11	1	..	+1000·0	
C.—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.	..	..	..	..	4,417	4,513	43	—2·1	
Indo-European Family.	..	..	..	..	*4,417*	*4,513*	*43*	*—2·1*	
			Greek . .	..	..	*1*	..	..	
				Greek . .	..	1	..	..	
			Romanic .	..	*144*	*293*	*1*	*—51·6*	
				French .	27	62	..	—56·5	
				Spanish .	..	2	..	..	
				Portuguese .	117	234	1	—50·0	
			Celtic . .	..	*5*	..	..	..	
				Scotch .	5	..	..	..	
			Balto-Slavonic	. ..	..	1	..	..	
				Russian .	..	1	..	..	
			Teutonic .	..	*4,268*	*4,213*	*42*	*+1·3*	
				English .	4,264	4,204	42	+1·4	
				Danish .	4	..	..	..	
				German .	..	9	..	..	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by language of the population of each State or District.

Province; Natural Division and State or District	Number per 10,000 of population speaking					
	Rajasthani.	Western Hindi.	Bhili.	Other vernaculars of India.	English.	Other languages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.	**7,426**	**2,058**	**408**	**104**	**4**	..
Rajputana.	**7,510**	**1,918**	**428**	**122**	**2**	..
Eastern Division.	*6,353*	*3,624*	*2*	*19*	*2*	..
Alwar	25	9,971	..	2	2	..
Bharatpur	1,189	8,802	..	8	1	..
Bundi	9,892	49	15	44	..	..
Dholpur	5	9,979	..	16	..	..
Jaipur	8,701	1,284	..	12	3	..
Jhalawar	5,579	4,297	4	120	..	..
Karauli	264	9,723	..	13	..	..
Kishangarh	9,938	43	..	19	..	..
Kotah	9,491	448	4	55	1	1
Lawa (Estate)	9,916	84	..	..	..	..
Shahpura (Chiefship)	9,970	13	..	17	..	..
Tonk	8,976	997	10	16	1	..
Southern Division.	*7,778*	*110*	*2,034*	*75*	*3*	..
Mount Abu District	2,282	3,724	2,160	1,218	566	50
Banswara	3,777	31	6,170	22	..	..
Dungarpur	4,324	559	4,963	154	..	..
Kushalgarh (Chiefship)	1,010	195	8,607	188	..	..
Mewar	8,906	32	1,013	49	..	..
Partabgarh	5,895	225	3,723	157	..	..
Sirohi	8,858	194	759	173	16	..
Western Division.	*9,651*	*39*	*17*	*293*	..	..
Bikaner	9,400	82	..	518	..	..
Jaisalmer	8,125	..	7	1,868	..	..
Marwar	9,797	25	23	154	1	..
Ajmer-Merwara.	**5,764**	**4,035**	**9**	**135**	**52**	**5**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Comparison of Tribes and Tribal Languages.

RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.

Tribes.	Strength of Tribe (Table XIII.)		Language.	Number speaking tribal language.			
				Actual.		Per centage.	
	1921.	1911.		1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhil	556,343	455,419	Bhili	400,861	314,274	72·1	69·0
Grassia	24,910	17,419	Gilasia (Grassia)	9,479	7,614	38·1	43·7
Banjārā and Labhānī	27,454	27,122	Banjārī or Labhānī	5,079	4,313	18·5	15·9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Showing the number of speakers of languages which are the Vernaculars of these Provinces in each State or District according to Linguistic Survey Estimate and as actually registered at the Census of 1921.

State or District.	Vernacular Language or Dialect.	Number of speakers according to		Actual figures according to Imperial Table X 1921.	Actual Variation between columns 4 and 5.	Remarks.
		Linguistic Survey estimate.	Estimate made on the Census figures of 1921.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ajmer-Merwara	‡Rajasthani (Marwari)	304,300	277,881	166,488	—111,393	
	Do. (Central-Eastern Rajasthani)	135,200	100,042	118,766	+18,724	
	Bhili	44,500	34,840	468	—34,372	
	Others	58,358	82,508	209,549	+127,041	
	Total	**542,358**	**495,271**	**495,271**	..	
Alwar	Rajasthani (North-Eastern Rajasthani).	758,000	692,217	1,714	—690,503	
	Others	9,786	8,937	699,440	+690,503	
	Total	**767,786**	**701,154**	**701,154**	..	
Bikaner	Rajasthani (Marwari)	536,000	424,956	619,830	+194,874	
	Punjabi	22,000	17,442	17,308	—134	
	Others	274,065	217,287	22,547	—194,740	
	Total	**832,065**	**659,685**	**659,685**	..	
Banswara	Bhili	*211,600	219,486	142,554	—76,932	*Includes speakers in Kushalgarh.
	Others	41	38	76,970	+76,932	
	Total	211,641	219,524	219,524	..	
Bharatpur	Rajasthani (North-Eastern Rajasthani)	80,000	62,026	57,644	—4,382	
	Western-Hindi	542,303	420,456	436,974	+16,518	
	Others	18,000	13,955	1,819	—12,136	
	Total	**640,303**	**496,437**	**496,437**	..	
Bundi	Rajasthani (Marwari)	24,000	15,184	91,652	+76,468	
	Do. (Central-Eastern Rajasthani)	†330,000	216,008	141,296	—74,712	†Includes speakers in Shahpura.
	Others	5,321	4,006	2,250	—1,756	
	Total	**359,321**	**235,198**	**235,198**	..	
Dholpur	Western-Hindi	262,335	215,325	229,237	+13,912	
	Others	17,555	14,409	497	—13,912	
	Total	**279,890**	**229,734**	**229,734**	..	
Dungarpur	Bhili	165,000	188,814	93,930	—94,884	
	Others	400	458	95,342	+94,884	
	Total	**165,400**	**189,272**	**189,272**	..	
Jaipur	Rajasthani (Marwari)	547,281	453,257	484,010	+30,753	
	Do. (Central-Eastern Rajasthani)	1,586,539	1,313,968	1,549,711	+235,743	
	Do. (North-Eastern Rajasthani)	17,654	14,621	975	—13,646	
	Western-Hindi	674,781	558,852	300,223	—258,629	
	Others	..	..	3,883	+3,883	
	Total	§2,823,966	‡2,338,802	**2,338,802**	..	
Jaisalmer	Rajasthani (Marwari)	100,150	58,559	54,964	—3,595	
	Others	15,551	9,093	12,688	+3,595	
	Total	**115,701**	**67,652**	**67,652**	..	
Jhalawar	Rajasthani (Central-Eastern Rajasthani).	25,706	16,350	279	—16,071	
	Do. (Malvi)	86,556	55,098	52,692	—2,406	
	Others	38,835	24,734	43,211	+18,477	
	Total	**151,097**	**96,182**	**96,182**	..	
Karauli	Western-Hindi	140,000	119,373	130,030	+10,657	
	Others	16,587	14,357	3,700	—10,657	
	Total	**156,587**	**133,730**	**133,730**	..	

Note.—The figures in column 4 have been arrived at by Rule of Three.

‡ Difference of 1,896 between the sum of the figures against the various dialects and those against 'Total' is due to the proportional excess over the relative figures against the dialects in column 3.

§ The sum of the figures against the various dialects exceed the figures shown against 'Total' by 2,289.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*continued.*

Showing the number of speakers of languages which are the Vernaculars of these Provinces in each State or District according to Linguistic Survey Estimate and as actually registered at the Census of 1921.

State or District.	Vernacular Language or Dialect.	Number of speakers according to		Actual figures according to Imperial Table X 1921.	Actual Variations between columns 4 and 5.	Remarks.
		Linguistic Survey estimate.	Estimate made on the Census figures of 1921.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kishangarh	Rajasthani (Marwari)	30,000	18,579	1,515	— 17,064	
	Do. (Central-Eastern Rajasthani)	93,000	57,596	75,712	+ 18,116	
	Others	2,516	1,559	507	— 1,052	
	Total	**125,516**	**77,734**	**77,734**	..	
Kotah	Rajasthani (Central-Eastern Rajasthani).	553,395	485,095	474,420	— 10,675	
	Do. (Malvi)	80,978	70,984	115,740	+ 44,756	
	Others	184,398	73,981	39,900	— 34,081	
	Total	**718,771**	**630,060**	**630,060**	..	
Lawa (Estate)	Rajasthani (Central-Eastern Rajasthani).	3,360	2,262	2,231	— 31	
	Others	..	..	31	+ 31	
	Total	**3,360**	**2,262**	**2,262**	..	
Marwar	Rajasthani (Marwari)	2,426,590	1,767,640	1,797,803	+ 30,163	
	Bhili	75,100	54,706	4,278	— 50,428	
	Others	27,188	19,296	39,561	+ 20,265	
	Total	**2,528,178**	**1,841,642**	**1,841,642**	..	
Mewar	Rajasthani (Marwari)	1,445,000	1,070,247	1,226,553	+ 156,206	
	Bhili	381,500	282,586	139,795	— 142,791	
	Others	36,626	27,130	13,715	— 13,415	
	Total	**1,863,126**	**1,380,063**	**1,380,063**	..	
Partabgarh	Rajasthani (Marwari)	5,000	3,814	318	— 3,496	
	Bhili	79,000	60,264	25,810	— 34,454	
	Others	3,975	3,032	40,982	+ 37,950	
	Total	**87,975**	**67,110**	**67,110**	..	
Sirohi	Rajasthani (Marwari)	169,300	168,096	164,022	— 4,074	
	Bhili	15,600	15,489	14,156	— 1,333	
	Others	5,936	3,054	8,461	+ 5,407	
	Total	**190,836**	**186,639**	**186,639**	..	
Tonk	Rajasthani (Marwari)	58,000	43,935	46,401	+ 2,466	
	Do. (Central-Eastern Rajasthani)	115,000	87,111	102,998	+ 15,887	
	Do. (Malvi)	24,000	18,180	108,482	+ 90,302	
	Others	183,069	138,672	30,017	— 108,655	
	Total	**380,069**	**287,898**	**287,898**	..	

Note.—The figures in column 4 have been arrived at by Rule of Three.

CHAPTER X.

Infirmities.

1. The statistics of Infirmities are embodied in the Imperial Tables XII and XII-A. The former table classifies the afflicted by sex and age and the latter by sex and caste. Data for discussion.

Proportional statements will be found at the end of this Chapter, showing :—

I.—Distribution of the infirm per 100,000 of the population at each of the last four Censuses.

II.—Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex for the last four Censuses.

III.—Distribution of the number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age-period and the number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

IV.—Distribution of the number afflicted per 100,000 persons in certain selected castes and the number of females per 1,000 males.

2. There was no material deviation made this time from the instructions issued at the Census of 1911 in respect of the entries of infirmities in the Schedules. The wording of the instructions acted upon at the preceding Census led the Enumerators, who are generally of very poor educational qualifications, to understand that only those persons were to be recorded as infirm, who had any of the infirmities from birth, although the words 'from birth' in the instructions were meant to be applied to the case of deaf-mutes only. The words 'from birth' had therefore to be expunged. True deaf-mutism is a congenital defect and it should therefore hardly be expected that this change would affect the statistics at all. Instructions for recording Infirmities.

3. It should be unhesitatingly admitted at the out-set, that the statistics of infirmities can not be absolutely accurate and reliable, chiefly because the Census staff consisted of an improvised agency without medical knowledge. Possibly, in the returns of insanity, persons not really insane but merely weak-minded may have been entered, as well as those who were idiots or who suffered from violent forms of mental derangement. Similarly, amongst the blind may have been included those who were not totally so, but also those whose sight had become impaired by old age. Apart from errors made by Enumerators, there is no doubt that the returns were incomplete in other respects also. In cases of insanity or leprosy, the temptation to conceal the ailment in the earlier ages was considerable. It is often believed that in both cases the diseases, at least in their primary stages, are amenable to treatment, and there are parents who do not like to acknowledge the infirmity of their childern unless the disease assumes a serious form. Besides, this part of the census work is regarded, especially by those belonging to the higher strata of society, as an unfair inquisition. The people are naturally disinclined to give the Enumerators an opportunity of having an insight into the defects of their family, and their reluctance is all the more intense, in the case of their women and yet more particularly in that of their daughters of marriageable age. The statistics of infirmities are therefore, next to the returns of Age, the least satisfactory of those obtained by the Census. Accuracy.

4. The total number of persons suffering from each infirmity, at each of the last four consecutive Censuses, is noted on the margin. The rise and fall in the number of afflicted persons at the alternate Censuses clearly indicate that variations follow with the population. Variations since 1891.

Infirmity.	Rajputana.				Ajmer-Merwara.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
Insane . .	1,219	1,426	967	3,097	93	95	70	87
	12	*14*	*10*	*25*	*19*	*19*	*15*	*16*
Deaf-mute .	2,577	3,069	1,794	...*	138	82	110	175
	26	*29*	*18*	...*	*28*	*16*	*23*	*32*
Blind . .	19,709	22,346	7,605	38,279	1,308	1,370	585	1,053
	200	*212*	*77*	*314*	*264*	*273*	*123*	*194*
Leper . .	405	650	461	1,708	13	11	25	27
	4	*6*	*5*	*14*	*3*	*2*	*5*	*5*
Total .	23,910	27,491	10,827	43,084	1,552	1,558	790	1,342

Note.—The figures in italics represent proportions per 100,000 of the population.
* Not available.

Rajputana.—Of the Provincial total variation (1911-21) of 3,581, Jaipur State alone claims for more than one-third. The afflicted persons in that State this time were 3,933 against 5,698 in the year 1911, giving a decrease of 1,765. This decrease, when distributed over all the infirmities, presents the following figures :—

Infirmity.	1921.	1911.	Variation actual.	Variation per cent.
Insane	272	396	—124	—32
Deaf-mute	485	681	—196	—29
Blind	3,140	4,561	—1,421	—31
Leper	36	60	—24	—40
TOTAL .	3,933	5,698	—1,765	—31

It would have been advantageous if the local authorities, who were addressed to show causes for the abnormal variations, could have fully explained them. They ascribe the decrease to general causes. Jaipur, no doubt, is well served with dispensaries and has in its employ good medical officers. The decrease, in the number of the blind there, is mainly due to the relief given by cataract operations.

Ajmer-Merwara.—There is a heavy increase under Deaf-Mutism and a slight increase under Leprosy since 1911. A very large proportion of the persons, suffering from these infirmities, depend for maintenance upon charity and therefore assemble in large numbers at sacred places, where benevolence is freely shown. Ajmer contains the Dargah of Khwaja Sahib, which is an object of pilgrimage for Musalmans and attracts people from all parts of the Country, all the year round, but particularly at the Fair called the *Urs Mela*, which happened to fall this time on the day just preceding the date on which the final census was taken. This accounts largely for the increase in the number of deaf-mutes and lepers.

Comparison with figures of other Provinces.

5. This subject is, however, robbed of half of its interest if its discussion is confined to the sphere of the Province alone without a comparison being drawn with the figures of other countries or at least with those of the adjoining Provinces. This latter comparison is therefore made on the margin.

Province and State.	Total afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf-Mute.	Blind.	Leper.
United Provinces .	147,221	7,175	22,678	105,072	12,296
	312	*158*	*200*	*2,316*	*271*
Punjab . . .	96,906	7,087	22,758	65,051	2,737
	468	*34*	*110*	*314*	*13*
Bombay . . .	85,254	11,179	14,662	49,706	9,707
	441	*57*	*76*	*257*	*51*
Ajmer-Merwara .	1,552	93	138	1,308	13
	313	*19*	*28*	*264*	*3*
Gwalior State . .	8,423	456	1,415	6,134	418
	264	*14*	*44*	*193*	*13*
Rajputana . .	23,910	1,219	2,577	19,709	405
	243	*12*	*26*	*200*	*4*
Central India . .	14,159	824	1,749	10,637	949
	236	*14*	*29*	*177*	*16*

Note 1.—The names of Provinces and States are arranged in the order of proportion of their afflicted to the total population.

Note. 2.—Figures in italics below the actual figures represent the proportion of the actual numbers to 100,000 of total population.

Rajputana.—Rajputana stands last but one in respect of 'Total afflicted.' The only infirmity in which it has two units below it, is 'Blindness,' but in all the rest it stands last. Even in Blindness there is a slight improvement this time, as, at the last Census, the proportion per 100,000 of population was 212 whereas it has this time come down to 200.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Ajmer-Merwara unfortunately stands high in comparison among the total afflicted and more particularly in respect of the congregation of the Blind. The cause for this has been explained elsewhere in this Chapter in detail.

Relative prevalence of each Infirmity in Natural Divisions of Rajputana.

6. Eighty-two per cent. or more than four-fifths of the total number of the afflicted in Rajputana are Blind, 5 per cent. Insane, 11 per cent. Deaf-Mute, and the rest Leper. The figures discussed below have been taken from the Subsidiary Table I. In respect of Insanity, the Western Division shows the highest number of males—17 per 100,000, the Southern with 16 comes next and the Eastern occupies the last place on the list, having only 15. The proportion of females, afflicted by this infirmity, is much lower in each Division, the Eastern and the Western Divisions have an equal proportion (8), while the Southern—though less in area and population—has the highest (11).

The following table gives the proportion of infirmities, other than Insanity,

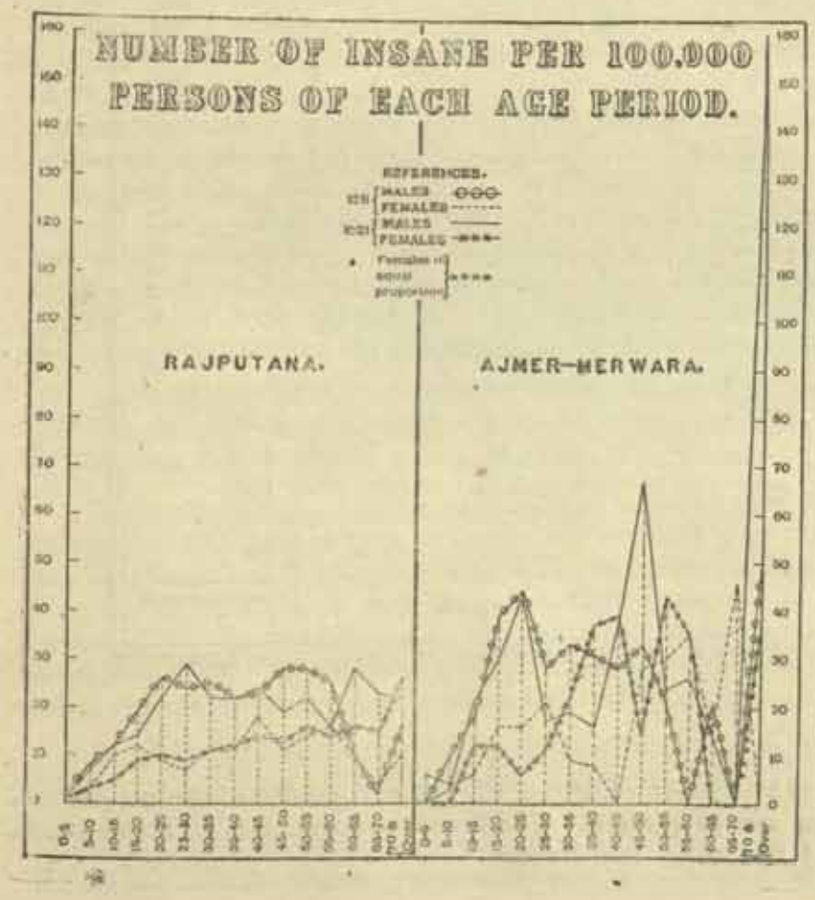
Infirmity.	Eastern Division.		Southern Division.		Western Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Deaf-Mutes . .	27	17	22	16	48	29
Blind . . .	170	220	98	134	239	330
Lepers . . .	5	2	5	2	8	4

per 100,000 of the population by Sex and Natural Division. It is noticed that the proportion of females is lower under Deaf-Mutism and Leprosy and higher under Blindness. The causes have already been explained under head 'accuracy' in para. 3 *supra*. There may be other causes, organic or otherwise, which make females more immune to Deaf-Mutism and Leprosy.

Insanity.

Provincial Distribution by sex and age.

7. The marginal diagram shows, by age-periods, the number of insane persons of both sexes per 100,000 of the population for each of the Provinces. Taking Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara together, it is evident that Insanity is more prevalent among men than women, the ratio being about 2 : 1. The number of the Insane is very small in early ages, because Insanity is the infirmity of the mature. It is naturally not so common among children with undeveloped minds. In several cases, the question whether



a person of doubtful intelligence is or is not of sound mind, remains undetermined till after 10 years of age. It usually develops in males between the ages of 20 to 45, which is the period when mental equilibrium is most liable to be affected by passions, domestic troubles and worries, sickness, or struggle for existence. In females, this development is more prominent in the declining age. The decrease in the number of Insane males begins after the age of 45.

Provincial Variation.

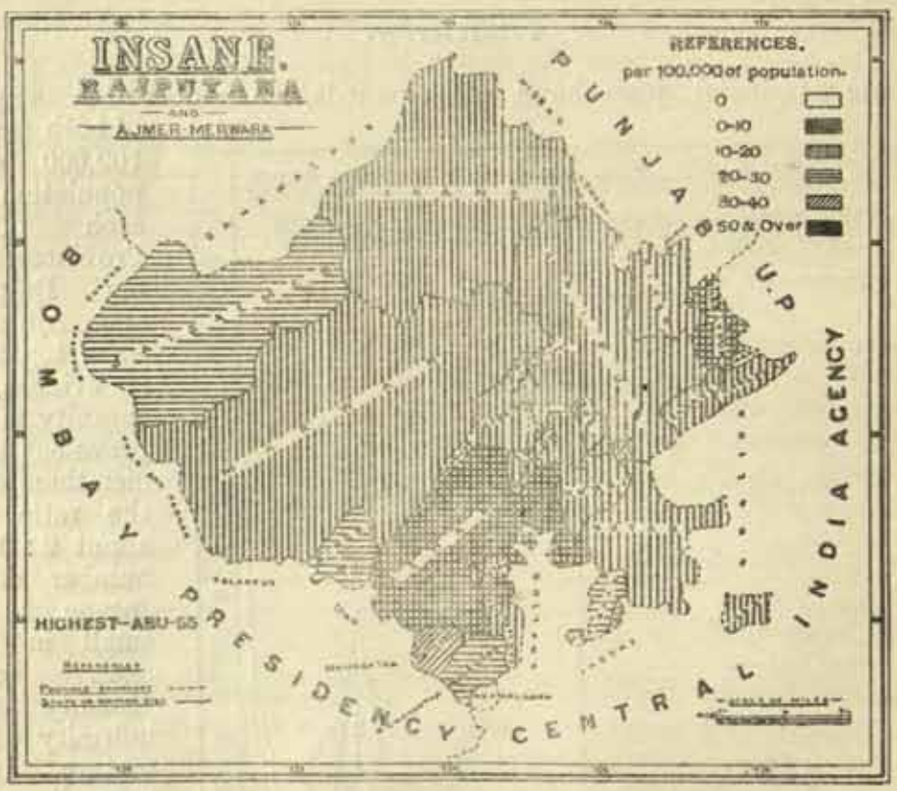
8. The marginal figures exhibit the actual number of persons of unsound mind, registered since 1891. The total number of Insane persons, in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara taken together, falls short of that registered in 1891 by about 58 per cent.; but, severally, Rajputana shows a drop of about 61; and Ajmer-Merwara, an excess of 7. The slight increase in the Ajmer-Merwara figures, in almost every decade, may be ascribed to the increasing religious belief, that relief is afforded to such infirms by their being brought to the Dargah situated in the City of Ajmer to make offerings and to touch the tomb of the Saint.

Years.	Rajputana.			Ajmer-Merwara.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1891 .	3,097	2,024	1,073	87	64	23
	25	*32*	*19*	*16*	*22*	*9*
1901 .	967	591	376	70	60	10
	10	*12*	*8*	*15*	*24*	*4*
1911 .	1,426	973	453	95	66	29
	14	*18*	*9*	*19*	*25*	*12*
1921 .	1,219	826	393	93	60	33
	12	*16*	*8*	*19*	*22*	*15*

Note.—The figures in italics represent the proportion per 100,000 of the sex population.

Distribution by States and Districts.

9. The map below shows the internal distribution of the total Insane (both male and female) in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. Detailed figures by sex and for previous decades may be seen in the Subsidiary Table I. The highest

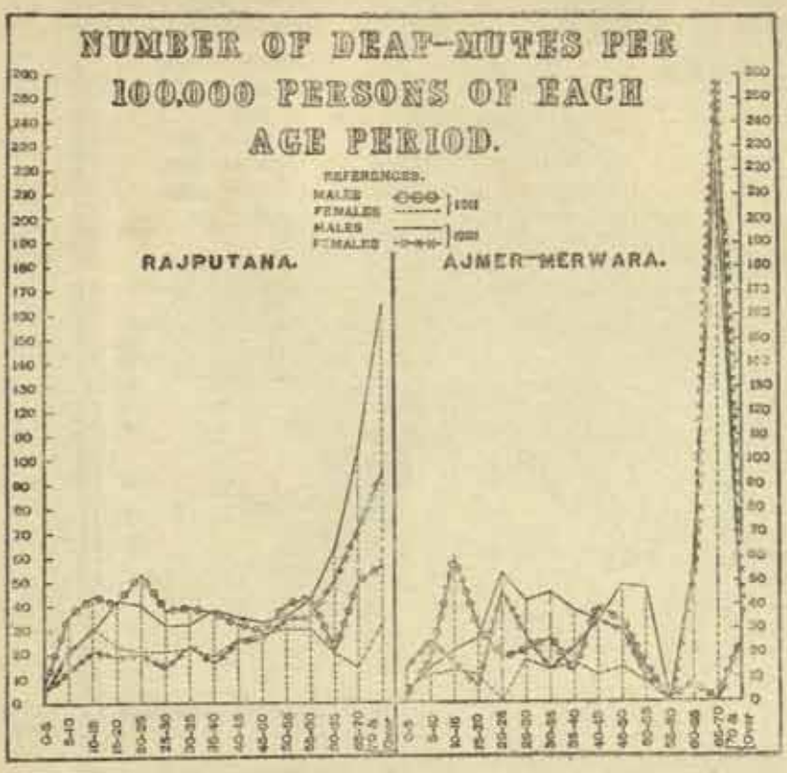


proportion is indicated by the Abu District, *viz.*, 55 per 100,000 of the population. No unit is free from insane persons. The lowest proportion (*i.e.*, below 10) is, however, indicated by Bharatpur and Mewar.

Deaf-Mutism.

Provincial Distribution by sex and age

10. The diagram on the margin presents, in a very vivid shape, the rise and fall in the figures of Deaf-Mutes at every quinquennial age-period, among the sexes in the decade under review and in the one preceding it. As one might naturally expect, the highest point on the curve must be that which indicates the period 5-10, but the one preceding it could not indicate a low figure. Normally, an infant begins to speak between the ages of 1 and 2, but instances are not wanting in which the power of speech is delayed till five years and after. If, therefore, the tendency of the parents had not been to screen the infirmity in their children till it became an open secret, the expectations of the statistician could have been realized. The statistics, as they are, indicate a rise all round in the age-period 5-10, which continues till 10-15, except among females of 1921 in Ajmer-Merwara. In the subsequent periods, the rise or fall is not uniform in the decade or among the sexes. In the declining ages, the rise is very marked and reaches to as high a point as 164 among males of 1921 in Rajputana in the 70 and over age-period, and yet higher to 257 among females of 1921 in Ajmer-Merwara in the age-period 65-70. The chief features at variance in the two Provinces are that, in Rajputana, the last age-period has claimed the highest number in all the instances, while in Ajmer-Merwara the highest peak, if we assume the diagram to be a series of broken hills, is at the 65-70 period of 1921. There were again no females beyond the age-period 55-60 in 1911, and the proportion of males too at the last stage was not very high. The inclusion of persons who have lost the power of speech or the sense of hearing in their old age raises the proportion after the age of 50 for both the sexes. The figures of actual proportions for the 1921 census will be found in the Subsidiary Table III.



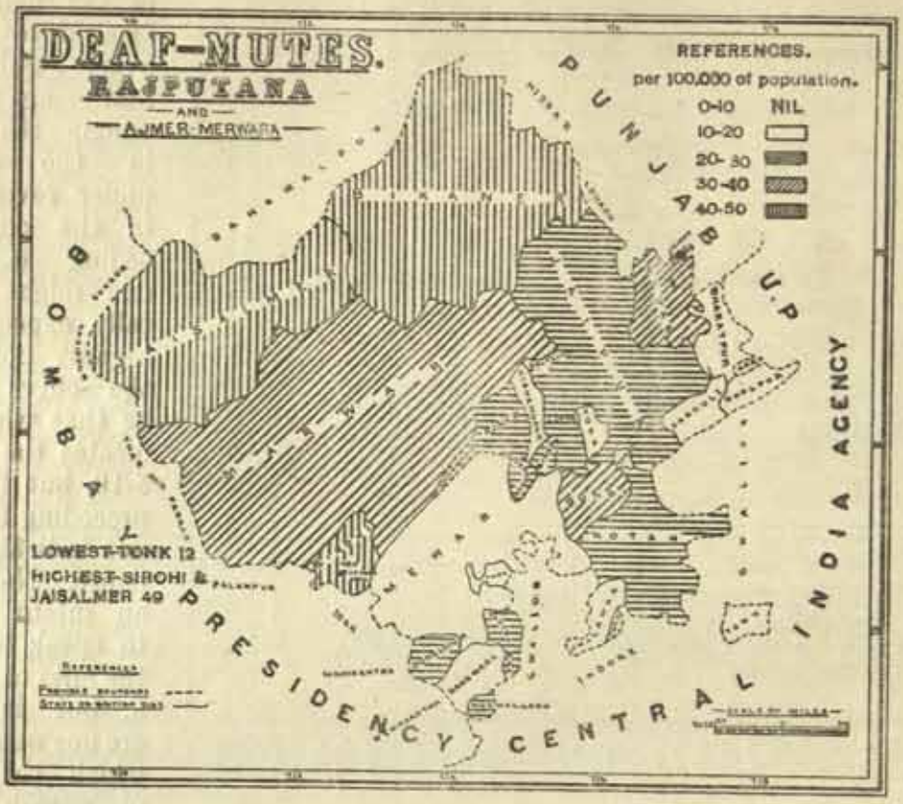
Deaf-Mutism is more prevalent among males than among females; the proportion of females to 1,000 males of All Ages suffering from this infirmity being 571 in Rajputana and 624 in Ajmer-Merwara.

The number of persons, registered as afflicted from this infirmity, is much below that returned in 1911 in both the Provinces combined. It would therefore not be unreasonable to presume that the inclusion of persons who contracted the infirmity after birth is very limited. The proportion of males to one hundred thousand of the Deaf-Mutes of the same sex in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined is only 32, while of that of females to their own sex—20, which is much lower than that arrived at in England and Wales in 1911, *viz.*, 47 and 37 respectively.

Distribution by States and Districts.

11. The map overleaf exhibits this distribution. There is no State which gives a proportion of Deaf-Mutes lower than 12 to 100,000 of its population which number occurs in Tonk. The lowest group is that of 10-20 which includes (1) Banswara, (2) Bharatpur, (3) Dholpur, (4) Jhalawar, (5) Karauli, (6) Kishangarh, (7) Mewar, and (8) Tonk. Jaisalmer and Sirohi have the highest proportion of

these infirms, being 49 each, but the category of the 40-50 in which they fall, also includes Bikaner.



Distribution of Deaf-Mutes in the City of Ajmer by Religion and Occupation.

12. Statistics of Deaf-Mutes have been specially worked out for the City of Ajmer, to find out their religion and the means of their livelihood. The total number of Deaf-Mutes is 20, of whom 11 are males and 9 females, and are distributed by religion as follows :—

Religion.	*Male.*	*Female.*
Hindu	3	2
Musalman	7	7
Christian	1	..

It seems that Deaf-Mutes were found in by far the more larger proportion among the Musalman in this Census. Those belonging to the City itself were 6 males and 4 females, and those to Rajputana—only 2 males. All the rest were outsiders—the United Provinces contributing the most (4). The marginal table presents the occupations followed by them. One-half of the twenty Deaf-Mutes (8 males and 2 females) were Actual Workers.

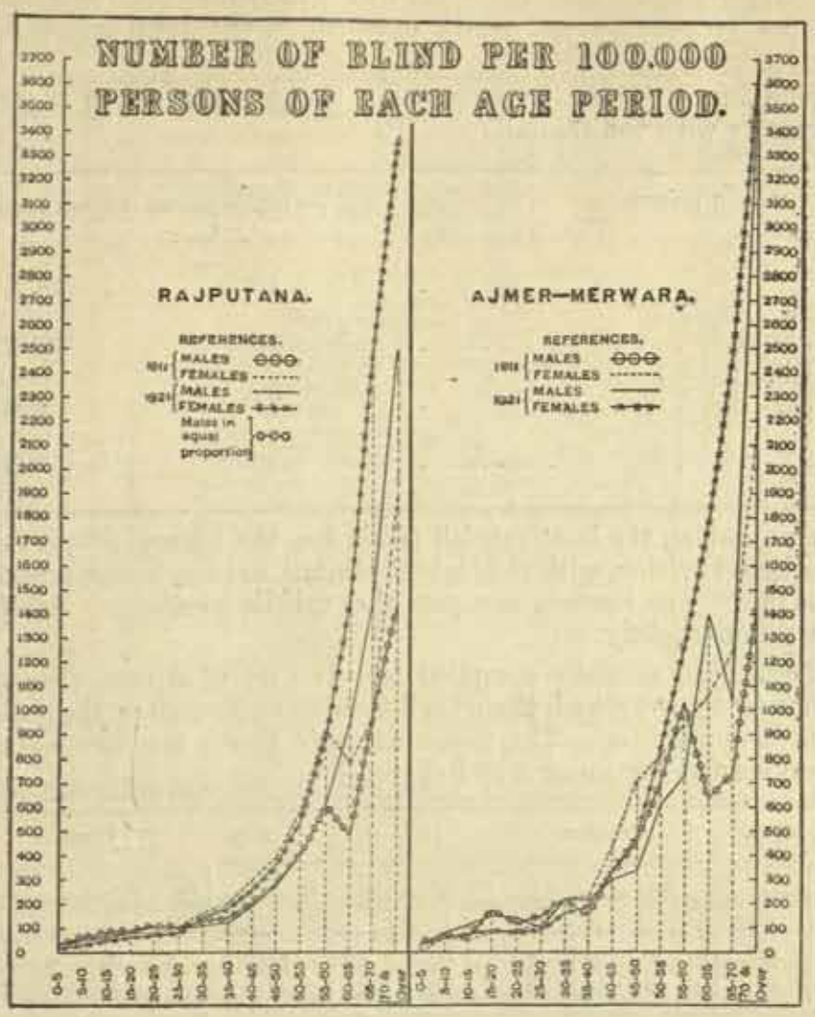
Occupation.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total .	*10*	*8*	*2*
37. Dyeing, Bleaching, and Printing, etc.	1	1	...
137. Tobacco, Opium, *Ganja*, etc. sellers.	1	1	...
168. Temple service .	1	1	...
181. Cooks, Water-carriers, Door-keepers, Watchmen, etc.	4	4	...
189. Beggars, Vagrants, Witches, etc.	3	1	2

Blindness.

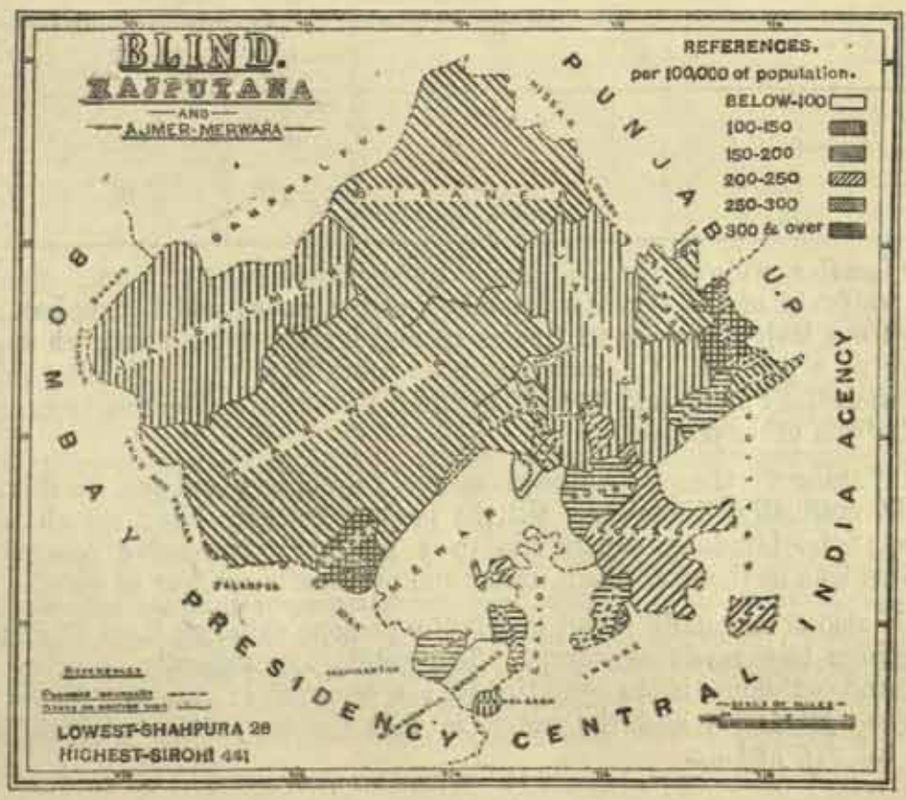
Distribution by Provinces.

13. *General.*—In Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined, 177 males and 233 females per 100,000 have been returned as Blind. 200 persons per 100,000 of the Provincial population are Blind in Rajputana and 264 in Ajmer-Merwara. Unlike other infirmities, in Blindness, females exceed males in Rajputana, the proportion of the former to 1,000 of the latter being 1,194. In Ajmer-Merwara, only 955 females are Blind against one thousand males.

By Sex and Age-Periods.—It will be seen from the diagram on the margin, which gives the proportion of the Blind per 100,000 persons of each quinquennial age-period, that this infirmity is very seldom, if ever, congenital, as so few as 27 males and 21 females in Rajputana and 29 of each sex in Ajmer-Merwara are found in the 0-5 age-group. The figures of those who were born blind would likely have been very much lower, as it is quite possible that a fairly large number, out of those given above, might have become blind in the first four years of their life, which is particularly the period when small-pox—the general cause of blindness—is most likely to attack. With very few exceptions, the curves rise with the advance of age—the highest point being invariably in the last age-group 70 and over.



14. As will be seen from the following map, the Provinces have been **Local Distribution.**



divided into six classes. The highest proportion of Blind is in Sirohi—being 441 to 100,000 of the total population, and the lowest in Shahpura—28. The class containing 250-300 per 100,000 covers nearly one-fifth of the total area of the Provinces.

Correlation of Rainfall with Blindness.

15. The following figures favour the proposition, that the prevalence of this infirmity varies inversely with the rainfall :—

Natural Division.	Blind per 100,000 persons.	Average rainfall.
Eastern Division	194	26·21
Southern Division	115	34·47
Western Division	281	9·62
Ajmer-Merwara	264	19·39

The Western Division, having the least rainfall of all, has the highest proportion (281), while the Southern Division, with the highest rainfall, has the lowest proportion of the Blind (115). The Eastern occupies the middle position. Ajmer-Merwara, of course, differs slightly.

Occupation and Birthplace of the Blind.

16. Statistics have been specially compiled for the City of Ajmer, showing the occupations followed by the Blind, their Civil Condition, as well as the places from which they have immigrated. The following table shows the distribution of the Blind into Workers and Dependants by Religion :—

Workers or Dependants.	Hindu.			Musalman.			Jain.			Arya.			Christian.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Dependants. . .	63	22	41	61	35	26	2	..	2	4	3	1	1	1	..
Actual Workers . .	34	23	11	135	112	23	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

Of the Actual Workers 173 in number, 110 are Beggars, Religious mendicants and Vagrants. Forty-two earn their livelihood by actual manual labour of some sort—the rest, *viz.*, 21, subsist on income derived from such occupations as do not involve physical exertion. The distribution by Civil Condition is given below :—

Sex.	*Unmarried.*	*Married.*	*Widowed.*
Males	54	52	32
Females	2	9	24

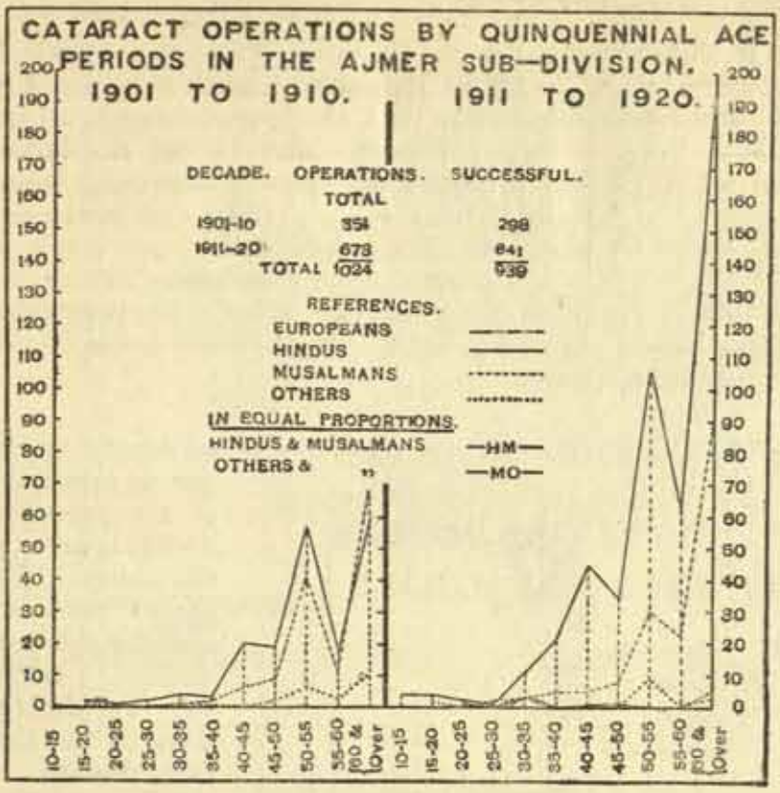
Among females, widows are the most in number, who have to work. Such Blind as are residents of the City itself number 40 (32 males and 8 females). Those coming from Rajputana are 22 (males 16 and females 6), Kishangarh supplying as many as 8 persons. Of such again as come from the adjoining provinces 34 belong to the Punjab and 33 to the United Provinces. The rest come in small numbers from other places.

Cataract.

17. Cataract is the very common cause of Blindness in old age. In this disease, the sight gradually diminishes till the patient becomes blind for all practical purposes : the blindness being due to a gradually increasing opacity of the crystalline lens in the eye, which, in normal persons, is as clear as glass.

It is also occasionally found in infants, persons suffering from Diabetes, and is sometimes the result of injury. The public are generally evincing greater interest and confidence in the operation for the removal of cataract lenses and in other eye operations, and the result is that the proportion of Blind shows a general fall everywhere.

It was intended to discuss this subject *in extenso* and enquiries were therefore made to ascertain the statistics of cataract operations performed in each dispensary in the Provinces, during the decade under review and the one preceding it, and the number of those which proved successful. The information was required to be supplemented by details of age-period, religion, and caste. The enquiries, however, led to no satisfactory results, as figures for like periods or in like categories were not forthcoming. The diagram on the margin therefore presents by quinquennial age-periods, cataract operations performed in the Ajmer Sub-division (Ajmer-Merwara) only during the decades 1901-10 and 1911-20. Since no operations were found to have been done in the age-periods 0-5 and 5-10, the age-grouping in the diagram begins from 10-15. The analysis of the operations by religion is given below :—



Decade.	Number of operations.					Successful operations.	Proportion per cent. of successful operations.
	Christian (European).	Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Total.		
1901-10 . . .	...	186	141	24	351	298	85
	...	*53*	*40*	*7*	...	...	...
1911-20 . . .	8	483	162	20	673	641	9
	1	*72*	*24*	*3*	...	...	...

Note.—Figures in italics indicate the proportion per cent. of operations by religion to total operations.

It will be seen that the present decade shows a very marked progress both in respect of the number of operations performed and in that of the proportion of those proving successful. The proportion of operations amongst Hindus increased in the second decade when it decreased in all others. It would be unsafe to infer from this that Hindus are more susceptible to this disease.

The distribution of the operations by age-periods is, as said above, quite apparent from the diagram. The chief feature, which seems to be due more to chance than to reason, is that in both the decades and in every religion, there is a fall in the curve of the 55-60 group, compared with the one preceding and the one succeeding it. There is otherwise generally a rise in each successive quinquennial period.

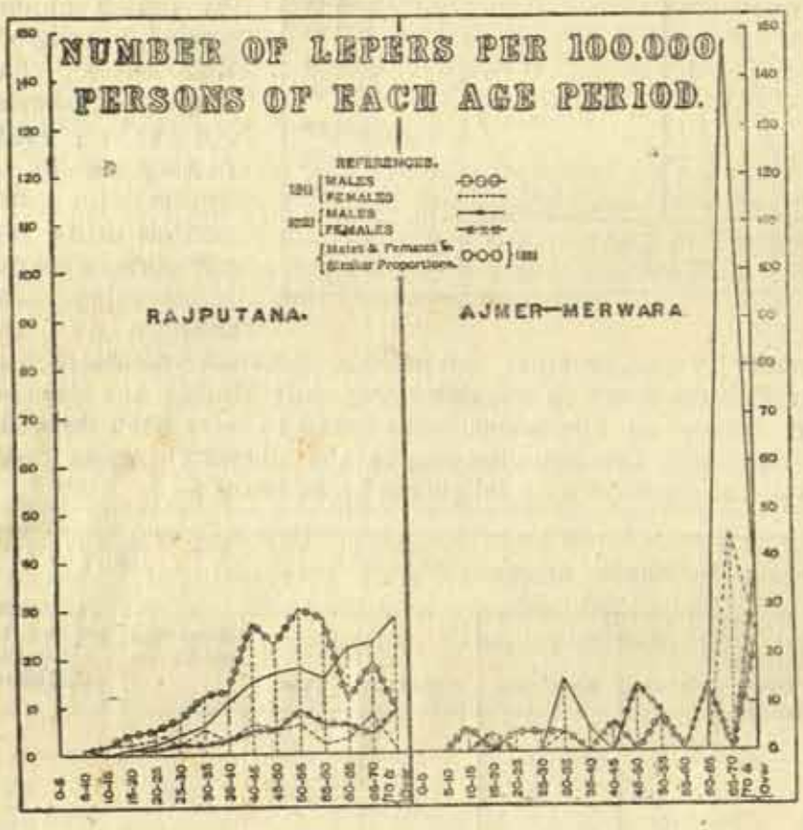
Leprosy.

Provincial.

18. *General.*—In 1921, there were 418 Lepers in both the Provinces combined —405 in Rajputana and 13 in Ajmer-Merwara. In 1911, the figures were 650 for the former Province and 11 for the latter. The number of Lepers has decreased nearly by 37 per cent. in the two Provinces combined. The details by sex are given in the margin. The decrease is almost entirely among the males. The proportion of females to one thousand males is 346 in Rajputana and 625 in Ajmer-Merwara.

Province.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Rajputana . .	405	301	104
Ajmer-Merwara .	13	8	5
TOTAL—1921 . .	418	309	109
TOTAL—1911 . .	661	522	139
Variation . .	—243	—213	+30

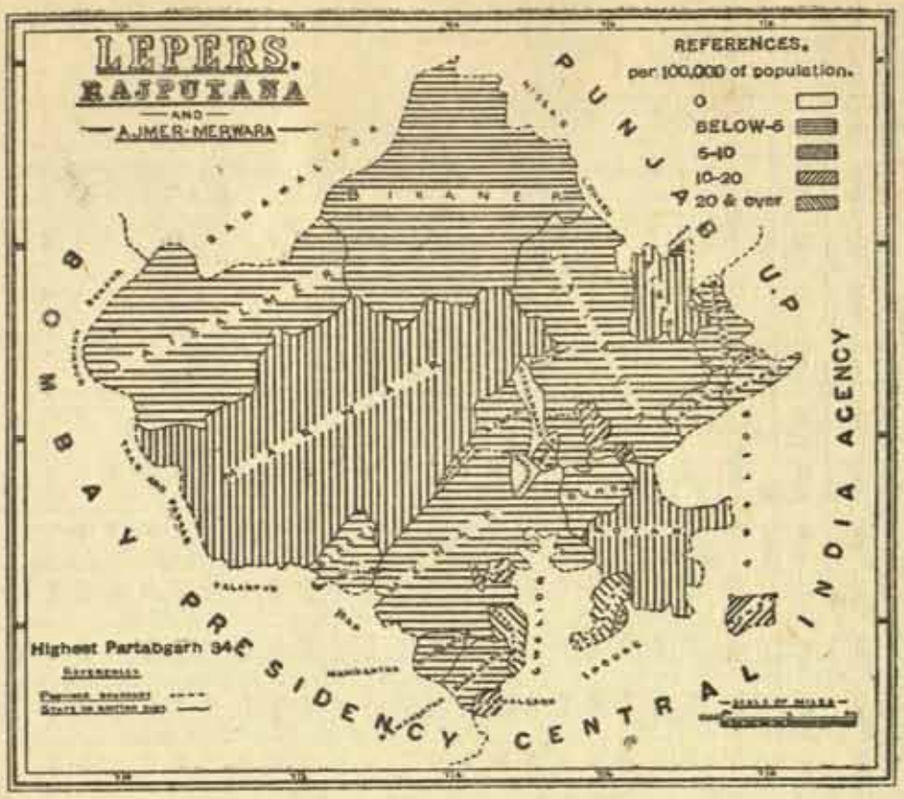
By Sex and Age.—The diagram showing the distribution and comparing the curves with those of the preceding decade is given in the margin. The general and unquestionable conclusion, which can be derived from it, is that this disease is never congenital as the curves only commence from the second age-group. The chief characteristic in Ajmer-Merwara is that, in the 65-70 group, males of 1921 attained the highest point when females were at the zero point and, conversely in 1911, females rose to the highest point, leaving their male partners behind. The curves of the Provinces are otherwise so undulating that they do not permit of any definite conclusions being drawn as to which of the sexes suffers most and at which of the age-periods.



Distribution by State and District.

19. The map overleaf shows the distribution by States and Districts. The Provincial figure for Lepers per hundred thousand is 4 this time, against 6 in 1911, in Rajputana, and 3 against 2 in Ajmer-Merwara. The units which show a lower figure than the Provincial average are 12, and those which show equal figure—3. The rest have a higher proportion. Abu, Shahpura, and Kishangarh are the units quite free from Lepers. The States which show the highest proportion of 20 and over, are Partabgarh and Jhalawar. In the next lower category of 10-20 come Kushalgarh and Tonk; Alwar, Marwar and Kotah are in the 5-10; and the rest in the category—below 5. The States which show any increase are given in the margin. This increase is apparently due to correct differentiation between Leucoderma or 'White Leprosy' on the one hand and the Leprosy under discussion on the other.

State.	1921.	1911.
Alwar	36	33
Jhalawar . . .	19	14
Mewar	24	23
Partabgarh . . .	23	22
Kushalgarh . . .	4	...



Infirmities by Selected Castes.

20. The proportions, in this relation, for the present decade will be found in the Subsidiary Table IV, which also gives figures for each sex by each infirmity and in certain selected castes, as also their sex proportions. General distribution.

Among Insanes, the proportion is the highest in Ahir males and Bambhi females of Ajmer-Merwara—their actual number being only 3 and 1 respectively.

Rajputana has the highest proportion of Deaf-Mutes, both in males and females of the Sadhu caste (104 and 85 respectively).

The proportion of the Blind is the highest in the Sadhu caste in the males (732) of Ajmer-Merwara and in the females (613) of Rajputana. 'Begging' is the most lucrative occupation for the Blind as they can easily excite the sternest heart to charity.

Among Lepers, the Bambhi and the Sunar males of Rajputana and the Pathan males of Ajmer-Merwara have the highest proportion of 12 each, and the Koli females of Ajmer-Merwara—29.

Blindness alone seems to be the common infirmity of the females, as they are generally found in small proportions in other infirmities.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last four censuses.

Province, Natural Division, and State or District.	Insane.								Deaf-Mute.								Blind.								Leper.							
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.	**16**	**18**	**12**	**32**	**9**	**9**	**8**	**19**	**32**	**35**	**21**		**20**	**21**	**15**		**177**	**188**	**80**	**269**	**233**	**245**	**81**	**365**	**6**	**9**	**6**	**20**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**7**
Rajputana	**16**	**18**	**12**	**32**	**8**	**9**	**8**	**19**	**32**	**36**	**22**		**20**	**22**	**15**		**173**	**185**	**78**	**273**	**230**	**242**	**79**	**372**	**5**	**9**	**6**	**21**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**7**
Eastern Division	*15*	*18*	*9*	*25*	*8*	*10*	*5*	*15*	*27*	*36*	*18*		*17*	*22*	*11*		*170*	*185*	*76*	*240*	*220*	*239*	*82*	*286*	*5*	*8*	*4*	*16*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*5*
Alwar	15	15	11	29	11	6	6	14	44	39	38		30	22	21		237	238	160	310	279	311	171	362	7	8	11	17	3	1	2	3
Bharatpur	7	11	5	18	4	5	3	6	19	50	18		17	26	14		235	225	53	102	385	362	47	221	6	5	4	21	..	3	2	6
Bundi	14	18	8	49	7	10	7	22	34	28	7		26	24	7		163	169	37	265	201	179	42	329	1	8	1	36	2	1	..	9
Dholpur	17	11	5	19	15	8	2	10	19	37	33		15	20	12		208	180	109	265	375	297	118	368	7	9	10	35	1	2	2	15
Jaipur	16	20	10	17	7	10	4	9	26	32	10		15	19	7		128	160	59	219	141	187	67	235	2	4	2	8	..	1	1	2
Jhalawar	22	22	6	51	17	17	..	30	26	32	33		7	22	12		181	94	56	391	216	121	41	392	28	24	13	88	11	4	..	30
Karauli	12	9	8	23	7	6	8	32	20	23	39		10	14	25		160	111	83	242	240	146	104	379	3	8	11	17	..	..	7	8
Kishangarh	17	35	17	66	11	12	16	45	20	31	38		16	19	34		235	232	230	529	282	338	287	693	..	..	2	14	..	..	7	5
Kotah	17	20	3	35	10	14	4	27	29	38	14		21	29	11		173	200	43	227	249	267	36	288	9	20	2	11	4	6	3	7
Lawa Estate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		94	..	..		167	230	528	232	282	475	..	61	..	..	..	174	..	..	..	..
Shahpura Chiefship	16	24	5	30	13	22	5	13	20	37	9		39	4	5		205	224	27	162	360	215	15	220	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..
Tonk	17	21	12	57	2	13	4	23	18	47	16		5	39	..		176	216	37	260	231	275	39	329	15	20	1	38	5	12	..	15
Southern Division	*16*	*16*	*3*	*31*	*11*	*7*	*1*	*18*	*22*	*28*	*8*		*16*	*15*	*6*		*98*	*96*	*28*	*152*	*134*	*107*	*17*	*187*	*5*	*5*	*1*	*12*	*2*	*2*	..	*5*
Banswara	29	26	1	6	14	17	..	..	21	50	..		16	37	..		68	101	5	58	112	178	3	37	6	11	..	1	1	4	..	1
Dungarpur	33	20	4	28	29	14	8	18	26	25	10		22	21	6		133	67	24	99	204	94	28	86	4	3	..	12	..	3	2	8
Kushalgarh Chiefship	..	9	24	34	..	..	..	..	21	27	24		21	9	38		69	128	49	137	171	63	13	210	21	..	..	..	7	..	..	70
Mewar	11	15	3	31	6	6	1	17	16	26	4		12	13	1		61	81	21	132	69	70	5	145	2	3	1	7	1	..	..	2
Partabgarh	26	16	4	59	6	3	..	24	44	25	12		12	23	4		126	101	35	168	200	126	12	152	53	44	..	89	15	26	..	48
Sirohi	30	13	3	51	25	7	3	39	55	20	42		42	6	37		360	211	93	452	530	302	109	801	3	6	1	36	4	4	..	13
Abu District	47	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..		69	..	..		93	..	..	..	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Division	*17*	*18*	*23*	*44*	*8*	*9*	*20*	*23*	*45*	*42*	*37*		*29*	*24*	*29*		*239*	*244*	*109*	*402*	*330*	*340*	*109*	*647*	*8*	*15*	*12*	*34*	*4*	*4*	*9*	*12*
Bikaner	20	29	20	53	10	16	9	37	63	49	49		30	29	30		248	282	175	468	327	418	204	768	4	18	7	44	2	2	4	16
Jaisalmer	22	41	3	53	13	13	3	21	53	66	33		44	50	9		114	204	61	179	151	221	47	240	3	4	..	13	..	..	..	9
Marwar	15	14	24	40	7	7	23	25	42	38	34		27	22	30		240	232	91	91	336	318	83	626	9	15	15	31	4	5	11	10
Ajmer-Merwara	**22**	**25**	**24**	**22**	**15**	**12**	**4**	**9**	**32**	**23**	**29**	**39**	**23**	**9**	**16**	**24**	**248**	**248**	**120**	**181**	**283**	**501**	**125**	**209**	**3**	**3**	**8**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the Infirm by age, per 10,000 afflicted of each sex.

Age.	Insane.								Deaf-Mute.								Blind.								Leper.							
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rajputana.																																
0—5	73	154	457	153	127	177	1,091	186	104	321	373		256	288	591		185	236	382	223	124	123	238	161	33	..	99	76	..	..	126	152
5—10	702	524	321	761	611	419	266	699	1,037	1,200	764		960	1,105	490		449	372	475	639	229	228	261	366	133	78	99	205	288	222	189	254
10—15	944	678	998	1,008	636	839	426	792	1,201	1,175	1,073		1,174	1,151	720		487	436	619	565	245	180	370	314	100	213	431	259	..	518	314	457
15—20	739	986	643	889	763	1,016	852	913	1,110	1,054	873		683	845	705		362	446	596	451	170	254	318	252	133	349	133	304	288	518	440	482
20—25	956	1,336	1,201	1,057	916	993	771	1,072	872	1,215	1,054		758	966	634		418	537	601	490	240	325	463	321	233	447	563	609	481	963	755	736
25—30	1,501	1,285	1,185	1,092	865	729	691	736	835	999	964		566	929	778		492	525	631	487	291	386	576	393	631	738	629	693	865	815	860	787
30—35	1,235	1,320	1,049	1,216	1,196	1,170	1,037	960	915	1,024	836		1,046	993	879		579	649	697	614	523	652	686	550	963	1,243	960	1,119	962	1,630	818	1,091
35—40	799	699	694	637	763	662	984	652	713	577	700		438	455	692		415	431	464	464	438	436	535	407	1,163	796	927	997	673	667	629	893
40—45	1,065	925	1,150	1,028	1,247	1,545	957	1,072	780	643	827		928	929	1,095		779	758	899	772	849	961	1,056	840	1,827	2,078	1,550	1,530	1,827	1,704	1,321	1,320
45—50	400	524	643	494	483	375	718	457	360	271	418		395	399	663		537	500	472	495	478	498	505	496	997	815	1,152	890	673	593	1,006	508
50—55	678	843	491	637	1,018	883	372	969	549	587	564		896	789	562		1,155	1,161	891	934	1,237	1,358	1,166	1,068	1,528	1,709	1,159	1,216	2,019	1,259	818	1,294
55—60	157	206	271	316	229	221	532	280	201	176	500		235	176	605		537	484	560	545	513	483	584	564	432	447	861	510	385	74	318	533
60—65	521	339			661	706			591	341			886	604			1,6 06	1,514			2,235	2,088			1,096	718			962	667		
65—70	85	10	897	712	101	44	1,303	1,212	189	126	1,024		203	65	1,585		487	489	2,713	3,321	621	433	3,242	4,268	233	194	1,391	1,598	96	296	1,886	1,523
70 and over	145	165			384	221			543	291			576	306			1,512	1,462			1,507	1,599			498	175			481	74		
Ajmer-Merwara.																																
0—5	..	..	666	625	..	690	..	..	118	167	548	443	755	909	270	323	120	242	265	230	125	141	141	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,333	..
5—10	167	454	167	625	..	345	..	869	588	833	685	973	1,509	1,364	540	1,129	448	307	795	535	282	226	353	472	..	..	2,105	..	..	..	..	..
10—15	1,166	606	1,167	1,406	909	345	1,000	..	823	2,167	685	1,416	755	909	1,351	645	538	197	1,026	555	266	113	353	509	..	1,429	526	500	..	..	3,333	..
15—20	1,166	1,364	1,833	..	606	1,034	1,000	869	706	1,167	1,233	619	189	909	811	484	523	590	397	478	235	198	601	415	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	1,428
20—25	1,500	1,818	500	625	303	1,379	3,000	870	1,294	833	959	796	1,509	..	1,622	645	419	499	728	497	219	310	742	302	..	1,428	..	500	..	..	1,667	..
25—30	667	1,212	833	1,563	606	1,724	..	..	1,177	1,000	1,780	885	943	1,818	1,081	1,129	359	635	629	535	250	367	459	434	..	1,429	526	..	..	..	..	..
30—35	833	1,364	667	937	1,515	690	1,000	1,739	1,412	1,167	1,096	1,150	566	1,364	541	484	897	908	762	822	548	719	1,096	623	5,000	1,428	526	1,000	..	2,500	..	1,428
35—40	500	758	1,167	1,563	1,515	345	..	435	823	333	685	796	566	909	..	645	598	363	629	421	391	395	954	491	1,250	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..
40—45	1,333	758	1,500	781	2,122	..	..	2,609	823	1,167	822	1,062	1,132	909	1,351	1,290	957	938	927	975	955	1,100	777	943	..	1,429	2,105	1,000	..	2,500	1,667	1,428
45—50	1,167	454	167	625	303	690	2,000	..	588	500	137	443	377	454	811	323	523	650	497	497	516	719	495	415	..	..	..	1,000	2,000	..	..	1,429
50—55	500	455	333	781	1,515	1,379	1,000	870	706	333	685	443	189	455	811	484	1,150	1,513	1,060	1,013	1,518	1,495	1,166	1,075	..	1,428	1,053	1,000	2,000	..	..	1,429
55—60	167	..	500	156	303	345	..	435	..	..	..	443	..	..	270	484	419	620	530	669	563	381	495	698	..	..	527	500	..	..	..	1,429
60—65	167	454			..	689			471	167			755	..			1,480	1,405			2,144	2,187			..	..			2,000	..		
65—70	..	..	500	313	..	345	1,000	1,304	353	..	685	531	566	..	541	1,935	209	243	1,755	2,773	454	381	2,368	3,359	2,500	..	2,632	2,000	..	2,500	..	1,429
70 and over	667	303			303				118	166			189	..			1,360	894			1,534	1,268			1,250	1,429			2,000	2,500		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age-period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

Age.	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000.								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.			
	INSANE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LEPER.		INSANE.	DEAF-MUTE.	BLIND.	LEPER.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Rajputana.						
ALL AGES .	16	9	32	20	173	230	6	2	476	571	1,194	346
0—5 . .	1	1	3	4	27	21	..	..	833	1,412	801	..
5—10 . .	7	3	22	13	51	34	1	..	414	529	610	750
10—15 . .	12	5	29	21	65	51	..	..	321	558	600	..
15—20 . .	14	9	42	19	75	55	1	1	492	352	560	750
20—25 . .	22	10	40	20	105	72	2	1	456	497	684	714
25—30 . .	29	9	32	14	103	83	4	2	274	387	706	474
30—35 . .	22	11	32	23	111	132	6	2	461	653	1,079	345
35—40 . .	22	12	38	16	122	183	11	3	455	350	1,260	200
40—45 . .	24	14	35	25	190	258	15	5	557	680	1,300	345
45—50 . .	19	13	33	26	273	364	17	5	576	627	1,064	233
50—55 . .	22	16	35	34	399	543	18	9	714	933	1,277	457
55—60 . .	16	14	42	35	607	877	16	6	692	667	1,141	308
60—65 . .	28	16	64	50	953	1,453	22	6	605	856	1,661	303
65—70 .	23	15	102	71	1,434	2,495	23	4	571	613	1,521	143
70 and over .	22	26	164	95	2,498	3,393	28	9	1,250	607	1,426	333
						Ajmer-Merwara.						
ALL AGES .	22	15	32	23	248	283	3	2	550	624	955	625
0—5 . .	..	..	4	14	29	29	..	..	..	4,000	1,000	..
5—10 . .	3	..	14	25	84	55	..	..	..	1,600	600	..
10—15 . .	21	12	21	16	105	67	..	..	429	571	472	..
15—20 . .	30	12	26	6	152	88	..	4	286	167	429	..
20—25 . .	43	6	53	45	135	79	..	..	111	727	500	..
25—30 . .	17	11	42	27	101	87	..	..	500	500	667	..
30—35 . .	19	22	45	13	224	155	15	..	1,000	250	583	..
35—40 . .	16	37	38	22	219	187	5	..	1,667	429	625	..
40—45 . .	38	39	33	33	303	340	..	..	875	857	953	..
45—50 . .	67	14	48	29	337	476	..	14	143	400	943	..
50—55 . .	24	43	47	9	607	842	..	8	1,667	167	1,260	..
55—60 . .	26	35	..	..	734	126	..	..	1,000	..	1,286	..
60—65 . .	14	..	57	52	1,414	1,779	..	14	..	1,000	1,384	..
65—70 . .	..	..	222	257	1,035	2,481	148	..	..	1,000	2,071	..
70 and over .	160	38	40	37	3,643	3,657	40	37	250	1,000	1,077	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Infirmities in selected castes.

Caste.	Locality.	Number afflicted per 100,000.								Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.			
		Insane.		Deaf-Mute.		Blind.		Leper.					
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Insane.	Deaf-Mute.	Blind.	Leper.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ahir	Rajputana	4	8	41	12	135	143	7	..	1,500	220	883	..
	Ajmer-Merwara	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balai	Rajputana	13	8	24	10	130	211	8	4	571	400	1,486	500
	Ajmer-Merwara	..	50	19	10	368	363	..	..	..	500	923	..
Bambhi	Rajputana	8	4	28	17	192	291	12	13	429	542	1,346	1,000
	Ajmer-Merwara	..	100	101	..	101	299	..	..	..	..	3,000	..
Bhangi	Rajputana	19	18	29	33	287	342	7	..	875	1,083	1,118	..
	Ajmer-Merwara	..	..	..	37	..	374	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhil	Rajputana	14	10	15	15	58	109	10	2	684	930	1,780	207
	Ajmer-Merwara	..	..	..	30	201	180	..	..	..	..	857	..
Brahman	Rajputana	29	10	41	26	271	344	5	1	322	582	1,173	211
	Ajmer-Merwara	38	29	46	29	258	325	8	..	600	500	1,000	..
Chamar	Rajputana	9	9	20	16	155	233	4	3	938	750	1,417	846
	Ajmer-Merwara	16	..	65	49	162	360	..	..	..	750	2,200	..
Daroga	Rajputana	14	8	40	32	221	340	8	2	571	800	1,550	250
	Ajmer-Merwara	23	..	46	48	137	429	..	..	..	1,000	3,000	..
Gujar	Rajputana	6	5	19	11	111	154	5	1	625	510	1,153	231
	Ajmer-Merwara	12	7	..	14	152	271	..	..	500	..	1,538	..
Jat	Rajputana	9	6	26	13	114	178	3	..	578	425	1,310	67
	Ajmer-Merwara	7	8	50	17	192	364	..	..	1,000	286	1,593	..
Khati	Rajputana	11	3	27	28	202	249	8	..	250	950	1,133	..
	Ajmer-Merwara	..	..	..	..	329	34	..	..	..	..	91	..
Koli	Rajputana	10	7	8	35	191	304	2	2	600	4,000	1,443	1,000
	Ajmer-Merwara	53	57	..	57	214	373	..	29	1,000	..	1,625	..
Kumhar	Rajputana	17	8	30	22	178	225	3	3	462	696	1,330	1,250
	Ajmer-Merwara	28	15	55	30	166	315	..	..	500	500	1,750	..
Lohar	Rajputana	29	3	34	34	210	253	5	6	91	923	1,111	1,000
	Ajmer-Merwara	..	..	42	..	127	330	..	..	..	..	2,333	..
Mali	Rajputana	10	9	29	22	142	187	8	2	765	688	1,191	214
	Ajmer-Merwara	44	..	15	32	117	190	..	16	..	2,000	1,500	..
Meo	Rajputana	9	6	31	25	116	230	6	1	571	720	1,716	200
Mina	Rajputana	10	6	24	9	94	130	3	1	536	323	1,227	250
	Ajmer-Merwara	..	..	..	59	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nai	Rajputana	17	10	47	30	267	361	4	7	538	568	1,205	1,667
	Ajmer-Merwara	31	..	..	35	311	490	..	..	..	..	1,400	..
Pathan	Rajputana	25	13	39	20	160	237	6	2	462	450	1,293	333
	Ajmer-Merwara	35	..	23	..	396	313	12	..	..	..	500	..
Raigar	Rajputana	10	5	15	16	170	214	..	..	500	1,000	1,194	..
	Ajmer-Merwara	20	32	20	11	286	299	..	..	1,500	500	1,000	..
Rajput	Rajputana	19	9	33	13	144	177	7	2	343	316	954	217
	Ajmer-Merwara	24	..	..	18	243	180	..	..	..	..	500	..
Rebari	Rajputana	16	2	34	32	196	415	3	2	100	818	1,952	500
	Ajmer-Merwara	..	..	100	..	300	581	..	..	..	..	1,667	..
Sadhu	Rajputana	83	..	104	85	704	613	10	..	..	550	581	..
	Ajmer-Merwara	..	..	77	47	732	569	..	..	..	500	632	..
Sheikh	Rajputana	27	18	63	30	227	219	3	..	571	408	831	..
	Ajmer-Merwara	51	20	42	20	381	253	4	13	250	300	422	2,000
Sunar	Rajputana	39	19	36	39	232	269	12	6	462	1,000	1,078	500
	Ajmer-Merwara	..	69	..	69	289	139	..	..	..	..	400	..

CHAPTER XI.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

Introductory.

1. The treatment of Castes has this time been confined to those castes only, which contributed 2 per mille or more to the population of the two Provinces combined, and the list has thus been cut down to a great extent. Certain castes, *viz.*, Merāt-Goṛāt, Merāt-Kaṭhāt, Lakhera, Manihar, Mochi, Rangrez, Sānsi, Moghia, and Rāwat, being of particular local interest, have been added to the list, though their number was below the fixed standard. The figures for the remaining castes have been shown under head 'Others'. Only 86 castes have thus been dealt with in detail in the Imperial Table XIII.

Instructions for writing the column of Caste.

2. Instructions to Enumerators for filling up column 8 (Castes) were the same as at the last census; only, under orders from the Government of India, all concerned were directed not to press the Sikhs to name their castes, if they objected to do so.

Accuracy of the return of Caste.

3. Instructions were very comprehensive and easily intelligible. Enumerators were local persons and generally acquainted with those whom they had to enumerate, and misrepresentations were therefore very few. With a view to allow no room for the tabulation of doubtful names of castes, a list of castes recorded in 1911 with their sub-castes and synonyms, etc., was issued to the State Census Superintendents, and they were required to prepare similar lists of the castes actually returned in the Census of 1921. These lists were carefully scrutinized in the Provincial Census Superintendent's Office and orders passed for the amalgamation of such castes as had been wrongly registered as separate castes. On the basis of these lists, Table XIII was compiled by the State Census Superintendents. It is therefore hoped that the Imperial Table XIII presents a fairly accurate classification of castes—a few instances of course excepted.

Data for Discussion.

4. The chief table on which discussion in this Chapter is based, is Table XIII; part (i) whereof gives the Provincial Summary, and part (ii) figures by Religion for each Province, State or District. An index of castes, showing how some of them have been amalgamated in the Table, has been prepared and printed as Appendix L to the Administrative Volume of the Report. Subsidiary Table I, appended to this Chapter, classifies castes according to their Occupations with which they are traditionally connected, and Subsidiary Table II compares the figures of the principal Groups with the corresponding figures of the previous censuses.

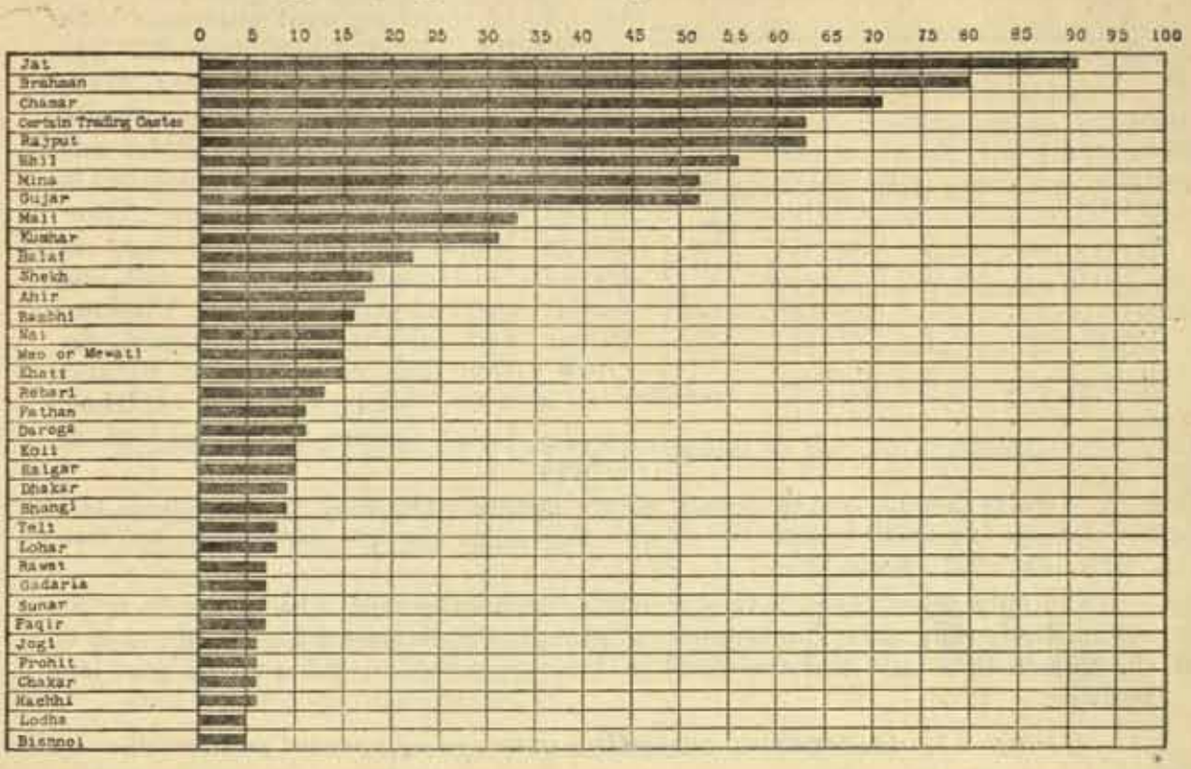
Attempt to change Caste Names.

5. At each Census, opportunity is taken by persons belonging to castes of lower status to rank themselves in one of the higher and, with this object in view, applications are made to the Superintendents of Census Operations of the Provinces where they are mostly to be found. The more important of the instances which came up this time are quoted below:—

(*a*) *Kalals* claimed to be classed as *Shoundika Kṣhattriya*, (*b*) *Malis* as *Saini Rajput*, (*c*) *Sādhus* of Beawar (in Ajmer-Merwara District) of the *Ramanuj Sampradāy* as *Shri Vaiṣhnav Rankawat Brahman*, (*d*) *Khatis* (carpenters) as *Jangida Maithil Brahman*, (*e*) *Lakheras* (bangle-makers) as *Rajput*, (*f*) *Sunars* (gold-smiths) as *Maiṛh Kṣhattriya*, (*g*) *Kachhis* as *Kachwaha Rajput*, and (*h*) *Rāwats* of Merwara as *Chauhan Rajput*.

Since Census records enter existing conditions, and as it is beyond the province of census to decide definitely which caste a community should be relegated to, these petitions had all to be filed. The presentation of such petitions leads to one conclusion and only one that people still persist in sticking to the caste system.

6. The relative strength of the castes, containing 50,000 individuals or more in the Provinces together, is given in the diagram below :— Castes of Numerical Importance.



NOTE.—(1) The indications in the diagram correspond with the figures in the Imperial Table XIII, and not with those in Subsidiary Table II, as figures for certain Parganas have been excluded from the latter for comparison with previous Censuses.
(2) 0000s have been omitted from the top figures in the diagram.

The first five castes have retained their respective position which they held in 1911; changes have, however, taken place in the position of other castes. Variations per cent. are exceedingly high in the figures of the following castes, being 20 per cent. or more :—

Decrease—
Rajputana. Chākar and Sheikh.
Ajmer-Merwara. Chākar.

Increase—
Rajputana. Bhil and Prohit.
Ajmer-Merwara. Pathan and Sheikh.

The increase in the Musalman castes of Pathan and Sheikh in Ajmer-Merwara and the decrease in that of the Sheikh of Rajputana is mainly due to immigration to the fair at Ajmer. Decrease is more general among castes belonging to the lower strata of society, who seem to have managed to get themselves registered in castes, which they thought were higher than theirs. Increase in the Bhil caste is mostly due to the fecundity possessed by it.

7. The most important Groups in the Subsidiary Table I are discussed below :— Castes by Groups of Occupations.

Group I.—Land-holding Class.

The principal land-holding caste is that of Rajputs, who number 612,587 in Rajputana, and 13,772 in Ajmer-Merwara. As already explained, several communities claim to be Rajputs. There are some castes whose septs are identical with those of the Rajput, and which may have Rajput blood in them, but they have now degenerated into lower castes. Darogas or Chākars (cross breed) wish to pass off as Rajputs now. Pure Rajputs are found everywhere in these Provinces, but the majority of them inhabit Marwar, Mewar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Alwar, Dholpur, Kotah, Sirohi, Ajmer-Merwara, Dungarpur and Tonk. About one-eighteenth of Rajputs in Rajputana and one-fourth in Ajmer-Merwara either

Name of Caste.	Strength.		Per centage of variation.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
Rajput . . .	612,587	13,772	—10·9	—3·7
Kāim-khani. . .	30,894	521	+9·0	—3·9

did not return their septs or returned such as were found doubtful. The septs returned and their respective numerical strength are given on the margin. The first four of these are most numerous both in Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara. The chief homes of Rāthors are Marwar, Bikaner, Mewar and Jaipur. Chauhans inhabit mostly Marwar, Mewar, Jaipur, Alwar and Sirohi. Kachwahas are most numerous in Jaipur, Marwar, Alwar and Bikaner; Sesodias in Mewar and Marwar; Jadons in Marwar, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Karauli and Jaipur; and Panwars in Marwar, Dholpur, Mewar and Jaisalmer. The largest decrease among Rajputs is found in Bikaner —38 per cent.—which has been explained by the Local Census Superintendent as follows :—

Sept.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
Rāthor	154,353	4,364
Chauhan	91,760	1,026
Kachwaha	83,216	1,952
Sisodia or Gahlot	71,388	1,206
Jadon, Jadu or Yadu	60,201	579
Panwar or Parmar	33,792	292
Solankhi	20,669	255
Tanwar	18,012	192
Parihar or Padihar	14,350	140
Jhala	4,143	4
Gaur	3,915	432
Bais	183	...

"Owing to famine, and the scarcity of water, rain and fodder many of the Rajputs have gone to the neighbouring Districts with their cattle and were absent from the State on the 18th March 1921."

The only other caste in this group is the Kaim-khani, which has its origin in the Hindu religion. The members of this caste embraced Islam in the time of the Musalman Kings, and are found in large numbers in Bikaner, Jaipur and Marwar.

Group II.—Cultivators (including growers of special products).

In this group, the most important caste is that of Jats. Jats are the principal cultivators in Jaipur, Marwar, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Mewar, Alwar and Ajmer-Merwara. Malis, second in numerical strength, are mostly found in Jaipur, Marwar, Kotah, Alwar, Mewar, Bharatpur, Bundi and Ajmer-Merwara. They claim their origin from Rajputs and assert, that gardening was their main occupation, that the root of the word Mali is 'mal' meaning 'cultivation,' and that their septs correspond with those of Rajputs. Like Malis, Kāchhis also claim their descent from Kachwaha Rajputs. Meos or Mewatis are the chief cultivators in Alwar and Bharatpur. They were originally Rajputs but converted to Islam during the Musalman rule. Dhākars are found in large numbers in Kotah and Mewar, and belong both to the Hindu and the Musalman religions. Kāchhis and Lodhas are castes nearly akin to each other. Kāchhis are, in large numbers, in Dholpur, Karauli, Kotah and Tonk. Lodhas are the principal cultivators in Kotah and Dungarpur. Bishnois represent 3 per cent. of the total strength of the group. They form a caste of the Sectarian type and are found in large numbers in Marwar, Bikaner and Jaisalmer. The chief home of Rāwats is Ajmer-Merwara, where one in every ten persons belongs to this caste. Of the 18,324 Rāwats in Rajputana, Marwar claims 10,518 and Mewar 7,658; the rest are distributed over other States.

Name of caste.	Strength.		Variation per cent.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
Jat	883,716	25,896	—4·8	—15·1
Mali	316,632	13,176	—6·1	—8·1
Meo or Mewati	152,550	239	—7·9	+38·2
Dhakar	90,443	519	—3·1	—17·1
Kāchhi	56,919	91	—6·2	+18·2
Lodha	53,329	1,221	+13·4	+7·2
Bishnoi	52,843	14	—0·1	+366·7
Patel	49,682	7	—11·0	+16·7
Kunbi	48,522	309	+0·7	—25·0
Sindhi	47,799	61	+43·6	...
Dāngi	43,984	...	+15·4	...
Sirvi	42,081	...	—17·5	...
Sondhia	30,932	...	—2·4	...
Kir	20,775	1,229	—4·2	+26·2
Rāwat	18,324	53,280	+33·1	+11·2

The only castes which gave variations of 20 per cent. and over are, in Rajputana, Sindhi (+43·6) and Rāwat (+33·1) and, in Ajmer-Merwara, Meo or Mewati (+38·2), Bishnoi (+366·7), Kunbi (—25·0) and Kir (+26·2). None of the castes mentioned above against Ajmer-Merwara is of any importance in respect of numerical strength. In Rajputana, the increase among Sindhis is mainly found in Marwar, due to immigration and natural causes, and that among Rāwats due apparently to a number of Mers having got themselves registered in this caste.

Group IV.—Forest and Hill Tribes.

This is the Group next in importance to Group II and contributes nearly 11 per cent. to the total population of Rajputana and 9 per cent. to that of Ajmer-Merwara. The castes which play an important part in it are the Bhil and the Mina in Rajputana and the Mer and the Merāt-Kaṭhāt in Ajmer-Merwara. Bhils are found in Mewar, Banswara, Dungarpur, Marwar, Partabgarh, Kotah and Kushalgarh (Chiefship) in large numbers. In Rajputana the increase shown by them this time amounts to more than one-fifth as much as their population in 1911 and is due to their being by nature very prolific as also to their more accurate enumeration. Minas are mostly found in Jaipur, Mewar, Kotah, Alwar, Karauli, Bundi, Marwar, Tonk, Bharatpur and Dholpur. Grassias muster strong in Sirohi (13,370) and are also found in Mewar and Marwar. The causes for such a large excess in their population this time are the same as those for Bhils. Mers and Merāts-Goṛāt and Merāts-Kaṭhāt are numerically unimportant in Rajputana. In Ajmer-Merwara, the decrease among Mers is due to the cause assigned to increase in Rāwats under Group II.

Name of caste.	Strength.		Variation per cent.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
Bhil	549,531	6,812	+22·4	+4·7
Mina	515,241	3,939	—7·7	—6·7
Grassia	24,910	...	+43·9	...
Mer	8,554	14,589	—37·6	—33·1
Merāt-Kaṭhāt	1,354	17,731	—39·8	+0·6
Merāt-Goṛāt	175	1,990	+573·1	—1·7

Group V.—Graziers and Dairymen.

In this Group, Gujars are the most numerous in both the Provinces. They are chiefly breeders of cattle but not good agriculturists, and therefore settle in places where there are large stretches of unculturable land eminently suited for pasturage. Rebaris and Gadarias keep camels, sheep and goats, in large numbers, and often remain away from their homes with their flock for grazing them. The high per centage of decrease in Ajmer-Merwara in the Gadaria caste, seems mainly due to this cause.

Name of caste.	Strength.		Variation per cent.		Locality where chiefly found.
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.	
Gujar	484,130	31,912	—3·2	—9·0	Jaipur, Mewar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Kotah, Ajmer-Merwara, Marwar, Bundi, Dholpur, Tonk, and Karauli.
Ahir	183,311	2,137	—3·4	+21·4	Alwar and Jaipur.
Rebari	123,653	1,862	—4·8	—8·4	Marwar and Sirohi.
Gadaria	71,373	23	+9·6	—39·5	Mewar.

Group VII.—Priests and Devotees.

Brahmans, who by virtue of their traditional occupation belong to this class are, in point of numerical strength, exceeded only by Jats in Group II. Even Rajputs fall below them in this respect. Brahmans have numerous endogamous divisions, but, as it was not intended to deal with them, details of these divisions were not ascertained. They are found in all the States or Districts in more or less numbers. Even in the Abu District, which is simply a hill station, their number is 131. In point of numerical strength, Jaipur comes first followed by Mewar, Marwar, Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli, Kotah, Dholpur, Tonk, Bundi, Dungarpur, Sirohi and Ajmer-Merwara. In Rajputana, they are generally in the employ of the States, where a certain per centage of them live on cultivation and begging and the rest on stipends, etc., from the Charity Department. Prohits are Brahmans and so are the Ḍākots, but both of them are treated as separate castes for Census purposes. In the last Census, some of the States included these two

Name of caste.	Strength.		Variation per cent.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
Brahman	772,156	23,643	—16·3	—1·7
Fakir	64,219	2,767	+16·2	+58·0
Jogi	61,749	2,267	—8·0	—10·5
Prohit	61,731	202	+67·1	+13·5
Bairagi	49,597	69	—14·5	—99·8
Swami	32,273	60	—3·0	—81·9
Sadhu	32,202	4,706	+206·1	+1·5
Gosain	27,526	941	—1·0	+4·2

among Brahmans and the rest tabulated them separately, but this time they have been classified separately everywhere. This explains the loss in Brahmans and gain in Prohits in both the Provinces. Fakirs have been returned both as Hindus and Musalmans and are found in each and every State in more or less numbers. The largest number of them is found in Alwar. The per centage of increase among Fakirs in Ajmer-Merwara is as high as 58 which is due to Urs Fair. Both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, the variations are very excessive in this group which can be due to nothing but to change of caste names by the enumerated.

Group XII.—Traders and Pedlars.

This group is composed of only the Mahājans, otherwise termed as 'Certain trading castes' in the Census classification, who are found all over India. It is composed of many endogamous groups, over 125 of which have been returned here at the present Census. Of these, only six, which have a fair number of representatives, have been entered in the Imperial Table XIII, and are noted on the margin. Oswāls, who are the most numerous of all the sub-castes and inhabit Marwar, Mewar, Bikaner, and Ajmer-Merwara, are mostly Jain by religion. The Jain Oswāls number, in Rajputana—174,818, and in Ajmer-Merwara—12,260. Agarwāls, who are next in importance, are usually Hindus, but some of them have also returned themselves as Jains, Aryas or Sikhs. They are scattered over the whole of the two Provinces, and reside principally in Jaipur, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Bikaner, Alwar, Ajmer-Merwara, Marwar and Kotah. Khandelwāls are most numerous in Jaipur and Mewar, and Mahesris in Mewar, Marwar, Bikaner, Jaipur and Ajmer-Merwara. Porwāls have a large number of them in Marwar, and Saraogis in Jaipur. Other classes are most numerously met with in Mewar.

Name of caste.	Strength.		Variation per cent.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
Oswāl	180,954	12,396	—14	—13
Agarwāl	168,156	8,752	—16	+4
Mahesri	69,094	4,297	—24	—21
Khandelwāl	50,022	2,080	—21	+12
Porwāl	29,628	3	—10	+200
Saraogi	28,291	1,923	—26	—40
Others	70,205	2,915	—4	+118

Group XXV.—Leather Workers.

In Rajputana, there is a big drop among Meghwāls this time, and a rise among Bāmbhis. This is partly due to the vagaries of classification and partly to natural growth. For instance, as many as 42,150 Meghwāls were registered in Marwar in 1911 but none this time, while Balāis have increased there by 10,985. This shows that Meghwāls have also returned themselves as Balāis or Chamārs. The chief homes of Meghwāls are Jaisalmer and Bikaner. Chamārs are 73 per cent. of the total strength of this group in Rajputana, Bāmbhis 17, Raigars 8 and Meghwāls 2. Bāmbhis are most numerous in Marwar, and Chamārs are found in large numbers in Jaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, Kotah, Mewar, Bikaner, Tonk, Dholpur, Karauli and Ajmer-Merwara. Raigars mostly inhabit Jaipur, Ajmer-Merwara and Marwar.

Name of caste.	Strength.		Variation per cent.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
Chamār	696,904	12,278	—5·1	—8·0
Bāmbhi	159,276	1,995	+19·0	—21·8
Raigar	76,841	19,134	—5·8	—3·6
Meghwāl	15,059	1	—73·8	...

Group XXVIII.—Minor Castes.

This group includes minor castes comprising 457,645 and 26,294 souls and representing 81 and 191 in every thousand of the population in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. The distribution of these castes by religion is given on the margin.

Religion.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
Animist	2,137	310
Arya	209	254
Brahmo	2	...
Buddhist	...	1
Hindu	298,361	12,212
Jain	828	86
Jew	26	25
Musalman	154,678	13,037
Parsi	336	211
Sikh	1,070	149
Chinese	...	9

Groups III, VI, VIII—XI, XIII—XXIV, XXVI, and XXVII.

The castes covered by these groups being, either unimportant or insignificant in proportion to total population, have been left out of discussion.

Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

8. The table on the margin gives details of the European and Allied Races, as also of Anglo-Indians, in the two Provinces. Compared with 1911, European and Allied Races have decreased by 29 and 18 per cent. respectively in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, while the Anglo-Indians have increased by 21 and 5 per cent. Causes of variations in this respect have been explained in para. 14, Chapter IV (Religion) of this Report.

Province.	European and Allied Races.			Anglo-Indians.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.	*2,282*	*1,580*	*702*	*1,387*	*758*	*629*
Rajputana .	840	479	361	641	331	310
Ajmer-Merwara .	1,442	1,101	341	746	427	319

The table on the margin shows the scattered nature of the distribution of the two communities by States and Districts. It will show that the main concentration of both the communities is in Abu, Jaipur, Sirohi, Marwar and Ajmer-Merwara. Of the total population of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the two Provinces combined, Europeans 14 per cent. and Anglo-Indians 27 are found in Jaipur, 8 and 1 in Abu, 5 and 11 in Sirohi, 3 and 4 in Marwar, and 63 and 54 in Ajmer-Merwara. The rest are distributed over the remaining States. In Ajmer-Merwara the largest number of them reside in the City of Ajmer.

Division.	State.	European and Allied Races.					Anglo-Indians.				
		Below 20.	20-50.	50-100.	100-300.	Over 300.	Below 20.	20-50.	50-100.	100-300.	over 300.
Eastern Division.	Alwar .	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
	Bharatpur .	11	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
	Bundi .	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dholpur .	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Jhalawar .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kishangarh .	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
	Kotah .	..	37	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
	Jaipur .	..	..	..	..	315	..	..	..	..	388
	Tonk .	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Southern Division.	Abu .	..	..	..	193	..	11	..	..	..	..
	Dungarpur .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kushalgarh .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mewar .	..	30	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Sirohi .	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	..	151	..
Western Division.	Bikaner .	16	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
	Marwar .	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	60	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara .	. .	..	..	..	..	1,442	..	..	..	..	746
	Total .	62	67	79	317	1,757	62	..	60	151	1,114

Note.—These figures represent the actual censused population.

Depressed Classes.

9. No discussion about the depressed classes has been attempted, as problems connected with them have not yet come into prominence socially or politically in these Provinces.

Correlation of Religion and Language with Tribal Castes.

10. Figures given below present the strength and the actual number of speakers of the respective Tribal Languages in the two Provinces combined :—

Tribal Caste.	Strength.		Language.	Number of speakers.	
	1921.	1911.		1921.	1911.
Bhil	556,343	455,419	Bhili . . .	400,861	314,274
Grassia	24,910	17,419	Grassia . . .	9,479	7,614
Banjāra and Labhāna .	27,454	27,122	Banjāri or Labhāni .	5,079	4,313

It appears that such members of these tribes as have either taken service in the Military or been converted to other religion, or such as constantly come in contact with educated persons, are taking to other languages. The rest still persist in sticking to their own Tribal Language.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Castes classified according to their Traditional occupations.

Group and Caste.	Strength.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1	2	3
I.—Land-holders	643,481	14,293
	65·3	*28·7*
Kāim-Khāni	30,894	521
Rajput	612,587	13,772
II.—Cultivators (including growers of special products).	1,908,531	96,042
	193·9	*193·9*
Bishnoi	52,843	14
Dāngi	43,984	...
Dhākar	90,443	519
Jāt	883,716	25,896
Kāchhi	56,919	91
Kir	20,775	1,229
Kunbi	48,522	309
Lodha	53,329	1,221
Māli	316,632	13,176
Meo or Mewāti	152,550	239
Patel	49,682	7
Rāwat	18,324	53,280
Sindhi	47,799	61
Sirvi	42,081	...
Sondhia	30,932	...
III.—Labourers	23,015	1,375
	2·3	*2·8*
Dhānak	23,015	1,375
IV.—Forest and hill tribes	1,099,765	45,061
	111·6	*91·0*
Bhil	549,531	6,812
Grassia	24,910	...
Mer	8,554	14,589
Merāt-Goṛāt	175	1,990
Merāt-Kaṭhāt	1,354	17,731
Mina	515,241	3,939
V.—Graziers and Dairymen	842,467	35,934
	85·6	*72·6*
Ahir	163,311	2,137
Gadaria	71,373	23
Gujar	484,130	31,912
Rebāri	123,653	1,862
VI.—Hunters and Fowlers	67,899	2,886
	6·9	*5·8*
Bāuri	24,381	297
Nāik	43,518	2,589
VII.—Priests and Devotees	1,101,453	34,655
	111·9	*70·0*
Bairāgi	49,597	69
Brāhman	772,156	23,643
Fakir	64,219	2,767
Gosāin	27,526	941
Jogi	61,749	2,267
Prohit	61,731	202
Sādhu	32,202	4,706
Swāmi	32,273	60
VIII.—Genealogists	28,042	655
	2·8	*1·3*
Bhāt	28,042	655
IX.—Bards and Astrologers	31,436	314
	3·2	*0·6*
Chāran	31,436	314
X.—Writers	21,466	2,481
	2·2	*5·1*
Kāyastha	21,466	2,481
XI.—Musicians, Singers, Dancers, Mimes and Jugglers.	54,935	6,128
	5·8	*12·4*
Dholi	28,794	5,381
Sargara	26,141	747

Group and Caste.	Strength.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1	2	3
XII.—Traders and Pedlars	596,350	32,366
	60·6	*65·3*
Certain trading castes (Mahājan)	596,350	32,366
XIII.—Carriers by Pack-Animals	21,509	318
	2·2	*0·6*
Banjāra	21,509	318
XIV.—Barbers	148,627	6,069
	15·1	*12·3*
Nāi	148,627	6,069
XV.—Washermen	40,739	2,413
	4·1	*4·9*
Dhobi	40,739	2,413
XVI.—Weavers, Carders and Dyers	350,016	30,309
	35·6	*61·2*
Balāi	203,091	20,512
Chhīpa	33,880	1,787
Koli	96,785	7,230
Rangrez	16,260	780
XVII.—Tailors	41,268	2,125
	4·2	*4·3*
Darzi	41,268	2,125
XVIII.—Carpenters	179,225	6,271
	18·2	*12·7*
Khāti	142,804	6,249
Sutār	36,421	22
XIX.—Potters	299,055	13,871
	30·3	*28·0*
Kumhār	299,055	13,871
XX.—Black-Smiths	74,040	4,475
	7·5	*9·0*
Lohār	74,040	4,475
XXI.—Gold and Silver-Smiths	63,998	3,169
	6·5	*6·4*
Sunār	63,998	3,169
XXII.—Oil Pressers	79,216	4,126
	8·0	*8·3*
Teli	79,216	4,126
XXIII.—Toddy drawers and Distillers.	39,172	1,298
	4·0	*2·6*
Kalāl	39,172	1,298
XXIV.—Butchers	80,600	4,643
	8·2	*9·4*
Kasai	29,150	1,000
Khatik	51,450	3,643
XXV.—Leather Workers	948,080	33,408
	96·3	*67·5*
Bāmbhi	159,276	1,995
Chamār	696,904	12,278
Meghwāl	15,059	1
Raigar	76,841	19,134
XXVI.—Domestic Servants	184,292	10,095
	18·7	*20·4*
Bhisti	23,557	1,487
Chākar	59,902	29
Daroga	100,833	8,579
XXVII.—Sweepers	80,429	5,800
	8·2	*11·7*
Bhangi	80,429	5,800
XXVIII.—Others	795,278	94,691
	80·8	*191·2*

Note.—The number in italics below the total strength of each group indicates the proportion per mille to the total population of the Province.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Variation in Caste, Tribe, etc., since 1891, by Provinces.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Locality. R = Rajputana. A = Ajmer-Merwara.	Persons. 1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	Per centage of variation. 1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	Per centage of net variation, 1891-1921.	Reasons for marked variation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL CASTES	Rajputana	9,044,151	10,372,787	9,723,301	11,990,504	—12·8	+6·7	—18·9	—24·6	
	Ajmer-Merwara.	416,542	501,395	476,912	542,358	—16·9	+5·1	—12·1	—23·2	
Ahir	R	157,284	163,119	159,434	156,464	—3·6	+2·3	+1·9	+0·5	
Anglo-Indian	R	641	529	522	394	+21·2	+1·3	+32·5	+62·7	
	A	746	710	341	636	+5·1	+108·2	—46·4	+17·3	
Bairāgi	R	48,394	56,613	76,301	151,683	—14·5	—25·8	—49·7	—68·1	Included Sanjogi in 1901 and 1891.
Balāi	R	201,665	196,143	313,174	282,491	+2·8	—37·4	+10·9	—28·6	Partly included Bāmbhi in 1901.
	A	20,512	23,773	22,358	31,909	—13·7	+6·3	—29·9	—35·7	
Bāmbhi	R	159,276	133,780	4,365	208,684	+19·1	+2,964·8	—97·9	—23·5	Partly included in Balāi in 1901.
Banjāra	R	19,046	21,547	17,005	20,041	—11·6	+26·7	+15·1	—4·1	
Bāuri	R	24,381	30,927	30,291	..	—21·2	+2·1	..	..	Included in Moghia in 1891.
Bhangi	R	79,079	83,870	77,218	82,040	—5·7	+8·6	—5·9	—3·6	
	A	5,800	5,381	7,129	5,929	+7·8	—24·8	+20·2	—2·2	
Bhāt	R	27,955	34,512	34,095	65,135	—19·0	+1·2	—47·7	—57·1	Probably included Rāo in 1891.
Bhil	R	548,147	447,335	339,786	605,426	+22·5	+31·7	—43·9	—9·5	
	A	6,812	6,509	5,325	7,752	+4·7	+22·2	—31·3	—12·1	
Bhishti	R	23,475	24,707	18,200	12,409	—5·0	+35·8	+46·7	+89·2	Partly returned as Sheikh in 1891 and 1901.
Bishnoi	R	52,843	52,879	49,302	57,064	—0·1	+7·3	—13·6	—7·4	
Brāhman	R	764,086	914,505	1,020,019	1,140,311	—16·4	—10·3	—10·5	—33·0	Partly included Dākot Garoda, Prohit, and Sevag in 1901 and 1891.
	A	23,643	24,042	25,095	28,646	—1·7	—4·2	—12·4	—17·5	
Certain trading castes (Mahājan).	R	592,154	703,238	751,681	869,598	—15·8	—6·4	—13·6	—31·9	
	A	32,366	34,470	37,027	44,743	—6·1	—6·9	—17·2	—27·7	
Chakār	R	59,897	177,381	163,715	211,996	—66·2	+8·3	—22·8	—71·7	Partly included Daroga, Hazuri and Golā in 1911, 1901 and 1891.
	A	29	9,222	6,933	10,691	—99·7	+33·0	—35·2	—99·7	
Chamār	R	675,439	734,413	716,949	766,380	—8·0	+2·4	—6·4	—11·9	Partly included Sargara, Balāi and Bola in 1901 and 1891.
	A	12,278	13,351	19,350	17,391	—8·0	—31·0	+11·3	—29·4	
Chāran	R	31,431	37,567	38,001	48,430	—16·3	—1·1	—21·5	—35·1	
Chhipa	R	33,288	37,013	43,183	58,019	—10·1	—14·3	—25·6	—42·6	Possibly included Nilgar or Rangrez in 1891.
Christian (Indian)	R	3,425	2,384	1,271	645	+43·7	+87·6	+97·1	+431·0	
	A	3,343	2,730	2,362	1,209	+22·5	+15·6	+95·4	+176·5	
Dāngi	R	28,966	33,408	30,578	684	+16·6	+9·3	+4,370·5	+5,596·8	Not known how returned in 1891.
Darzi	R	40,322	44,285	43,654	51,160	—8·9	+1·4	—14·7	—21·2	
Dhākar	R	87,226	89,486	78,944	77,216	—2·5	+13·4	+2·2	+13·0	
Dhānak	R	23,015	25,521	32,003	65,723	—9·8	—20·3	—51·3	—65·0	Not known how returned in 1891.
Dhobi	R	39,185	44,182	47,926	44,185	—11·3	—7·8	+8·5	—11·3	
Dholi	R	28,542	30,686	28,171	57,455	—7·0	+8·9	—51·0	—50·3	
	A	5,281	5,378	970	6,535	+0·1	+454·4	—85·2	—17·7	
European and Allied Races.	R	835	1,179	970	767	—29·2	+21·5	+26·5	+8·9	
	A	1,442	1,755	1,009	838	—17·8	+73·9	+20·4	+72·1	
Fakir	R	63,344	54,219	41,044	32,674	+16·8	+32·1	+25·6	+93·9	Partly includes Sadhu in 1921.
Gadaria	R	70,028	63,952	51,975	17,178	+9·5	+23·5	+201·5	+307·7	Possibly partly in Rebāri in 1891.
Gosāin	R	27,005	27,332	32,415	44,480	—1·2	—15·7	—27·1	—39·3	
Grassia	R	24,910	17,419	12,297	14,988	+43·0	+41·7	—18·0	+66·2	
Gujar	R	480,295	496,055	492,731	572,569	—3·2	+7·2	—19·2	—16·1	
	A	31,912	35,059	36,707	38,072	—9·0	—4·5	—3·6	—16·2	
Jāt	R	883,546	928,223	845,909	1,056,398	—4·8	+9·7	—19·9	—16·4	
	A	25,896	30,497	27,952	36,324	—15·1	+9·1	—23·0	—28·7	
Jogi	R	60,978	66,321	60,571	49,267	—8·1	+9·5	+22·9	+23·8	
Kāchhi	R	49,596	52,376	50,833	52,116	— 5·3	+3·0	—2·5	—4·8	
Kaim-khāni	R	30,894	28,340	21,264	19,949	+9·0	+33·3	+6·6	+54·9	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—*contd.*

Variation in Caste, Tribe, etc., since 1891, by Provinces.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Locality. R=Rajputana. A=Ajmer-Merwara.	Persons.				Per centage of variation.			Per centage of net variation, 1891—1921	Reasons for marked variation.
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kalāl	R	38,836	39,468	39,012	41,718	—1·6	+1·2	—6·5	—6·9	
Kasāi	R	28,316	28,464	22,981	10,528	—0·5	+23·9	+118·3	+169·0	Possibly partly in Sheikh in 1891.
Kāyastha	R	20,568	22,567	27,771	26,914	—8·9	—18·7	+3·2	—23·6	
Khāti	R	139,889	131,910	152,253	208,103	+6·0	—13·4	—26·8	—32·8	
	A	6,249	6,839	6,667	8,075	—8·6	+2·6	—17·4	—22·6	
Khatik	R	51,285	51,124	53,308	53,793	+0·3	—4·1	—0·9	—4·7	
	A	3,643	3,552	3,315	3,541	+2·6	+7·1	—6·4	+2·9	
Kir	R	20,755	21,648	12,061	..	—4·1	+79·5	..	..	In Bhoi and Kahār in 1891.
Koli	R	92,989	99,480	103,120	115,405	—6·5	—3·5	—10·6	—19·4	
	A	7,230	6,565	8,355	4,724	+10·1	—21·4	+76·9	+53·0	
Kumhār	R	296,333	306,544	265,343	308,839	—3·3	+15·5	—14·1	—4·0	
	A	13,871	14,120	11,267	16,732	—1·8	+25·3	—32·7	—17·1	
Kunbi	R	45,445	44,709	17,832	36,846	+1·6	+150·7	—51·6	+23·3	Possibly partly in Patel in 1901.
Lodha	R	49,557	43,267	44,943	45,524	+14·5	—3·7	—1·3	+8·9	Partly included Lodā in 1921.
Lohār	R	73,176	80,024	57,602	72,195	—8·6	+38·9	—21·3	..	
	A	4,475	4,214	2,684	2,658	+6·2	+57·0	+1·0	+67·9	
Māli	R	314,884	335,339	313,349	358,286	—6·1	+7·0	—12·5	—12·1	
	A	13,176	14,340	15,859	16,373	—8·1	—9·6	—3·1	—19·5	
Meghwāl	R	15,059	57,516	195	982	—73·8	+29,395·4	—80·1	+1,433·5	Partly in Dalāl and Chamār in 1901 and 1891.
Meo or Mewāti	R	152,209	165,418	168,596	145,258	—8·0	—1·9	+16·1	+4·8	
Mer	R	8,426	13,712	3,703	9,385	—38·5	+270·3	—60·5	—10·2	Possibly confused with Meo in 1901.
	A	14,589	21,803	21,649	30,499	—33·1	+0·7	—29·0	—52·2	
Mirāsi	A	19,721	19,651	8,554	21,887	+0·4	+129·7	—60·9	—9·9	Wrongly classed somehow in 1901.
Mina	R	509,733	552,502	477,129	536,920	—7·7	+15·8	—11·1	—5·1	
	A	3,939	4,223	64	4,648	—6·7	+6,498·4	—98·6	—15·3	Returns of 1901 doubtful.
Moghia	R	5,183	4,155	2,251	35,073	+24·7	+84·6	—93·6	—85·3	Included Bāuri in 1891.
Nāi	R	146,019	159,608	154,763	151,933	—8·5	+3·1	+1·9	—3·9	
	A	6,069	6,502	6,871	7,511	—6·7	—5·4	—8·5	—19·2	
Nāik	R	43,475	42,328	37,373	10,160	+2·7	+13·3	+267·8	+327·9	Possibly partly among "unspecified" in 1891.
Patel	R	49,682	55,798	66,750	58,051	—11·0	—16·4	+15·0	—14·4	Partly included Kunbi in 1901.
Pathān	R	91,276	103,225	105,890	112,342	—11·6	—2·5	—5·7	—18·8	
	A	14,004	11,420	11,048	14,602	+22·6	+3·4	—24·3	—4·1	
Prohit	R	61,731	36,942	574	..	+67·1	+6,335·9	..	..	Generally included in Brahman in 1891, 1901 and 1911.
Rajgar	R	76,840	81,501	84,296	77,660	—5·7	—3·3	+8·5	—1·1	
	A	19,134	19,858	14,293	21,053	—3·6	+38·9	—32·1	—9·1	
Rajput	R	604,704	675,789	658,573	794,315	—10·5	+5·8	—19·6	—23·9	
	A	13,772	14,302	15,508	16,388	—3·7	—7·8	—5·4	—16·0	
Rāwat	A	53,280	47,905	32,362	30,919	+11·2	+48·0	+4·7	+72·3	
Rebāri	R	123,653	129,918	99,099	211,844	—4·8	+31·1	—53·2	—41·6	Partly included Gadaria in 1891.
Saiyed	R	26,850	27,666	35,088	33,241	—2·9	—21·2	+5·2	—19·5	
	A	7,303	5,199	5,703	5,754	+40·5	—8·8	—0·9	+26·9	
Sānsi	R	5,043	4,486	6,510	759	+12·4	—31·1	+757·7	+564·4	
Sargara	R	26,141	26,529	13,862	10,462	—1·4	+91·3	+32·5	+149·9	Partly returned as Chamār in 1901 and 1891.
Sheikh	R	142,730	179,702	242,046	332,528	—20·6	—25·8	—27·2	—57·1	
	A	38,632	25,139	31,972	32,554	+53·7	—21·4	—1·8	+18·7	
Sindhi	R	47,799	33,277	9,360	46,559	+43·6	+255·5	—79·8	+3·1	Probably partly in Sheikh in 1901.
Sirvi	R	42,981	50,995	31,459	55,757	—17·5	+62·1	—43·6	—24·5	Returns of 1901 doubtful.
Sondhia	R	25,356	25,318	22,138	34,503	+0·1	+14·4	—35·8	—26·5	
Sunār	R	63,057	68,095	69,131	81,995	—7·4	—1·5	—15·7	—23·1	
	A	3,169	3,209	3,692	3,994	—1·0	—13·3	—7·6	—20·7	
Sutār	R	26,421	45,941	7,946	..	—29·7	+478·2	..	..	Partly returned as Khāti or some other carpenter caste in 1901 and 1891.
Swami	R	22,273	33,297	29,170	24,213	—3·1	+14·1	+20·5	+33·3	
Teli	R	75,784	74,924	61,891	74,409	+1·1	+21·1	—16·8	+1·8	
	A	4,126	4,406	4,968	4,762	—6·4	—11·3	+4·3	—13·4	

NOTE.—Rajputana figures throughout exclude Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj Parganas.

CHAPTER XII.

Occupation.

Part I—Occupation.

Introductory.

1. The discussion in this Part is based on the statistics contained in the Imperial Tables XVII, XVIII, XXI-A and XXI-B. The Imperial Tables are supplemented by nine Subsidiary Tables which deal with the more salient features and are attached to this Chapter.

Information collected.

2. Of the 16 columns of the Census Schedule, three, *viz.*, 9, 10 and 11 are intended for the entry of Occupation or means of livelihood. The first two of these show the principal and subsidiary Occupations of actual workers, and the last—the means of subsistence of persons dependant on them, *i.e.*, the principal occupations of actual workers by whom the dependants (persons who do not earn their own living) are supported. The instructions given to Enumerators for filling in these columns were elaborate and detailed. Precise definitions of the terms 'Workers,' 'Dependants' and 'Subsidiary occupations' were given. It was laid down that the persons to be shown as 'Workers' were only those who helped to augment the family income, *e.g.*, a woman who looked after her house or cooked food was not a 'Worker' but only a 'Dependant,' while a woman who collected and sold fire-wood or cow-dung, was to be shown as 'Worker,' for she thereby added to the family income. Where a man who had two or more occupations, the one on which he relied mainly for his support and from which he realised the major part of his income was to be taken as his Principal occupation; of the others, the most important was to be entered as his Subsidiary occupation. Where again a man was a Government servant and followed some other occupation in addition, 'Government service' was regarded to be his Principal occupation even if he was deriving more income from the other occupation. Subsidiary occupation, though it might provide work for only a portion of the year, was to be recorded. Stress was also laid upon the importance of avoiding vague words like 'Labour,' 'Service' or 'Shop-keeping'. The Enumerators had instructions to enter the exact kind of labour or service and the nature of goods sold. In case of service, it was necessary not only to make a distinction between Government, Railway, Domestic and Village service, etc., but also to show the exact occupation followed, *e.g.*, in the case of Government service, whether the enumerated was a Collector, an Army Officer or a Civil Court Clerk, etc. In case of clerks, the occupation of their employer was to be shown, *e.g.*, Lawyer's clerk and so forth. Persons living on agriculture had to be distinguished as Landlords, or Rent receivers and Actual cultivators or Rent payers. A person cultivating part of his land and sub-letting the rest was to be shown both as a cultivator in column 9, and a Landlord in column 10, if he derived the greater part of his income from the land under his personal cultivation, and *vice versa*. Persons deriving their income from rent of houses were to be distinguished from those deriving it from Agricultural land. A distinction was also to be drawn between the income derived from Rent of houses or lands in towns and that from houses or lands in villages. Persons out of employ were shown as following their previous occupation. If a man both manufactured and sold the article he manufactured, he was to be shown both as a maker and a seller. In addition to the instructions issued to Enumerators, the most common type of errors likely to be committed were collected and circulated among the Census staff. Notwithstanding all the pains taken in the training of the Census staff and the explicit injunctions to avoid vague terms, such as 'Labourer,' 'Shop-keeper', etc., mistakes crept into the Census Schedules. The reason for these errors is to be sought, more in the incorrect replies given by the public rather than in any mis-inte pretation or misconception of instructions, or in any indiffernce on the part of the Census staff. Some of these errors were eliminated at the time when the preliminary record was checked; but most of them seem to have escaped detection and were, so far as possible, corrected at the time of slip-copying in pursuance of the instructions contained in Article 17 of the Imperial Census Code, Part II. Another cause

which contributed to errors, was the fine distinction between a traditional and an actual occupation which caused some confusion. Accurate distinction between the Principal and the Subsidiary occupations was rather too much to be expected from Enumerators, who are generally of limited intelligence and who, because of the honorary nature of their duties, do not seem to have bothered themselves with the test of income. Since the apprehension of mistakes was greater at the time of tabulation, when thousands of occupations actually returned were to be condensed and brought within the limited scope of 191 groups, every one of the twenty-two Deputy Superintendents was asked to furnish a list of occupations actually returned at the census. These lists were carefully scrutinized on receipt, and were returned after posting the correct number of group according to the Classification Scheme. The figures, under the broad divisions of Classes, Sub-classes and in most cases the orders of occupations, may therefore be accepted with some confidence, but those under individual Groups should be taken with caution.

Scheme of Classification.

3. Changes made in the classification of occupations between the Censuses held in 1901 and 1911 have been explained at length in para 3, Chapter XI of the Census Report of 1911, and it is therefore not considered necessary to recapitulate them here. The Scheme of Classification adopted this time is mainly the same as that followed in 1911. The slight changes made in it are due to raising the number of Orders from 55 to 56—

(1) by combining old Orders 18 and 19 into one, *viz.*, 18, and naming it 'Other miscellaneous and undefined Industries,'

(2) amalgamation of Orders 40 and 41 and giving the combined Order number 40 'Trade of other sorts,' and

(3) the creation of three new Orders, *viz.*, (*i*) '19, Transport by air,' (*ii*) '43, Air force,' and (*iii*) '56, Other unclassified unproductive Industries.'

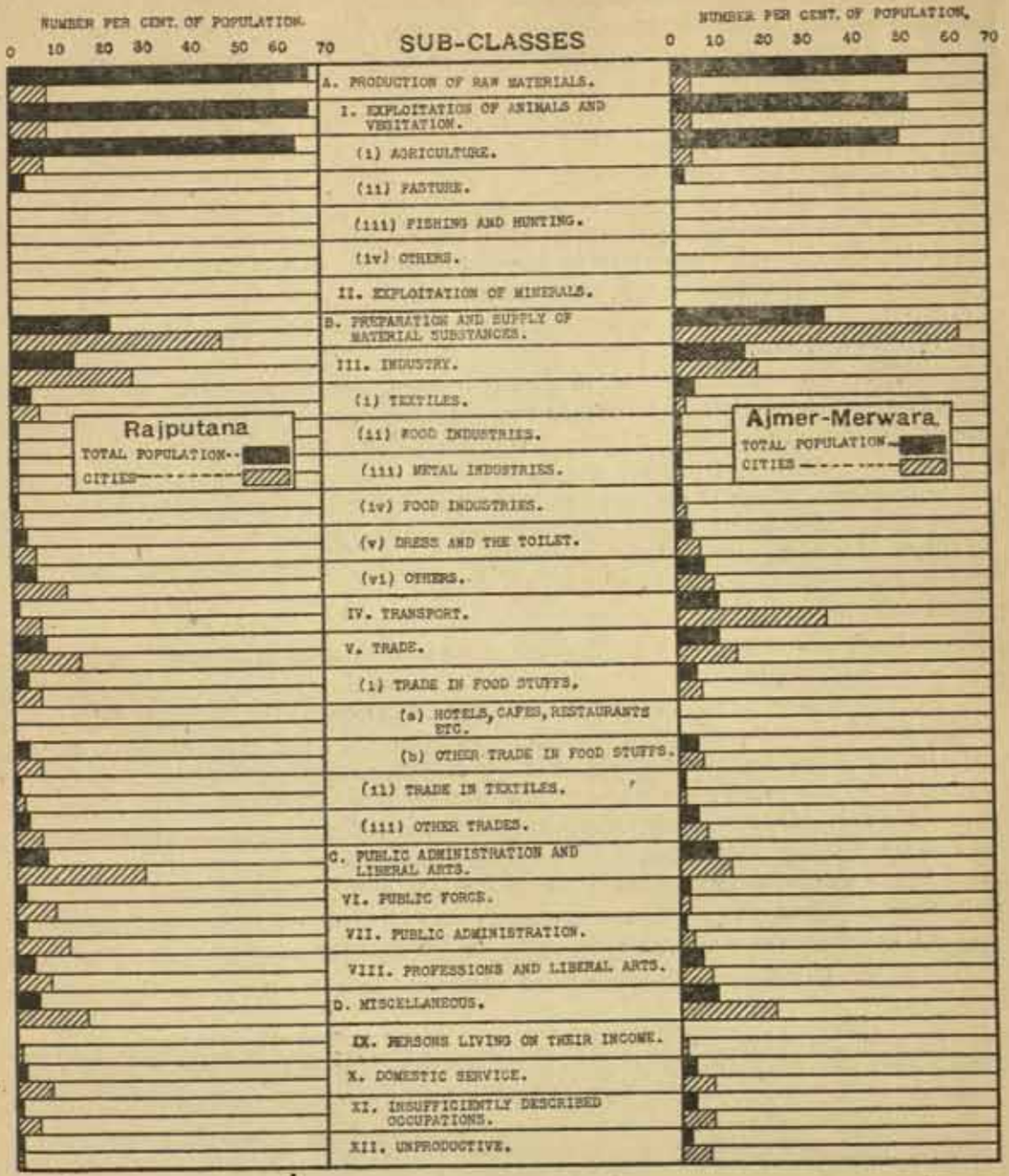
The variation in the number of Groups is, in the main, due to the splitting up of certain Groups of 1911, with a view to more accurate classification. Thus, the 1911 Group 4 (Farm servants and field labourers) is now split into Group 4 (Farm servants) and Group 5 (Field labourers); and Group 13 of 1911 (Raising of small animals) now appears as Group 15 (Birds, bees, etc.) and Group 16 (Silk-worms). In a few cases, occupations have been conveyed from one Order to another. For example; Bristles workers, Brush-makers and persons occupied with feather, have been removed from Order 6 (Textile industries) to Order 7 (Hides, skins and hard materials from the Animal Kingdom); Thatchers have been transferred from Order 15 (Building industries) to Order 8 (Wood industries); plough and agricultural implement-makers have been carried from Order 9 (Metal industries) to (Wood or metal) according to the material of which the implements are made; (Makers of glass bangles and beads) have been transferred from Order 18 (Industries of luxury) to Order 10 (Ceramics); (Saddlers and harness-makers) have been transferred from Order 16 (Construction of means of transport) to Order 7 (Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom); (Manufacturers of ice) have been transferred from Order 17 (Production and transmission of physical forces) to Order 11 (Chemical products and analogous); (Newspaper managers and editors and journalists) have been transferred from Order 18 (Industries of luxury) to Order 50 (Letters and arts and sciences); (Trade in thatch) has been transferred from Order 36 (Trade in building materials) to Order 28 (Trade in wood); (Conjurors, acrobats, etc.) have been transferred from Order 41 (Trade of other sorts) to Order 50 (Letters and arts and sciences).

General distribution of population by occupation.

4. The marginal statement gives the actual and proportional figures for the four main classes of occupations in the two Provinces. In both the Provinces, a great majority of the people are dependant on Agriculture and pursuits akin to it. The proportion of persons maintaining themselves by Agriculture is greater in Rajputana than in Ajmer-Merwara.

Class.	Rajputana.		Ajmer-Merwara.	
	Total.	Per centage.	Total.	Percentage.
A—Production of raw materials	6,561,623	66	258,987	52
B—Preparation and supply of material substances.	2,147,766	22	160,883	32
C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts.	662,219	7	37,233	8
D—Miscellaneous . . .	472,776	5	38,168	8

The diagram below illustrates the general distribution of population of



the Provinces and Cities by occupation. The proportions per cent. of the persons engaged in principal occupations and who form 5 or more than five per cent. of the total population in each Province, are compared with those of 1911 in the table on the margin. It will be seen, that in Rajputana the variations do not exceed one per cent., which shows that people have not changed their occupations. In Ajmer-Merwara, however, Agriculture shows a fall of 3 per cent. and Industry of 2 and the rest show a rise.

Class.	Rajputana.		Ajmer-Merwara.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	66	65	52	55
III—Industry . . .	14	15	15	17
IV—Transport . . .	...	...	9	7
V—Trade	7	8	9	8
Others	13	12	15	13

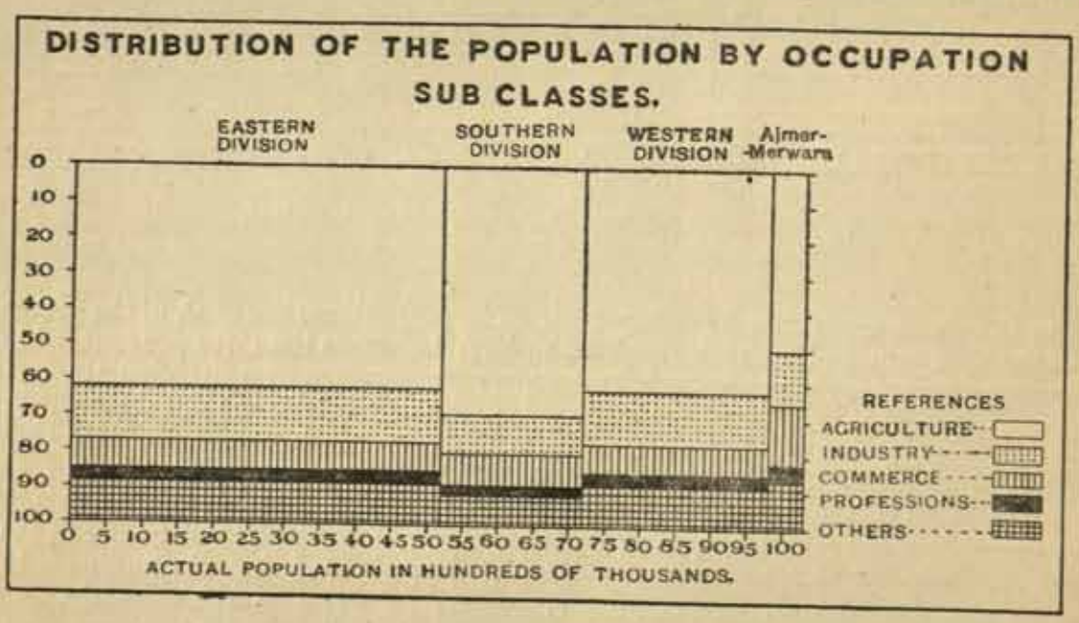
There are ten Cities in Rajputana, containing 470,533 souls and only one in Ajmer-Merwara having 113,512. The marginal statement helps to elucidate the contrast, existing between the distribution of persons of certain occupations in Cities and Provinces, as depicted in the diagram. Exploitation of animals and vegetation is, beyond question, the main occupation in the Rural areas. Industry is the chief occupation in the Cities of Rajputana, and Transport, in the City of Ajmer (in Ajmer-Merwara) because of the existence of the Railway Workshops.

Occupation.	Rajputana.		Ajmer-Merwara.	
	Province.	Cities.	Province.	Cities.
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	67	8	52	4
III.—Industry . . .	14	27	15	18
V.—Trade. . . .	7	15	9	13
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts.	4	8	5	7
IV.—Transport . . .	1	6	9	33
Others . . .	7	36	10	25

Rajputana.—Six and a half million persons or nearly two-thirds of the population support themselves by Pasture and Agriculture. The important Sub-Orders under this Order are (*a*) 'Ordinary cultivation,' representing 96 per cent., and (*d*) 'Raising of farm stock' much over 3 per cent. The next important Sub-class is III—Industry, under Class B, and nearly one-seventh of the population has been registered under it, of which about 27 per cent. depend upon Textiles. Trade accounts for nearly one-fifteenth or 7 per cent. of the population, while those coming under Transport, about one per cent. Public Force and Public Administration claim 146,732 and 158,278 persons respectively, each forming a little less than 2 per cent. of the population. Profession and Liberal Arts account for nearly 4 per cent. and Domestic service provides for about 2.

Ajmer-Merwara.—257,506 persons (or a little over half the total population) are engaged in Pasture and Agriculture. Of these, 96 per cent. are supported by (*a*) Ordinary cultivation and about 4 by (*d*) Raising of farm stock. Nearly 15 per cent. of the total population follow the various industrial occupations under Sub-class III. Of the persons under this Sub-class, 25 per cent. maintain themselves by Textile industries. Trade and Transport each accounts for about 9 per cent. of the total population, Public force—2, and Profession and Liberal Arts—4 per cent. Domestic service provides for about 3 per cent., while those subsisting on Unproductive occupations, such as Prostitutes and Beggars, represent 2

Natural Divisions.—The diagram printed below compares the numerical



Note 1. 'Industry' includes 'Exploitation of Minerals.'
2. 'Commerce' represents 'Transport' and 'Trade.'

strength of persons who follow the occupations of Agriculture, Industry, Commerce and Professions (1) in the Natural Divisions of Rajputana and (2) in Ajmer-Merwara. The remaining occupations have been shown under Others. Agricul-

ture is more prevalent in all the Divisions of Rajputana, and specially in the Southern, than in Ajmer-Merwara. Industry is represented mostly in the Western Division of Rajputana and Commerce in Ajmer-Merwara.

Occupation by Religion.

5. The table on the margin shows the proportion per cent. of the main religions found in the principal occupations in Ajmer-Merwara. In order that the reader may understand the relevancy of the figures, it may be mentioned that Hindus constitute 73, Musalmans 21, Jains 4 and Others 2 per cent. of the total population. To 'Others,' Christians contribute 1 per cent. and the rest, including Animists, another 1 per cent. The discussion will therefore be confined chiefly to Hindus and Musalmans. The percentage of Hindus engaged under Sub-class I is far higher than that of Musalmans, and this explains the weakness of their representation in other occupations. About 69 per cent. of Musalmans are available for pursuits other than Agriculture against only 40 of Hindus. Jains have practically the monopoly of Trade. The higher percentages of Christians in Transport and Public force are due respectively to their employment in large numbers in Railways and in the British regiment stationed at Nasirabad.

Sub-class.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Jain.	Christian.	Animist.
I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	60·9	30·6	11·2	5·2	64·2
III—Industry . . .	15·2	17·3	7·9	5·9	2·0
IV—Transport . . .	6·8	14·9	1·9	42·2	1·1
V—Trade . . .	4·8	10·9	68·1	0·4	22·6
VI—Public force . .	1·1	2·8	0·1	18·9	1·3
VIII Professions and Liberal Arts.	4·2	5·7	1·2	16·9	2·2
X—Domestic service .	2·3	4·9	1·4	4·6	1·3

Occupation by Caste.

6. This discussion is intended to show the extent to which castes have retained their Traditional occupations—the subject dealt with in the Imperial Table XXI and in the Subsidiary Table VIII attached to this Chapter. *Rajputs*, who are soldiers by tradition, seem to have practically given up their original occupation and to have devoted themselves, for obvious reasons, to other pursuits. Out of every 1,000, as few as 8 are found in Public Force. 43 support themselves by Income from Rent of land, 76 by Cultivation of all kinds and the remaining follow other occupations in small numbers. Similarly, *Brahmans* have degenerated themselves into being Cultivators, Field labourers, etc.; only 23 in a thousand retain their Traditional occupation. *Gujars*, who are traditionally Herdsmen, retain their original occupation in the proportion of only 9 per mille. 928 of them follow miscellaneous occupations and 63 work as Field labourers and Wood-cutters, etc. *Kalals*, who were originally distillers, are being driven to seek other occupations for their livelihood, owing to the restrictions placed upon their trade by the Excise policy of the present day. They have taken mostly to Agricultural occupations in which as many as 426 in a thousand are found. *Dhobis*, *Telis*, *Lohars*, *Khatis* and *Bhangis* alone seem to adhere to their respective traditional occupations. The rest of the castes have more or less deviated from their original vocations and taken to other occupations.

Castes following selected occupations.—Some interesting information, as to the extent to which various castes follow certain selected occupations, is furnished by the Imperial Table XXI—B. The groups selected for this table in the two Provinces were 8 in number. Of these, the largest number of workers was returned under Group 27—'Cotton sizing and weaving' (113,434), in which the first five numerically strong castes *viz.*, *Koli*, *Balai*, *Bambhi*, *Chamar* and *Julaha* give proportions of 33, 23, 21, 9 and 6 per cent. respectively. In the next Group 26 'Cotton spinning' which returned 91,630 workers, *Mahajans*, with 26 per cent., top the list, then come *Brahmans* (18), *Sheikhs* (5), *Rajputs* and *Bambhis* (4 each). In Group 98 'Workers in precious stones' (25,331) *Sunars* predominate with 82 per cent. *Lohars* mostly follow the occupations grouped under 48 'Other workers in Iron and Makers of Implements.' Their proportion to the total number of Workers is 86 per cent. Group 25 'Cotton Ginning and Pressing' chiefly maintains *Pinaras* 48 per cent., *Telis* 10 per cent., *Sheikhs* 7 per cent., *Brahmans* and *Pathans* 3 per cent. each. Group 22 'Other minerals' mainly supports *Chamars* 16 per cent.; *Kumhars* 12; *Silawats* 11; and *Khatis* 4. In Group 49 'Workers in Brass, Copper, etc.,' *Thatheras* muster strong (57 per cent.), followed by *Sunars* and *Sheikhs* (6 per cent. each).

Caste and Race of Gazetted Officers.—The religions and castes of the Gazetted Officers serving under the British Government in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, with their respective actual numbers, are given on the margin and show which of them take larger share in the administration. The proportions in this service are—the Hindu, 53 per cent.; the Christian, 20 per cent.; the Musalman, 19 per cent.; the Sikh, 7 per cent.; and the Parsi, 1 per cent. Among the castes in the Hindu religion, the *Rajput* and the *Jat* preponderate.

Christian—	
European	25
Anglo-Indian	2
Indian	2
TOTAL	29
Hindu—	
Rajputs	23
Jat	20
Kayastha	8
Vaish	6
Khattri	6
Brahman	6
Bhargava	2
Gujar	2
Prabhu	1
Ahir	1
Rawat	1
Bengali	1
TOTAL	77
Musalman—	
Rajput	7
Pathan	6
Sheikh	4
Others	10
TOTAL	27
Sikh—	
Sikh	10
Zoroastrian—	
Parsi	1
GRAND TOTAL	144

Caste of Income Tax assessees.—Some idea of the distribution of wealth in Ajmer-Merwara among different castes can be gathered from the castes of the Income-Tax assessees given on the margin. Out of the total number of assessees, the largest numbers are given by *Agarwals* (66), *Oswals* (62), Europeans (36), *Brahmans* (27), *Mahesris* (24), and *Sarogis* (23); their proportions per cent. being 18, 17, 10, 8, 7 and 6 respectively. Europeans and *Brahmans* derive their income mostly from professional pursuits, and the rest from Commerce and Trade. *Agarwals'* share in both of them is not insignificant. There is only one assessee who follows the occupation of Manufacture. *Oswals* represent about one-fourth of the total number of Owners of Property.

Caste, Trade and Race.	Professions.	Manufacturers.	Commerce or Trade.	Owners of Property.	Total.
Hindu	*84*	*1*	*163*	*16*	*264*
Agarwal	14	...	50	2	66
Bhargava	7	...	3	3	13
Bijabargi	...	1	...	...	1
Brahman	25	...	1	1	27
Chhipa	2	...	...	...	2
Gujrati Mod	1	...	1	...	2
Kalal	...	...	2	...	2
Kayastha	13	...	1	1	15
Khandelwal	2	...	2	...	4
Khati	2	...	2	...	4
Khattri	9	...	3	1	13
Mahesri	1	...	23	...	24
Oswal	3	...	54	5	62
Rajput	3	...	1	2	6
Saraogi	2	...	20	1	23
Musalman	*9*	*1*	*11*	*1*	*22*
Moghal	2	...	...	...	2
Saiyed	5	...	...	...	5
Sheikh	2	1	11	1	15
Zoroastrian	*8*	...	*4*	*1*	*13*
Parsi	8	...	4	1	13
Sikh	*2*	...	...	...	2
Sikh	2	...	...	...	2
Christian	*56*	...	...	...	*56*
Anglo-Indian	10	...	...	...	10
European	36	...	...	...	36
Indian	10	...	...	...	10
GRAND TOTAL	159	2	178	18	357

Workers and Dependants.

7. *Rajputana.*—In Rajputana, there are 58 Workers to 42 Dependants (*vide* Subsidiary Table I). The Dependants are most numerous (3 to every Worker) among those who follow the occupation of Brokerage, Commission and Export Agency. It is not possible to say whether this is due to fecundity or there being many drones or hangers on in such families, in consequence of their prosperity. Of the other occupations, Dependants bulk largely among persons engaged in (1) Law; (2) Means of transport; (3) Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance; (4) Trade in Textiles; or (5) Trade in Chemical products. Among all these every Worker has approximately 2 Dependants. The proportion of Dependants is naturally the smallest among inmates of Jails, Asylums and Alms-houses (5 per cent. only). Among workers in Salt and those supported by Textile Industry, Trade in Fuel, and Forestry, there is only one Dependant to every two Workers. The classes which follow these occupations are such in which women and children also work and which employ to a certain extent such immigrants as leave their Dependants behind.

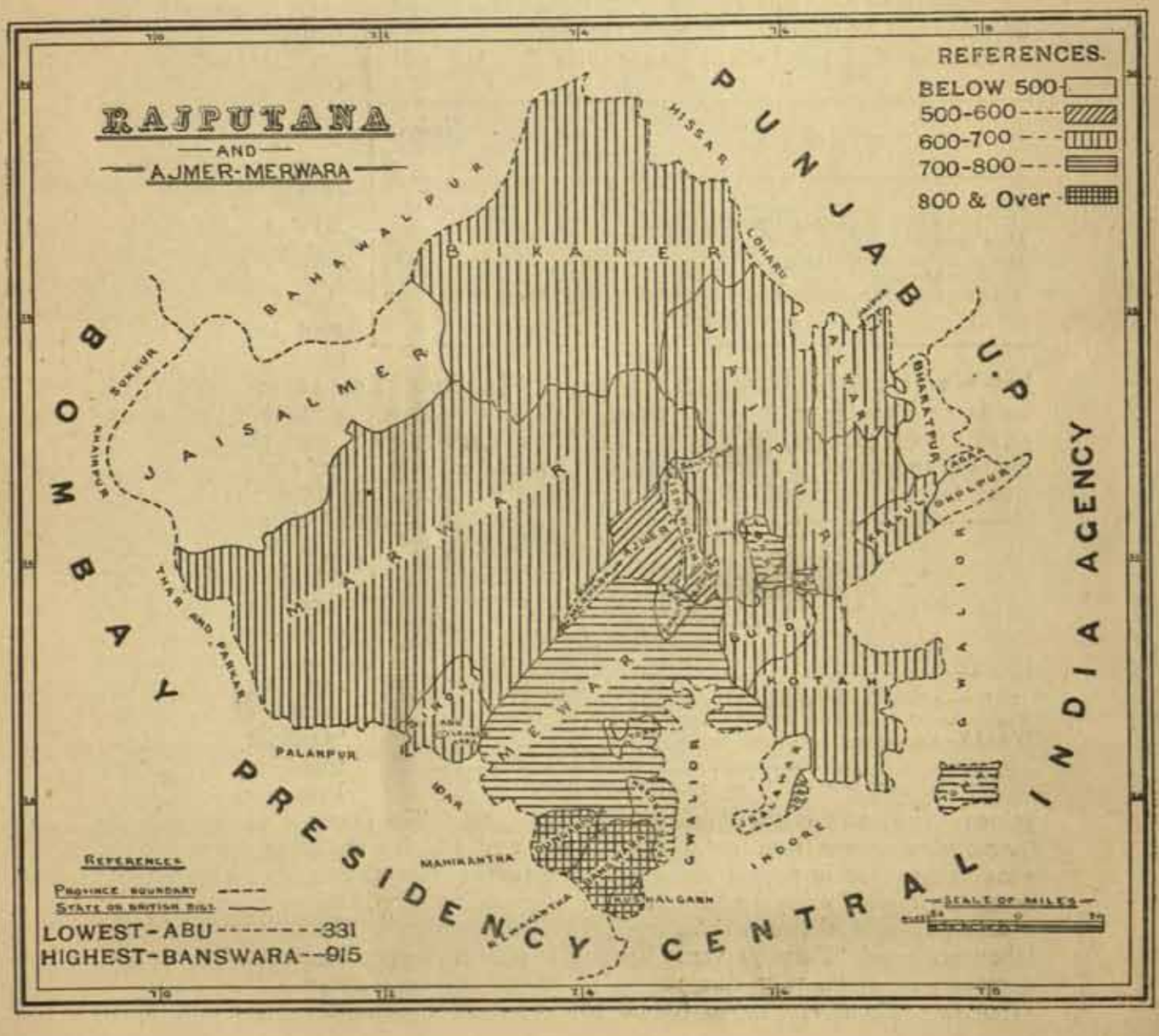
Ajmer-Merwara.—The ratio of Actual workers to Dependants here is 59 : 41. Those who follow trade in Building Materials can afford to support more Dependants than any other class, *i.e.*, 7 Dependants to every 1 Actual Worker. Then come those engaged in (1) Law ; (2) Mines ; (3) Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance ; (4) Textiles ; (5) Transport by Road; (6) Transport by Rail ; (7) Postal, Telegraph and Telephone services ; and (8) Fishing and Hunting. In all of these there are 2 Dependants to every 1 Worker. Among those coming under Pasture and Agriculture, there are 65 Workers to every 35 Dependants. Being poorer men, they cannot afford to engage hired labourers and members of their families consequently take an active part in the agricultural operations. The minimum number of Dependants is found among persons working in Salt-pans (one Dependant to every 8 Workers). For further details, *vide* Subsidiary Table I.

Occupation of Females.

8. Subsidiary Table VI details by Provinces, by Sub-classes, and by selected Orders and Groups, the statistics of occupations followed by females. The proportion of female to 1,000 male-workers is 637 and 543 in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. Female-workers have decreased by nearly 5 and 6 per cent. respectively in the two Provinces, since 1911, as the figures in the margin show.

Province.	Females.		Variation per cent.
	1921.	1911.	
Rajputana .	2,211,112	2,336,358	—5·4
Ajmer-Merwara .	103,593	109,669	—5·5

In 1921, the proportion of female to a thousand male-workers in Cities, was 341



in Rajputana and 159 in Ajmer-Merwara. This means that in Cities, the number of female-workers is a little below half the Provincial figure, and naturally so, as in the Rural areas most of the females work in the fields. Female-workers generally preponderate in certain occupations such as Rice-pounding; Butter, Cheese and Ghee making; Midwifery; Helping in Cultivation; Dealers in Hay, Fire-wood and Charcoal, etc. The map on page 231 *ante* exhibits the proportion of female to 1,000 male-workers in each State and District. The States showing a proportion of 800 and over are Dungarpur, Banswara and Kushalgarh. Banswara tops them all and gives a proportion of 915. The major portion of population in the States above mentioned belong to the Animistic religion—the women of which take an active part in work. The lowest proportion of workers (*i.e.*, below 500) is found in Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Abu, the last showing as low a proportion as 331. The position of Abu is peculiar. It being a summer hill resort, more male foreigners go there.

Main occupations followed in the Provinces.

9. The proportional figures of the principal occupations followed in these Provinces, as given in Imperial Table XVII, can be seen in the Subsidiary Table I appended to this Chapter, and the inter-censal variations in Subsidiary Table VII. Certain Groups of 1911 have been split up this time and, with a view to affect possible comparison, figures for 1921 for the split up groups corresponding with the relative groups of the Census of 1911 have been added together. For instance, old Group 8 which included 'Wood-cutters; Fire-wood, Lac, Catechu, Rubber, etc., collectors; and Charcoal burners,' has this time been split up into two, *viz.*, 9 'Wood-cutters; Fire-wood, Catechu, Rubber, etc., collectors; and Charcoal-burners', and 10 'Lac collectors.' The figures of the present groups have been totalled up and placed against those of the old Group 8 in Subsidiary Table VII.

Sub-class I. 'Exploitation of animals and vegetation.'—This Sub-class covers 2 Orders and 18 Groups. Of these two Orders, Order 1(*a*) 'Ordinary Cultivation' is the most important both in Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara. It is composed of five groups, of which the main groups with the actual number (000s omitted) supported by them are given on the margin. Farm servants and Field labourers were classified separately in 1901 and were mixed together in 1911, but have again been split up this time. The terms 'Rent payers' and 'Rent receivers' have been fully explained in the Census Report of 1911. Persons receiving rent of agricultural land have been distinguished from those receiving rent of land which is not agricultural. Persons supported by 'Ordinary Cultivation' form 64 per cent. of the population of Rajputana and 50 per cent. of that of Ajmer-Merwara. The figures on the margin show that there has been a decrease in all the groups both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, except in the group, 'Ordinary Cultivators' in the former Province. Loss is prominent in 'Rent receivers' in both the Provinces. The decrease among persons living upon income from rent of Agricultural land, which is out of proportion to the general decrease in population, seems due to the fact that many, who derived income principally from land under their own cultivation, returned themselves as 'Rent payers (cultivators)' instead of 'Rent receivers.' The loss under 'Field labourers' and 'Farm servants,' which is also disproportionate to the general decrease, is apparently due partly to their having registered themselves as 'General labourers' under Group 187 'Labourers and Workmen otherwise

Group.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
I—Income from rent of Agricultural land	347	...
II—Ordinary Cultivators	3,806	136
II—(*a*) Helpers in Cultivation	1,571	83
IV—Farm servants	91	1
V—Field Labourers	447	20

Groups.	Variation in per centage.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
I—Income from rent of Agricultural land	—40·2	—33·6
II—Ordinary Cultivators	+0·4	—8·4
IV and V—Farm servants and Field labourers	—19·1	—31·9

Note.—Figures have been taken from Subsidiary Table VII.

unspecified ' and partly to heavy mortality on account of epidemics. The average acreage of land actually under cultivation in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara is 374,044 giving roughly an incidence of 3 acres to an ordinary cultivator and 18 to a field labourer and farm servant.

Subsidiary Occupations combined with Agriculture. Rajputana.—Subsidiary Table V exhibits the important subsidiary occupations followed by persons, whose principal occupation is Agriculture. The Subsidiary occupation most popular with Landlords or Rent receivers is ' Ordinary Cultivation ' which gives a proportion of 1,213 to every 10,000 of the total population. The next favourite Subsidiary occupation is ' Helpers in Cultivation ' [Group 2(*a*)] and ' Beggars, Vagrants, etc.' (Group 189). Among those whose Principal occupation is Rent paying, *i.e.*, who are Cultivators, 72 in 10,000 work as ' Helpers ' and 75 as ' Farm servants and Field labourers.' The most popular of the Subsidiary occupations with them is ' Keeping and Breeding of Cattle,' in which their proportion is 89 per 10,000. In the remaining two Principal occupations, *viz.*, ' Helpers in Cultivation ' and ' Field labourers and Farm servants' the proportions of persons who combine any other occupation with their Principal occupations are very low. The highest proportion in 10,000 indicated in the former by those who add to their income by Farm Service and Field Labour (Groups 4 and 5) and Cattle and Buffaloe Breeding (Groups 11 and 12) as their Subsidiary occupation is 48 each, and in the latter by those who follow ' Ordinary Cultivation ' (Group 2)—71.

Ajmer-Merwara.—As in Rajputana, the most common Subsidiary occupation of ' Rent receivers ' here also is Ordinary Cultivation, in which their proportion is 1,130 per 10,000. Next to it comes that of the 'Traders of all kinds ' (647), followed by 'Beggars, Vagrants, etc.' (376). ' Rent payers,' *i.e.*, those who pay rent for the land they cultivate, mostly combine the occupations ' Farm servants ' and ' Field labourers,' (124) ; ' Cattle Breeding,' (419) and ' Beggars and Vagrants, etc.,' (106) ; as their Subsidiary occupations. Of the persons whose Principal occupation is ' Helping in Cultivation ' without taking any remuneration, the only Subsidiary occupation which gives a palpable proportion in 10,000 is that of ' Farm servants ' and ' Field Labourers ' (142). The Subsidiary occupation most popular with ' Farm servants ' and ' Field labourers ' is ' Helping in Cultivation ' (315).

Occupations combining Agriculture as a Subsidiary occupation.—Subsidiary Table IV gives the proportional figures of the Partially Agriculturists, *i.e.*, those whose principal means of livelihood is not Agriculture. About 11 per cent. in Rajputana and 8 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara have returned themselves as such. Their proportion to the total number of Actual Workers in Rajputana comes to 36 per mille, and in Ajmer-Merwara to 38. The proportion of ' Partially Agriculturists ' is the highest in the occupations falling under Class C ' Public Administration and Liberal Arts,' in which 120 and 157 per mille in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively depend upon some sort of Agricultural occupation as a secondary means of their support. In Rajputana, Sub-class VIII ' Professions and Liberal Arts' gives the greatest proportion, 131 per mille. On the other hand, Ajmer-Merwara shows the highest proportion (246) of such workers under Sub-class VI ' Public Force.' In Rajputana too, it is not insignificant. Class B ' Preparation and Supply of Material Substances' is the Class which gives the next largest proportions of ' Partially Agriculturists,' *viz.*, 117 and 185 in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. In this class, Sub-class III, Order 8 ' Wood Industries ' exhibits the highest proportion of Partially Agriculturists, 244 in Rajputana and 268 in Ajmer-Merwara.

Non-agricultural occupations having closer relation with Agriculture are :—

Occupation.	Natural Division.	Proportion per mille.
Wood-Industries . . .	Western Division . .	407
	Ajmer-Merwara . .	268
Industries of Dress and the Toilet	Western Division . .	275
	Ajmer-Merwara . .	134
Public Force	Western Division . .	252
	Ajmer-Merwara . .	246
Professions and Liberal Arts .	Western Division . .	196
	Ajmer-Merwara . .	139
Persons living on their income .	Ajmer-Merwara . .	229
	Eastern Division . .	124

It is generally believed that people taking Agriculture as a more respectable occupation, return themselves as Agriculturists, although their principal means of support may be some Non-agricultural occupation, and that the figures in the Imperial Tables cannot give a correct estimate of the population dependant upon Agriculture. It is therefore suggested that, in order to estimate the total population actually dependant upon Agricultural pursuits, it will be fairly safe to count as half-agricultural all persons who combine Agricultural and other occupations without reference to the distinction between their Principal or Subsidiary occupation. The table on the margin explains the process by which an estimate of the Actual Workers supported by Agriculture has been arrived at. Agents, Estate managers, Clerks, Rent collectors, etc. (Order 1, Group 3) have been included in the category of Agriculturists, their number being insignificant. The resultant proportion is the same as that arrived at by calculating the percentage of persons returned as supported by Agriculture at the time of Census to the total Actual Workers. It will thus be seen that people, in these Provinces, do not seem to have returned Agriculture as their principal occupation because of its being considered respectable.

——	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1—Persons returning Agriculture as their Principal occupation	3,782,275	160,191
2—Deduct Agriculturists combining Non-agricultural occupations as their subsidiary occupation	—145,790	—12,964
3—Balance—Purely Agriculturists	3,636,485	147,227
4—Add the sum of half the population under 2 above and half the Partially Agriculturists in columns 7 and 8 of the Imperial Table XVII-A, Part II at Page 184 (Table Volume)	174,184	12,129
5—Total Agriculturists	3,810,669	159,356
6—Total number of Actual workers in the Provinces (Table XVII-A)	5,684,578	294,307
7—Percentage of total Agricultural Workers to total Workers (all told) as arrived at by the above process	67	54
8—Percentage of total Agricultural Workers to total Workers as actually returned	67	54

Sub-Class III. Industry.—This is the next important Sub-class after 'Pasture and Agriculture.' It supports about 14 per cent. of the total population in Rajputana and 15 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara, and shows a decrease of about 12 per cent. in the former and of 11 per cent. in the latter, since 1911. This decrease is greater than the general decrease in the population. The cause appears to be, that several seasonal factories, such as those of Ginning and Pressing, had ceased to work before the date of Census and the labourers concerned had taken to other callings. This presumption is supported by the fact that there is a fall of nearly 16 and 15 per cent. respectively in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara among those following occupations under Group 25 'Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing' of this Sub-class. The Orders numerically important in this Sub-class in both the Provinces are 6 'Textiles' and 13 'Industries of Dress and the Toilet.'

Cotton Weaving Industry.—In 1911, 'Cotton Spinning, Sizing, and Weaving' formed one Group, but it has now been split up into two, *viz.*, 26 'Spinning' and 27 'Sizing and Weaving.' The total number of persons supported by these Groups shows a decrease of 4 per cent. in Rajputana but an increase of 5 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara. The number of Actual Workers returned under each Group are given on the margin. It will be seen that 'Spinning' falls practically to the lot of women. The majority of Spinners have been returned from Jaipur, Marwar, Mewar and Kotah. In 'Sizing' and 'Weaving,' Jaipur, Marwar, Alwar and Mewar have returned numerous Workers. Taking the two Groups together, for comparison with the figures of the previous Census, it is noticed that the number of Workers has increased by 25 per cent. in Mewar and by 20 per cent. in Marwar. Jaipur and Kotah show a decrease of 18 and 1 per cent. respectively. *Julaha*, *Balai* and *Koli*

Group.	Rajputana.		Ajmer-Merwara.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
26 Cotton Spinning	2,957	85,778	49	2,923
27 Cotton Sizing	72,516	36,994	2,458	1,588
Total	75,473	122,772	2,507	4,511

are the three principal castes, whose traditional occupation is 'Weaving and Sizing.' The percentages of their respective populations of persons in these castes following this occupation is 19 and 17 among *Balais* and 63 and 17 among *Kolis* respectively in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. Castes not traditionally connected with but taking the largest share in this Industry, according to the Imperial Table XXI-B, are in (1) 'Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing' both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, the *Sheikh ;* in Rajputana alone the *Teli ;* and in Ajmer Merwara alone the *Mali*, the *Raigar*, the *Rajput* and the *Brahman :* in (2) 'Spinning,' both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, the *Brahman* and the *Sheikh ;* and in Rajputana alone, the *Pinara*, the *Rajput* and the *Oswal :* and in (3) 'Sizing and Weaving.' in both the Provinces, the *Bambhi ;* and in Rajputana alone, the *Chamar*. The *Chamar* weavers are found mostly in Alwar and Jaipur. Only those castes have been discussed in which Workers form 5 per cent. or more of their respective population.

Industries of Dress and the Toilet.—In consideration of the numerical strength of Workers, the most important occupations followed under this Industry, in both the Provinces, are those shown under Groups 77, 'Tailors, Milliners, Dress-makers, Darners and Embroiderers on linen'; 78, 'Shoe, Boot and Sandal-makers'; 80, 'Washing, Cleaning and Dyeing'; and 81, 'Barbers, Hair-dressers and Wig-makers.' The table on the margin exhibits the percentage of variations in the total number of persons supported by Occupations falling under these Groups as well as of the Actual Workers in them. The places where the followers of these occupations are chiefly found are also noted in the last column.

Group and Occupation.	Variation per cent. 1911-21.				Locality where chiefly found.
	Rajputana.		Ajmer-Merwara.		
	Persons supported.	Actual Workers.	Persons supported.	Actual Workers.	
77—Tailors, Milliners, etc.	—9·5	—14·3	+4·9	+0·2	Ajmer-Merwara, Jaipur, Marwar, Mewar, Alwar and Bikaner.
78—Shoe and Boot-makers.	—4·4	—9·1	—10·5	+0·2	Jaipur, Mewar, Marwar, Alwar, Kotah and Ajmer-Merwara.
80—Washing and Cleaning, etc.	—10·3	—15·6	—30·7	—28·4	Jaipur, Mewar, Marwar, Kotah, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Ajmer-Merwara.
81—Barbers, Hair-dressers, etc.	—10·6	—11·0	—22·0	—17·4	Jaipur, Mewar, Marwar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Ajmer-Merwara.

Sub-class IV. Transport.—Subsidiary Table IX shows the number of persons in each of the two Provinces, who were employed on Railways and in the Irrigation, Postal and Telegraph Departments respectively on the date of Census. Details are also given of (1) the classes of appointments and (2) the number of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians in each of them. Railways employ, directly or indirectly, 39,856 persons against 31,153 in 1911, or nearly 61 per cent. of the total number of workers returned under Sub-class IV 'Transport.' Of the total number of employés, 982 are Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and the rest Indians. In the Irrigation Department, there are 5,685 persons, of whom only two are Anglo-Indians or Europeans and both of them are in the Officer grade. The Supervising and Clerical staff consists of 91 and 75 persons respectively, and the rest are either labourers, contractors or mates, etc. The Postal Department employs 2,260 persons, of whom only 3 are Europeans or Anglo-Indians. The Telegraph Department provides for 37 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and 167 Indians. On the margin are given the number of persons employed by the Public Works Department in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara in its various classes.

Particulars.	Total.	Number directly employed.	Number employed through contractors, etc.
Supervising staff	879	588	291
Mates and Mistries	992	517	475
Masons	920	452	468
Builders	4,583	1,481	3,102
Diggers	9,133	4,876	4,257
Labourers (Unspecified)	1,432	331	1,101
Total	17,939	8,245	9,694

Sub-Class V. Trade.—This Sub-class consists of 17 Orders and 34 Groups and supports 689 and 859 per 10,000 of the population in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. The Orders which support the largest number of persons are; 33, 'Other Trade in Food-stuffs'; 24, 'Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance'; and 26, 'Trade in Textiles.'

Other Trade in Food-stuffs.—The Groups which provide for the most numerous persons under this Order are 132 and 136. Almost two-thirds of the persons, occupied under this Order, fall under these Groups. Actual Workers supported by them are given on the margin. Group 132 shows losses in both the Provinces, while Group 136-A, gain in Rajputana and loss in Ajmer-Merwara. It is very likely that exchange has taken place in these Groups. Altogether, 34,080 and 2,042 persons in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively were counted as Actual Workers under head 'Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance.' Both the Provinces show a decline—Rajputana of 44 per cent. and Ajmer-Merwara of 21 per cent. There is a very limited number of Banks and Insurance Companies here. Most of the Workers in this Group are Money-lenders.

Group.	Actual workers in 1921.	Variation 1911-21.	Locality where chiefly found.
132-Grocers and Sellers of vegetable oil, salt, and other condiments—			
Rajputana	56,744	—43	Jaipur, Marwar, Mewar, Bikaner and Ajmer-Merwara.
Ajmer-Merwara	4,046	—16	
136—Grain and pulse-dealers			
Rajputana	27,537	+68	
Ajmer-Merwara	275	—38	

Trade in Textiles.—Dealers in Piece-goods, Wool, Cotton, Silk and other Textiles are largely found in Jaipur, Marwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Mewar and Alwar in Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara. They have increased by 34 and 43 per cent. in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively.

Sub-Class VI. Public Force.—This Sub-class is not so numerically important in these Provinces as those already discussed, but the figures of recruitment during the Great War, given in the margin, might be of interest. They relate to the period from August 1914 to July 1919. The age for recruitment is believed to be between 18 and 25 years. Census statistics do not give figures of the population for these ages but figures are available for the age-groups between 15 and 25 years. The period of 15—25 years has therefore been taken to represent the age of recruitment. The total male population of this age-group returned in this Census was 793,001 in Rajputana and 43,882 in Ajmer-Merwara. Calculated on these figures, the percentage of recruits was 5 and 14 respectively. It was the highest in *Rajputs* and *Jats* in Rajputana and in *Mers* and *Merats* in Ajmer-Merwara.

Caste.	Total.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Place from which mostly recruited.
Rajput	9,363	9,182	181	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar and Bikaner.
Jat	9,853	9,817	36	Bharatpur, Jaipur, Alwar and Jodhpur.
Gujar	6,711	6,633	78	Jaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar and Dholpur.
Mina	2,810	2,747	63	Jaipur, Dholpur, Jodhpur and Sirohi.
Mer-Merat	5,703	531	5,172	Ajmer-Merwara.
Ahir	1,158	1,155	3	Alwar and Jaipur.
Musalman	7,895	7,754	141	Alwar, Jaipur and Bharatpur.
Sikh	59	59	..	
Others	3,602	3,314	288	
Total	47,154	41,192	5,962	

Part II. Industry.

Introductory.

10. As in 1911, special Industrial returns were obtained from the Managers of Industrial Establishments. The scope of enquiry was, however, extended this time. In 1911, the term 'Industrial Establishment' covered the institutions employing 20 persons and over. In the present Census, the definition was so altered as to bring all such establishments, as employed 10 persons or more, within the purview of an 'Industrial Establishment.' Instead of one in 1911, two Schedules styled A and B were required to be furnished this time by Managers of Factories. Schedule A was more or less similar to the Industrial Schedule of 1911, but the information required was rather more detailed in some respects. It required particulars about the ownership and management of the business, the nature of principal and subsidiary articles produced, and the power employed. Schedule B included particulars about the number, sex, age, caste and birth-

place of the operatives, both skilled and unskilled. These Schedules had to do nothing with the General Census Schedu es and were distributed to the Managers of the Industrial establishments, who were told to fill them up within the month ending 30th April, 1921, which was the date fixed for their collection. The information contained in these Schedules was tabulated in the Imperial Table XXII, which had seven parts, as detailed below :—

Part I.—Provincial Summary, giving the number of establishments of each kind with the number and nationality of the managing, supervising and clerical staff and the number and sex of the skilled and unskilled employés.

Part II.—Showing the distribution of the number employed in each class of Industries by States and Districts.

Part III.—Classifying the Industrial establishments according to the nature of ownership, and the race or caste of owners and managers.

Part IV.—Giving the caste or race and birth-place of Skilled Workmen.

Part V.—Giving similar information for Unskilled Labourers.

Part VI.—Giving details of the Power employed in Industrial establishments.

Part VII.—Showing the number of Looms in use in Textile establishments.

The statistics contained in these Tables, are summarised in the last eight Subsidiary Tables (X to XVII) appended to this Chapter.

Industrial Establishments.

11. Industries may be classified as (1) 'Primary' and (2) 'Secondary.' Primary industries are those, which deal with the products of the earth in their natural state, and Secondary those which convert the out-put of Primary industries into articles ready for consumption. The total number of Industrial establishments, majority of which are Primary, as registered during this Census, was 244 in Rajputan and 73 in Ajmer-Merwara. These industries employed 19,175 persons in Rajputana and 20,410 in Ajmer-Merwara, forming 2 and 4 per cent. of the respective total population of these Provinces. Of these, the Industrial establishments employing 20 persons and over, numbered 143 in Rajputana and 53 in Ajmer-Merwara, against 44 and 20 respectively in 1911. There is no organized department of Industries either in Rajputana or in Ajmer-Merwara. In the absence of any record, special enquiries had to be made for ascertaining the number and locality of each Industrial establishment and for compiling the preliminary register thereof, which entailed many difficulties. In addition to this, enquiries were also made about the prominent Cottage industries in the two Provinces. The number of Industrial concerns included in the Industrial Establishment Register, excluding Jail Industries, came up to 335 in Rajputana and 142 in Ajmer-Merwara, while Schedules actually received numbered only 212 and 72 respectively. The deficit represents the factories which either happened to be closed on the day of enumeration or in which the number of workers had fallen below the standard. The table in the margin, gives the principal kinds of establishments registered in the two Provinces, together with the number of persons employed therein. Those using mechanical power are 61 in Rajputana and 27 in Ajmer-Merwara. The rest are worked by hand. Of those using mechanical power in Rajputana, 44 are worked by steam, 11 by electricity, 4 by oil, and

Industry.	Number of establishments in		Persons employed in	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
Mines	8	24	600	736
Quarries of hard rock	54	...	4,053	...
Textiles	41	19	2,061	2,405
Leather	2	...	112	...
Wood	5	2	127	48
Metal	12	1	706	30
Glass and Earthen-ware	4	...	153	...
Chemical works	11	...	2,119	...
Food industries	19	6	530	146
Dress	1	2	13	48
Furniture	3	2	42	24
Building	11	...	2,823	...
Means of Transport	19	7	3,261	16,295
Physical Forces	6	1	504	24
Luxury	16	8	419	511
Jail Factories	12	1	1,652	143

1 each by water and gas. In Ajmer-Merwara, 20 are worked by steam, 6 by oil and one each by gas and electricity. The largest Industrial establishments in Rajputana are, (1) Quarries of hard rock, (2) Means of Transport, (3) Industries connected with Building Materials, (4) Textiles, and (5) Chemical works. In Ajmer-Merwara, such establishments are (1) Means of Transport, (2) Textiles, and (3) Mines.

Rajputana.—Mines.—Of the eight Mines in Rajputana one, *viz.*, the Colliery at Palana, in the Bikaner State, has special interest attached to it and may be mentioned. It was started in 1898 and is only a small concern. The aggregate out-put up to March, 1922, was 436,223 tons with a working expense of Rs. 3-6-9 per ton. The coal is of lignite variety and is consumed in the Province or is exported to the Punjab. The number of persons working on the date of Census was, Supervising staff 7, Skilled workmen 13 and Unskilled 143, total 163. Females work only as unskilled labourers and numbered 15.

Hard Rock Quarries.—Quarries of hard rock gave employment to 4,053 persons, of whom 214 were females, generally working as carriers. These Quarries are classified as (1) Ordinary stone quarries and (2) Lime-stone and Marble quarries. The former are all worked by hand. Of the latter, which are 19 in number, only 1 uses steam power and provides for 611 persons all told—Skilled and Unskilled labourers and Supervising staff. These quarries lie in Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Dholpur, Karauli, Kotah, Kishangarh, Marwar, Mewar and Sirohi. The red and white stones of Bharatpur, Karauli, Dholpur and Marwar are famous for masonry and roofing purposes.

Transport.—Industrial establishments connected with Transport consist of 19 small Railway, Tram and Motor Car Workshops, which carry out ordinary repairs and fit machinery, etc. Eleven of these are worked by hand, and 8 by machinery (7 employing steam and 1 electric power). The biggest of the mechanical works employing 2,169 persons is situated in Marwar. There are two Motor Car works, one of which lies in Kotah and the other in Alwar, employing 66 and 76 persons respectively.

Building.—Industries connected with Building number 11. Seven of these are Sand-stone works, two Marble and cement works and two Lime-kilns. Marble and Cement establishments use power, and employ 1,793 persons. The Marble establishment works in Marwar and the Cement in Bundi. The Bundi Cement works, a unique concern in Rajputana and situated in the town of Lakheri of the Bundi State, merits special mention. It was started in 1913 by a Limited Company styled 'The Bundi Portland Cement Limited.' The mechanical power used consists of 3 steam engines (1,200 H. P.) and 3 generators (475 K. V. A. each). The industry is perennial and employs 1,705 workmen (258 Skilled and 1,447 Unskilled). Skilled labour is mostly imported.

Textiles.—Textile industries consist of 41 concerns, as detailed on the margin. Of the Wool industries, only one for baling wool uses power. All the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories excepting one are worked by steam, and only two of these had 200 to 400 workers in them at the time of Census. No Weaving or Spinning Mills were returned.

Name.	Number.
Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing	23
Wool industries	14
Others	4
TOTAL	41

Chemical Works.—These include (1) Salt-refineries—6, (2) Saltpetre-refineries—4, and (3) Aerated Water factory—1; and 2,119 persons including 680 females are employed on them. Four Salt-refineries are worked by steam power and the one Aerated Water factory uses electricity. The two Salt-refineries in the '400 over' class provide for 1,096 persons—the rest are small concerns.

Ajmer-Merwara. Transport.—Seven establishments were registered under head 'Industries connected with Means of Transport and Communication.' One of these is a Motor Workshop which is worked by hand. Of the rest, which all lie in Ajmer and are driven by machinery worked either by steam or electricity and are owned by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the biggest two are the Locomotive and the Carriage and Wagon Shops. They have in their employ 16,138 men and use steam power. There is not a single female worker in these Shops.

Textiles.—Textile factories are 19 in number, 14 of which are for Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing cotton, 2 for Spinning and Weaving and the remaining 3 for Lace and Embroidery. The three last-named are Non-mechanical and are all situated in the City of Ajmer. The other Textile establishments are mostly located in the Beawar town. The Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills employ 1,335 males and 126 females. Females chiefly work in the reeling department.

Mines.—Although the strength of Workers in Mines is not sufficient to claim special mention, yet it will be interesting to note that mining is briskly developing here, in-as-much as the number of establishments employing 20 persons and over has risen from 2 in 1911 to 20 this time.

Establishments by size

12. The table in the margin classifies the establishments according to size and compares them with 1911. The first group is the creation of this Census only. Industries have generally grown in both the Provinces. Largest number of establishments, both using power and not using power, fall under Classes I and II in the two Provinces together. Taking all classes together, those using power are mostly Textile industries. In Non-mechanical establishments, Stone-quarries occupy prominent position in Rajputana and Mines in Ajmer-Merwara. The average number of workers per Mechanical establishment is 165 and that per Non-mechanical, 50 in Rajputana; and 678 and 29 respectively in Ajmer-Merwara. Excluding the Jail industries, 22 out of 212 in Rajputana, and 16 out of 72 in Ajmer-Merwara are Seasonal. Most of the Seasonal factories are Cotton Ginnng and Cleaning Factories using Steam Power, and majority of them work from November to end of April.

Size of Establishment.	Using Power.				Not using power.							
					Ordinary Industries.				Jail Industries.			
	Establishments.		Persons employed.		Establishments.		Persons employed.		Establishments.		Persons employed.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
Rajputana.												
All establishments	*33*	*60*	*4,306*	*9,872*	*11*	*152*	*1,434*	*7,651*		*12*		*1,652*
I 10—20	..	6	..	103	..	66	..	975		1		13
II 20—50	11	17	366	613	4	52	134	1,593		2		52
III 50—100	14	19	998	1,286	3	19	220	1,329		4		301
IV 100—200	4	10	543	1,469	2	8	205	1,219		3		487
V 200—400	2	3	530	791	1	5	324	1,493	Not available.	1	Not available.	220
VI 400 and over	2	5	1,869	5,610	1	2	551	1,042		1		579
Ajmer-Merwara.												
All establishments	*15*	*28*	*11,947*	*18,971*	*5*	*44*	*216*	*1,296*		*1*		*143*
I 10—20	..	3	..	47	..	17	..	237		..		..
II 20—50	3	10	130	315	3	23	102	710		..		..
III 50—100	3	6	230	434	2	3	114	185		..		..
IV 100—200	3	5	454	576	..	1	..	164		1		143
V 200—400	1	...	236	..	..	..	..	..		..		..
VI 400 and over	5	4	10,897	17,599	..	..	..	..		..		..

Statistics of Employés.

13. Subsidiary Table X separates the Direction, Supervision and Clerical staff from the working classes, and gives details of the sex of employés as abstracted on the margin. The highest number of females is found under 'Unskilled Workmen' and they work mostly in Stone Quarries, Mines, Building and Textile Industries. Salt work is also a favourite occupation with them. Skilled workmen are found in Industries connected with Chemical works and Jail factories. In Rajputana, 13 per cent. of the total Workers are females, while in Ajmer-Merwara the corresponding percentage is only 4. Among the adult Unskilled workers (aged 14 and over), their ratio to males is 3 : 10 in Rajputana and 2 : 13 in Ajmer-Merwara. The number of children below 14 employed in Industries was 1,455 in Rajputana, and 349 in Ajmer-Merwara, of

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Rajputana.			
Direction, Supervision and Clerical staff	1,208	1,204	4
Skilled Workmen	8,183	7,934	249
Unskilled Workmen	9,784	7,575	2,209
Total	19,175	16,713	2,462
Ajmer-Merwara.			
Direction, Supervision and Clerical staff	6,803	6,803	...
Skilled Workmen	8,290	8,271	19
Unskilled Workmen	5,317	4,606	711
Total	20,410	19,680	730

Note.—Jail industries included.

whom 346 and 56 respectively were girls. Girls are mostly found working in Quarries of hard rock, and Textiles, Chemical products and Building Industries. Boys work in these as also in the Transport Industry.

Subsidiary Table XI compares with 1911 the statistics of industries employing 20 or more persons. In Rajputana, it is found that the percentages of Skilled workers and of those employed in Direction and Supervision to the total number of persons employed in industries engaging 20 persons and over have risen from 28 to 39 and from 5 to 6 respectively, while that of Unskilled labourers has fallen from 67 to 55. The increase under Direction and Supervision is due to the rise in the number of Companies and is in consonance with the increase in the number of persons employed. The proportion of adult female workers per 1,000 adult male workers has dropped from 159 to 148 and that of children of both sexes increased from 48 to 95. In Ajmer-Merwara, the percentages of workers, Skilled and Unskilled, have both fallen; the former from 61 to 41 and the latter from 36 to 26. There is an abnormal rise in the Direction and Supervision staff due to increase in the number of the Companies, etc. The proportion of female to male Workers has fallen from 90 to 34 per 1,000 and that of children (both sexes) from 26 to 17.

Industrial Establishments classified according to class of Owners and Managers.

14. Subsidiary Table XII classifies the organization of establishments according to caste or race of owners, and figures in the margin are abstracted from it. Of the privately owned industries, 10 out of 132 in Rajputana and 1 out of 38 in Ajmer-Merwara are owned jointly by persons of different religions or nationality. The remaining 122 in Rajputana are distributed as owned by Hindus 85, by Musalamans 35, and by Parsis 2. Similarly in Ajmer-Merwara the remaining 37 are distributed as—4 belonging to Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 21 to Hindus, 9 to Musalmans and 3 to Parsis. There are in all 224 factories in Rajputana and 73 in Ajmer-Merwara. Of these, 21 and 11 respectively did not show any Manager; probably because they were either owned by States or were managed by their respective owners. The figures on the margin show the distribution of the management of the rest by Religion or Nationality.

Type of Organization.	Total Industrial Establishments.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1. Under Local Government or Local authority	80	4
2. Registered Companies	12	31
(a) With European or Anglo-Indian Direction	8	10
(b) With Indian Direction	3	19
(c) With Direction of different races	1	2
3. Privately owned	132	38
(a) By Europeans and Anglo-Indians	...	4
(b) By Indians	122	33
(c) By joint owners of different races	10	1

Note.—Includes Jail industries.

Managed by	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	17	10
Hindus	128	30
Musalmans	41	15
Parsis	12	7
Sikhs	5	...
Total	203	62

Note.—Figures have been abstracted from the Imperial Table XXII, Part III.

Skilled and Unskilled Labour.

15. Imperial Table XXII, Part IV, classifies the Skilled Workmen according to their Industrial occupation and gives the place of their origin.

Rajputana.—Transport, being an Industry of first rate importance in respect of the diversified character of persons employed in it, both as regards caste and place of origin, deserves detailed discussion here. It employs 1,823 persons, the largest contributors among whom are the Artisan, like Fitters (880), Carpenters (303), Firemen (154), and Painters (103). It will be seen from the marginal statement, that even the higher *Hindu* caste like *Brahmans* have taken to works which were usually done by the low castes before. *Musalmans* and *Malis* take the largest share in this Industry as Unskilled Workers. Of the Skilled Workmen, 74 per cent. were born in the Province, 15 in contiguous Provinces and the rest in those

Caste.	Total.	Fitters.	Carpenters.	Firemen.	Painters.
Musalman	394	266	56	54	18
Brahman	185	109	67	2	7
Rajput	95	78	4	4	9
Mali	52	37	9	4	2
Lohar	37	36	...	...	1
Daroga	52	14	12	17	9
Raigar	9	2	...	7	...
Khati	139	6	133	...	...

far off. To those coming from outside, the United Provinces contributed about half. The majority of the Unskilled labourers belonged to the State or District within which they were employed.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Like Rajputana, here too, the Transport Industry is most important. It employs 6,668 Skilled Workmen. The castes which contribute 5 per cent. or over to the total number of Workers are *Musalmans* (1,408), *Khatis* (585), Indian Christians (519), *Brahmans* (481), and *Rajputs* (344). Of the *Musalman* Workers, 201 are Fitters, 141 Oilmen, 101 Pattern makers, 158 Dressers, 83 Carriage examiners, 82 Polish makers and 80 Painters. The majority of *Khatis* follow their own profession. The Indian Christians are 98 Fitters, 57 Painters, 48 Carriage examiners, 42 Drivers and 41 Pattern makers. *Brahmans* are distributed as Dressers 53, Pattern makers 52, Polish makers 47, Fitters 41, Bolt cutters 28, and Carriage examiners 25. Of the *Rajputs*, 93 are Fitters, 28 Rivetters, 21 Painters, and 19 each Polish and Pattern makers. Further details will be found in the Imperial Table quoted above.

Thirty-five per cent. of the Skilled Workers belong to the Province itself, and the remaining 65 are outsiders, contributed mostly by the United Provinces (24), Rajputana (15), the Punjab (9), and other places (17). About half the Unskilled Workers from outside come from the contiguous Province of Rajputana and not less than 30 per cent. from the non-contiguous Province of the United Provinces.

Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed in Industries.

16. Subsidiary Table XV shows that out of 70 Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed in the Industrial establishments in Rajputana, 9 are Managers, 47 Supervisors, 2 Clerks and 12 Skilled Workmen. Of the 311 in Ajmer-Merwara, 306 stand on the list of Supervising staff, and 4 on that of Clerical. The remaining one is a Skilled Workman. Practically all of them in both the Provinces, are in Railway service.

Power Employed.

17. The Imperial Table XXII, Part VI, deals with information regarding Power employed in establishments using Steam, Oil, Gas or Water. The figures in the margin show that, since 1911, such establishments have increased by a time and a half in Rajputana and have almost doubled in Ajmer-Merwara. Bulk of the Power generated is derived from Steam-engines. Oil-engines have come into existence in Rajputana during the present decade only. There are seven establishments in Rajputana which have installed Prime-movers for generating Electric power on their own premises. Of the 16 engines in the above seven establishments, 12 are worked by steam and 4 by oil. The statistics for 1921 show that the total Electric power used in the establishments, which employ Electric power generated on the premises, was 2,135 *Kilowatts*, while the Horse power of the motors generating electricity outside the establishments which use it, aggregated 192. The corresponding information for Ajmer-Merwara is given on the margin. There is no establishment which brings power from outside.

Kind of Power.	Number of Establishments.			
	Rajputana.		Ajmer-Merwara.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
Total	*33*	*49*	*14*	*27*
Steam	32*	14	13*	20
Oil	...	4	1	6
Gas	1	1	...	1

*Includes one using both Steam and Electric power.

Establishment using electric power generated on the premises	1
Prime-movers worked by steam engines	5
Power in *Kilowatts*	625

Number of Looms in use.

18. The Cotton Weaving establishments using Power are two, which are both located in Ajmer-Merwara and have 643 Looms in them. The rest of the Looms shown in Part VII of the Imperial Table XXII, belong mainly to Jail factories in Rajputana. In Ajmer-Merwara, there is only one Loom in Jail and four in private establishments. Six Looms used for weaving wool and jute have been returned by Jail in Banswara. One establishment from Kushalgarh also returns two Looms for jute-weaving.

Industrial Education.

19. Properly speaking, there is no public school for technical or industrial training in either of the Provinces, excepting the School of Arts at Jaipur in Rajputana. It was established in 1866 and Dr. C. S. Valentine was its first Principal.

When the Institution was opened, the staff of teachers was imported from the Madras School of Arts. Free education is imparted to all, without distinction of caste or creed, in various subjects, such as engraving, enamelling on metals (including gold and silver), clay-work, glazed art-pottery, wood-work and turnery, black-smithy, drawing and designing, sculpture and stone-carving, etc., etc. The average number of students on the roll varies from 100 to 125 a day and the course of studies extends to three years. The average expenditure on the maintenance of this Institution is stated to be Rs. 12,000 a year. In Ajmer-Merwara, there is one small private institution for commercial training and a Mission Industrial home at Beawar for teaching embroidery and needle-work to women.

Labour.

20. *Class.*—Labour is either Permanent, Seasonal or Periodical :—

(*a*) Labour of a Permanent type is generally found in factories, such as the Portland Cement Works at Bundi, the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway Workshops at Jodhpur, etc., in Rajputana, and the Railway Workshops in the City of Ajmer and the two Weaving Mills in the town of Beawar in Ajmer-Merwara.

(*b*) Field labour, and labour in industries of Cotton Ginning and Pressing, and Stone-quarries, etc., etc., are Seasonal. They work only for certain months in the year. Most of the labourers connected with Agriculture, resort to them when their own work on the field is over.

(*c*) Labour employed on Railways, Public Works (Civil and Railway) and Irrigation works is mostly Periodical.

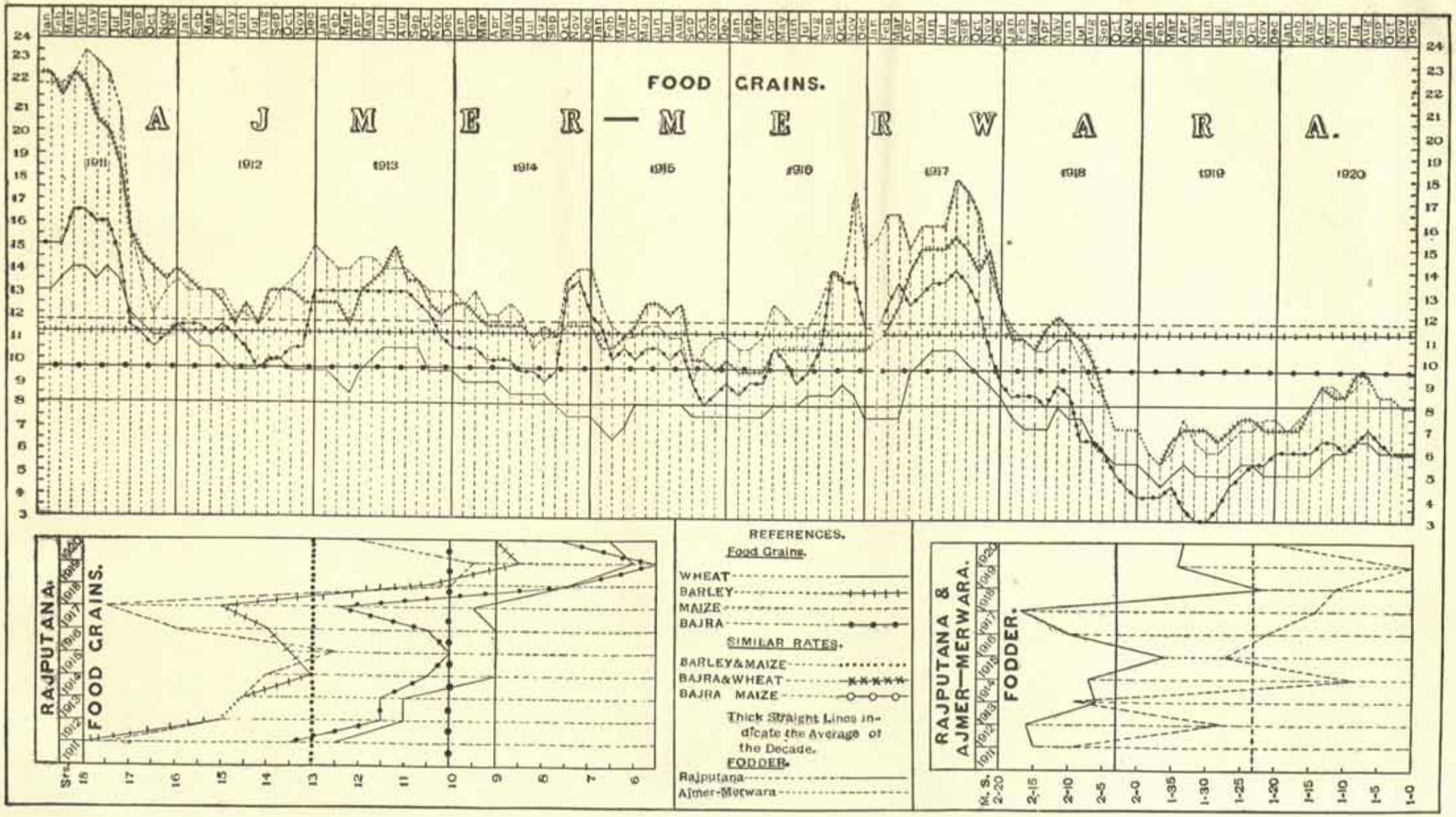
Statistics.—The table on the margin shows the number of labourers recorded in this Census under several Labour Groups. Skilled workmen are drawn from the professionals and have not therefore been included in this discussion. The first two Groups are composed of persons, who are in one way or the other attached to cultivat i o n. The remaining Groups consist of such as have no specific occupation but attach themselves to where they can find a living, and can also be made use of for Agricultural purposes in case of extra demand. Looking at the statistics given above, there does not appear to be any shortage of labour. If it is well-organized it can help the development of industries to a great extent.

Group.		NUMBER OF LABOURERS.							
		1921.				1911.			
		Total supported.	Actual workers.			Total supported.	Actual workers.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Field Labourers	R	91,349	30,005	23,219	53,224	Separate figures not available.			
	A	1,051	652	69	721				
Farm Servants	R	486,789	122,088	209,775	331,863				
	A	19,582	5,330	9,846	15,176				
TOTAL	R	578,138	152,093	232,994	385,087	664,979	205,150	294,383	499,486
	A	20,633	5,982	9,915	15,897	30,297	9,156	14,348	23,504
Labourers working on Roads and Bridges.	R	8,330	2,453	2,237	5,690	10,293	2,842	5,021	7,863
	A	426	125	11	136	760	334	155	489
Labourers working on Railways.	R	2,093	1,127	239	1,366	1,968	1,105	226	1,331
	A	2,010	1,501	..	1,501	229	128	4	132
Unspecified Labour	R	117,411	37,848	38,007	75,855	71,971	22,839	29,499	51,938
	A	8,323	2,778	2,296	5,074	4,297	1,320	1,482	2,802
TOTAL	R	705,972	194,521	273,477	467,998	749,202	231,501	329,129	560,630
	A	31,392	10,386	12,222	22,608	35,583	10,938	15,989	26,927
GRAND TOTAL		737,364	204,907	285,699	490,606	784,785	242,439	345,118	587,557
Unskilled Labourers according to Imperial Table XXII.	R	..	7,575	2,209	9,784	..	5,078	792	3,870
	A	..	4,606	711	5,317	..	3,353	960	4,323
TOTAL		..	12,181	2,920	15,101	..	6,441	1,752	8,193

R=Rajputana. A=Ajmer-Merwara.

Recruitment.—Recruitment of labour entails no difficulty, though the system varies from place to place. Generally, labourers remain on the look out and present themselves for employment on the occurrence of vacancies. The Railway Workshops at Ajmer report that the number of such applicants always exceeds vacancies. In some places labour is recruited through contractors.

Working Hours.—In the Railway Workshops, the working time limit is from 8 hours to 9 hours a day, with an interval for rest. In the States of Rajputana, working hours vary in factories, but in Ajmer-Merwara the period of working is for males 12 hours and females 11 hours a day, with an hour's interval for rest. Children are half-timers.


FOOD GRAINS.
AJMER—MERWARA.
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
RAJPUTANA.
FOOD GRAINS.
REFERENCES.
Food Grains.
WHEAT
BARLEY
MAIZE
BAJRA
SIMILAR RATES.
BARLEY&MAIZE
BAJRA&WHEAT
BAJRA MAIZE
Thick Straight Lines indicate the Average of the Decade.
FODDER.
Rajputana
Ajmer-Merwara
RAJPUTANA & AJMER—MERWARA.
FODDER.

Physique.—Enquiries do not support the idea that a labourer in a factory ordinarily becomes physically exhausted after a few years' time. Many are said to work and live a good long life. Changes in the *personnel* of a factory are mainly due, either to domestic causes, or to attempts for bettering prospects elsewhere. The only exceptions suggested from Marwar are of labourers in founderies, boiler-shops, wood-sawing, and mouldering departments, etc., where their life is said to shorten by 25 to 50 per cent. of that of the labourers in other departments.

Easements.—Some instances of easements enjoyed by labourers are given below :—

In Ajmer, no house accommodation is generally provided for labourers. To suit their convenience they have inhabited sites close to their respective Work-shops. A general hospital and a few dispensaries have been provided by the Railway. Labourers in the Beawar Mills, in Ajmer-Merwara, generally come from the adjoining villages and prefer to go back home in the evening. But accommodation has been provided for the imported labour by the Mills either free or on payment of a nominal rent. In Jodhpur, the labouring classes have settled in the suburbs.

Organization.—No labour organization has been reported to be in existence in Rajputana. In Ajmer-Merwara, a Labour Union has, however, been recently established, with the object of strengthening the labour, *vis a vis* the employer.

21. Prices and Wages play an important part in Labour and the conditions thereof, which prevailed during the decade, are discussed here. Trend of Prices and Wages.

(*a*) *Prices.* (*i*) *Food-grains.*—The diagram on the opposite page delineates the condition of prices of staple food-grains and fodder, in the two Provinces, during the decade. The staple food-grains of the Provinces are *Bajra*, Barley, Maize and Wheat. Figures for prices by months were not available for Rajputana. For Ajmer-Merwara, monthly rates were available for all the ten years of the decade. The figures for the two Provinces had therefore to be graphed separately. The average annual rate of food-grains in Ajmer-Merwara is given in the marginal table. It will be seen that the opening year of the decade gave the greatest quantity of every kind of grain for the rupee. Aspects began to take serious turn from the next year, or speaking more accurately from the month of September 1911, when rates suddenly fell very low. The year 1917 gave hopes of revival, but it only proved to be like the last flicker of an extinguishing light, as the succeeding years were so bad that prices went much above normal—the worst being the year 1919. The cause usually ascribed to rise in prices is the growing demand of food-grains and other necessaries of life, shortage of yield, and increase in the cost of production. Economists may, however, hold that the sole cause of the difficulty is the expansion of the World's Currency. When the number of coin in circulation is small, its value is high and prices go low and *vice versâ*.

Years.	Grain.				Fodder.
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	*Bajra*.	
	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs.
1911	12 6	17 14	17 15	13 8	2 9
1912	10 5	12 14	12 10	10 15	1 28
1913	9 2	13 8	12 6	12 6	2 9
1914	8 11	12 0	11 10	10 4	1 8
1915	7 2	11 15	10 11	10 14	1 27
1916	8 7	11 14	10 11	10 0	1 21
1917	7 15	13 7	11 14	10 6	1 14
1918	6 6	9 2	9 4	7 9	1 11
1919	5 5	6 9	6 12	4 7	1 0
1920	5 2	7 9	7 12	5 13	1 20
Total	80 13	116 12	111 9	96 2	15 27
Average	8 1	11 11	11 3	9 10	1 23

(*ii*) *Fodder.*—The most curious thing which at once strikes the eye, is that the curves representing the two Provinces in the diagram are diametrically opposed to each other. Apparently no price-current record of this stuff is kept in any of the Indian States, and the figures supplied do not seem to be any the reliable. Bharatpur, Shahpura, Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, Partabgarh and Abu have not even supplied their figures. Any comparison between the curves of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara would thus be useless. The Ajmer-Merwara curves are generally in harmony with those of food-grains.

(*b*) *Wages.* (1) *Rajputana.*—Endeavours were, this time, made to collect information regarding Wages but unfortunately the reports received from the Industrial Census Officers contained practically nothing of any sterling value; excepting Jaipur, not a single State has supplied figures for even two or three years consecutively. The figures for Wages and Prices of common articles of food supplied by the Industrial Census Officer, Jaipur, and which are quoted on the margin, give some indication of the trend which Wages have taken during the decade. They show that Wages have risen not only in proportion to the rise in Prices but far in excess. The staple-food in Jaipur is Barley, excepting in *Shekhawati*, where *Bajra* is commonly used.

Year.	Daily wages of				Rate per rupee of staple-food.
	Mistry.	Workman.	Cooly.	Mason.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Srs. Chs.
1911	0 8	0 6	0 2½	0 5	17 14
1912	0 8	0 6	0 2½	0 5	14 6
1913	0 8	0 6	0 2½	0 5	13 14
1914	0 8	0 6	0 2½	0 5	12 4
1915	0 8	0 6	0 3	0 6½	12 11
1916	0 9	0 8	0 3	0 6½	12 0
1917	0 9	0 8	0 4	0 8	13 10
1918	0 11	0 10	0 5	0 8	10 9
1919	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 12	8 6
1920	1 0	0 12	0 8	0 14	8 7

(2) *Ajmer-Merwara.*—A Wage Survey was carried out in the years 1911 and 1917 of the decade in 60 selected villages. Agricultural labourers are generally paid in cash at daily rates, excepting for harvesting crops and sometimes for cleaning grain when payment is generally made in grain or at times in its equivalent in cash. The average wage-rate for this class of work prevailing in 1917 was 3 to 4 annas, as compared with 2 to 4 in 1911. The interval of about four years between the last Wage Census and the date of the present Population Census, has much altered the state of affairs. The wages now prevailing are far above those which obtained in 1917. The village artisan still works in return for a share of grain delivered at harvest time.

Class of labour.	Beawar Factories and Mills. (Monthly wages.)		Railway Workshops at Ajmer. (Daily wages.)	
	1910.	1921.	1912.	1921.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
Black-smith	20 0	42 0	6 to 16 annas.	9 to 32 annas.
Fitter	27 0	53 0	5 to 16 annas.	8 to 32 annas.
Carpenter	16 0	37 0	5 to 16 annas.	9 to 32 annas.
Fireman	20 0	34 0		Not available
Mason	14 0	30 0	8 to 12 annas.	7 to 20 annas.
Unskilled labourer—				
Male	7 8	15 0	4 to 5 annas.	6 to 9 annas.
Female	4 8	9 0		

The condition of urban rates is generally ascertained from the wages prevailing in Mills, Railway Workshops and Factories, where a regular record of them is maintained. The table on the margin shows those prevalent in the Railway Workshops at Ajmer and in the Beawar Mills for certain skilled and unskilled labour.

(3) *Conclusion.*—The causes of enormous rise in wages are—

(*a*) A marked rise in the price of food-grains.

(*b*) Heavy mortality from Influenza among the labouring classes and mostly in Rural areas.

(*c*) The activity in the Building trade in towns and villages.

Thirty years ago a quantity of grain enough for food with a small amount in cash, a suit of some rough cloth per harvest, and an addition of *Khesla* (covering cloth) in winter were quite sufficient to attract a farm servant, but nothing less than from eight to ten rupees a month or a mixed payment in cash and kind equivalent thereto, will now induce a labourer to take up fixed engagement.

Money Orders issued and Paid.

22. The table on the next page gives the value of Money Orders issued from and paid into the various States of Rajputana and from and into Ajmer-Merwara during the years 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21. The Post-Master-General has kindly supplied the figures with extra clerical labour on his staff. The figures, which are available, suggest the extent to which wages have flowed into Rajputana

in the first two years from the migrants from this Province for the support of their families whom they left behind. In the closing year of the decade, the value of the Money Orders issued is in excess of those paid, and if this continues in the succeeding years, the financial condition of the Province will show a different aspect. In Ajmer-Merwara, immigrants exceed emigrants and are mostly employed in the Railway Workshops and offices and remit their savings to their families abroad. In the year 1918-19, payment exceeded issues due to receipt of family allowances from persons in Military Service during the Great War.

Province and State or District.	1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.	
	Value of Money Orders		Value of Money Orders		Value of Money Orders	
	Issued.	Paid.	Issued.	Paid.	Issued.	Paid.
Rajputana . . .	*6,729,239*	*9,217,229*	*7,730,491*	*9,151,443*	*9,967,918*	*9,807,304*
Mount Abu . .	217,170	212,480	234,693	129,201	361,399	118,487
Alwar . . .	383,385	1,243,566	400,514	1,147,125	426,546	1,173,300
Banswara . .	133,252	43,363	98,547	61,069	221,830	56,569
Bharatpur . .	307,557	490,914	272,286	469,115	340,859	502,495
Bikaner . . .	815,601	1,334,235	916,686	1,128,217	1,208,174	1,152,395
Bundi . . .	69,328	35,439	95,771	43,667	97,552	37,380
Dholpur . . .	115,813	182,667	117,016	170,466	146,405	202,138
Dungarpur . .	45,515	55,966	128,689	71,256	263,563	100,261
Jaipur . . .	1,246,382	3,303,823	1,578,392	3,443,015	2,067,480	3,714,756
Jaisalmer . .	44,300	44,585	92,792	54,123	221,690	45,051
Jhalawar . .	142,392	55,366	165,958	66,124	144,181	66,314
Karauli . . .	41,757	73,823	45,322	73,426	59,717	88,505
Kishangarh . .	75,250	59,769	86,710	50,527	15,163	58,680
Kotah . . .	604,159	274,833	736,815	248,999	870,877	302,547
Kushalgarh . .	18,098	5,607	15,479	3,900	29,816	2,738
Marwar . . .	663,419	968,254	803,286	1,036,770	1,067,836	1,049,260
Mewar . . .	1,375,044	548,379	1,477,359	657,433	1,865,640	805,527
Nimrana . .	4,887	28,696	6,557	26,616	5,730	26,359
Partabgarh . .	66,792	25,739	97,017	26,844	96,440	33,857
Shahpura . .	76,969	14,735	73,007	14,979	100,861	19,806
Sirohi . . .	70,717	54,760	85,143	56,556	115,096	72,659
Tonk . . .	211,452	160,230	202,455	172,015	241,093	178,220
Ajmer-Merwara . .	*1,985,938*	*2,085,601*	*3,022,341*	*2,082,643*	*3,210,459*	*2,020,782*

Part III.—Cottage Industry.

Year.	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1911 . . .	294,122	47,846
1912 . . .	383,273	27,560
1913 . . .	468,926	49,191
1914 . . .	426,097	58,162
1915 . . .	274,780	53,816
1916 . . .	397,668	23,092
1917 . . .	382,503	42,758
1918 . . .	257,863	61,987
1919 . . .	355,235	26,318
1920 . . .	385,255	45,472
TOTAL .	3,625,722	436,205

Cotton Cultivation.

23. The statement on the margin shows the rough estimate of the area brought under cotton cultivation during the decade under reference in the two Provinces. Rajputana figures do not include such area in parts of the Banswara State. Taking the out-turn per acre at an average of 8 maunds, the estimated total yield should be 1,160,550 tons in the two Provinces combined, giving 386,850 tons of cleaned cotton. A major portion of this was exported, *viâ* Bombay, to Foreign Countries such as England, Japan, etc.

Textile Industry.

24. The condition of hand-loom weavers is generally presumed to have been deteriorating from year to year and apparently the presumption seems to be well-founded. The figures on the margin overleaf exhibit the number of operatives in

Industry.	Mill or hand.	Operatives in			
		Rajputana.		Ajmer-Merwara.	
		1911.	1921	1911.	1921.
Cotton-Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing.	Mill	1,474	1,435	2,102	802
	Hand	17,583	13,544	3,177	3,268
Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Mill	502	...	1,151	1,390
	Hand	206,483	198,245	4,920	5,628

the more important branches of Cotton industry for the last two Censuses. Corresponding figures for the Censuses prior to 1911 are not available, owing to changes which have taken place from Census to Census in the Scheme of occupational classification. The figures indicate that there is no Weaving Mill in Rajputana. There has been no increase in the number of Weaving Mills in Ajmer-Merwara. The same two Mills are still working here, as were in existence in 1911. There is a decrease of 23 per cent. in the number of persons working on hand-ginning in Rajputana, while an increase of 3 in Ajmer-Merwara. The large decrease in Rajputana is due to the fact that Cotton Ginning operations were nearly over at the time when Census was taken and workers had taken to other avocations. The number of Hand-ginning machines in these Provinces, as ascertained by special enquiry, was 53,807 in Rajputana and 11,802 in Ajmer-Merwara. The decrease among the Spinners and Weavers in Rajputana is less than the decrease in the general population—while 14 per cent. increase in them in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the impetus given to the industry in recent years. Of the total workers registered under Sub-class III 'Industry', 28 per cent. are working in Cotton Ginning, Cleaning, Pressing, Spinning and Weaving industries in the two Provinces combined. Of these, 25 per cent. are Hand-spinners and Hand-loom weavers and the remaining 3—Mill-workers. The value of the annual out-turn of hand-woven fabrics is a matter of many lacs of rupees. Of the Weavers and Spinners, only 7 per cent. work in Cities and the rest in Rural areas. Enquiries show that next to Agriculture, hand-loom weaving is one of the chief Cottage industries throughout Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. The Industrial Officer, Marwar, reports that this industry has received great impetus during the last quinquennium and specially after the cessation of the Great European War, owing to the adverse condition of foreign markets, Railway and Shipping difficulties, depression in import and export of piece-goods and raw cotton, considerable rise in prices of piece-goods, *Swedeshi* movement, and availability of labour at moderate rates. This view is also shared by several other State Industrial Officers. A special count taken at this Census shows that in both the Provinces 91,328 hand-looms (89,741 in Rajputana and 1,587 in Ajmer-Merwara) were available for work. Of these, 3 per cent. were looms with fly-shuttle attachments. It will thus be seen that the hand-looms used in these Provinces are mostly of the type which has been in use for hundreds of generations and hardly any attempt has ever been made to improve them.

The figures of the length of cloth turned out by these looms and the value thereof are not available, and in their absence it is not possible to gauge the progress made by this industry. The figures of the sale of *Reza* cloth reported by the Industrial Officer, Jaipur, which are given in the margin, do, however, indicate the rapidly increasing demand for hand-woven materials. Both the hand and the mill-spun yarn are used by weavers. Mill-turned thread is used in warp and hand-spun in woof. Attempt is being made to use the hand-spun thread throughout, though much time and labour is saved by using mill-yarn. The following quotation from the Industrial Officer of the Marwar State will give an idea of the quality and cost of thread used :—

Year.	Rupees.
1912	103,937
1913	455,255
1914	414,556
1915	399,002
1916	631,005
1917	621,591
1918	658,649
1919	1,048,943

"Mill-spun thread ordinarily used is from 4 to 12 count and rarely 16, but lately even up to 30 or 40 has been successfully tried. The local *Charkha* (spinning wheel) spun yarn is of the 4 to 6 count and sometimes up to 15. Proportion of the mill and hand-spun yarns now used

in making cloth is 60 and 40 per cent. respectively against 60 and 50. The local yarn sells at one rupee per seer, against 8 to 10 annas eight to ten years ago. The average rate of Indian and Foreign mill-yarn for the past nine years was seven annas per lb., but its post-war rate is about Rs. 5 per 9-lb. packet. Thus the price of Indian mill-yarn has risen of late by about 30 per cent., owing to rise in wages and strikes."

It is generally believed that a man assisted by a woman or a boy or a girl can set up a warp 130 cubits in length and one cubit in breadth in a day. A weaver is likely to weave 8 yards of cloth in a day of 6 to 8 hours. Women and children of about 10 years assist in such auxiliary works, as disentangling thread and warp, setting up warp and filling up shuttles. The weavers, who have no capital of their own to lay out on their business, work on piece-system, *i.e.*, they receive thread from cloth merchants, etc., and weave cloth therefrom at a remuneration of rupee one per *Reza*. A party of two weavers can earn, on an average, a rupee per day, an adult 10 annas and his assistant 6. Those who employ their own capital, get, by selling their cloth in open market, a profit of from 12 annas to a rupee per piece of *Reza* in addition to their wages. In other words, their earnings are enhanced by 75 per cent. which would otherwise have gone to the middleman. Spinning and Weaving is the only industry which can conveniently be joined with Agriculture. Agriculturists can devote their leisure hours to this industry and thereby augment their family income. This is one of the few industries which, as a private enterprise, can give employment to all the members of a family excepting the invalids and infants. In Scandinavia, hand-looms are found in every village and the peasant women not only weave their own linen, but spin the thread they require for sewing purposes. It is generally believed that hand-loom weaving can, in no way, compete with mill weaving. But since, in spite of the present adverse conditions, the Cottage weaver, with poor raw materials spun by the Mills and his crude appliances, still manufactures and sells annually a very large quantity of cloth, this belief seems to be erroneous. If his trade be organized, so as to secure for him a portion of the profit of the trade, be equipped with up-to-date appliances, and be supplied with yarn of the quality used by the Mills, he would ere long be in a position to capture many of the markets which are now monopolised by the Mills.

The condition of family life, combined with the temperament of artisans in these Provinces, is such that people have a strong aversion to leave their home, unless forced by poverty and always prefer to stick to their village and lead a peaceful and clean life. This is a feature which will be still helpful to the development and improvement of the hand-loom industry if it is properly organized. In these circumstances, it is the most suicidal and fatuous policy to assume that the skilled handicrafts-man must be turned into a cooly minding a machine to earn his living.

Wool Industry.

25. *Rajputana.*—Wool can be had in appreciable quantities everywhere in Rajputana. Sheep, Goat and Camel-hairs are generally used in manufacturing articles. The articles more commonly manufactured of sheep-wool are Blankets, *Lohis* (inferior class of shawls) Carpets, *Darries*, *Dhoties*, Checks, *Patoo* cloth, Turbans and Felts, etc. Of these, Blankets are made everywhere. Bikaner is noted for its Carpets and *Lohis*. Marwar is the home of the rest, though Jaisalmer is also reported to manufacture fine Checks and *Patoos*, and Jaipur—Felts. Marwar claims an yearly export of about 66,000 maunds of wool and an yearly consumption within the State of about 15,000 maunds. About 31,000 hand-spinning wheels large or small are said to be in constant use there. Goat and Camel-hair fabrics are made in several States, but Marwar and Jaisalmer are famous for the superiority of their manufactures. Goat-hair is used in the manufacture of Oil-press filters, Mill-beltings, Paulins, Bags, Ropes, and other coarse materials. Camel-hair is employed for Carpets, Blankets, Ropes, Bags and Brushes. In Wool industries, females generally assist males in cleaning, spinning and partially in weaving. The castes which particularly follow this occupation are the *Gadaria*, *Jogi*, *Khatik*, *Bambhi* and *Jatiya*.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Only ordinary blankets are made here which hardly suffice even for the requirements of the Province.

Dyeing.

26. There is no place in these Provinces, where this industry is not found. Dyeing is of several kinds and may be classified mainly into (1) plain or single

colour, (2) multi-colour and (3) tie. The single-colour dyeing needs no explanation. The multi-colour dyeing may be sub-classified into Rain-bow colours, curves or stripes (*Laharia*) in various colours one matching the other, and in colours one different from the other on each side of the cloth (*Do-rukha*). Tie-dyeing (*Chundri-bandish*) is difficult and can only be done by expert hands. Outlines of birds, human beings and views are most artistically produced by tie-process. Tie-dyeing is practised chiefly in Jaipur and Kotah. Marwar reports that about Rs. 60,000 worth of tie-dyed cloth is exported from Jodhpur every year. The figures of export from other States are not available. The dyeing in different colours on each side of cloth is practically the monopoly of the Alwar State. The finer the cloth the better the effects of the colour. Dyeing of every sort is done both on cotton and silk fabrics. The industry is not limited to males but females also take active part in it from the very start to the finish. Foreign dyes are generally brought into use. The indigenous dyes mostly used are *Kasuma* (red) and Indigo.

Other Cottage Industries.

27. Other Cottage industries found in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara are—(1) Aerated Water and Ice Factory, (2) Bone, Ivory, Horn and Shell-work, (3) Basket-making, (4) Boot, Shoe and Sandal-making, (5) Button-making and Embroidery, (6) Curing hides, Tanning, etc., (7) Extraction of oils, (8) Enamelling on gold and silver, (9) Lacquer work, (10) Manufacture of leather articles, (11) Manufacture of iron implements and tools, (12) Paper-making, (13) Pottery, (14) Printing and Book-binding, (15) Rope and string-making, (16) Stamping on cloth, (17) Stone-carving, (18) Sugar extraction, (19) Tailoring, and (20) Work in brass, copper and bell-metal.

The number of Oil *Ghanis* (Oil-pressing machines), Sewing machines and Ice-cream machines in these Provinces are approximately 16,790; 7,125; and 161 respectively, while, Tailoring, Carpentry and Black-smithy establishments employing 2 or more but less than 10 workers are 2,979; 4,885 and 3,258.

Conditions of Rural Trade.

28. Every decent-sized village has a *bazar* of its own, which supplies every necessity of life to a greater or smaller extent. These *bazars* are located at central places and villages, within a radius of 6 to 7 miles, are benefited by them. In desert-sites, these *bazars* are far apart. Wholesale *bazars* are located at the head-quarters of each *Tahsil* or *Hakumat* or *Nizamat* where a few luxuries can also be had. Periodical-*bazars* are also held in certain villages and are called *Hats*. There are days in the week fixed for them, when shop-keepers from other places assemble there and the villagers from close vicinities go to purchase their requirements. Bangles of glass, dyed cloth, utensils of Brass and Iron are the commodities extensively sold in such *Hats*. Vegetable and local fruits such as melon, etc., are also sold in abundance in such *bazars*, as they cannot be had in every village even during the season. Cheap cloth is also sold and purchased there. In some cases, clientele is regular and sales are also undertaken on credit. Vegetables are generally exchanged for grain. These *bazars* also serve as a public exhibition for local-made articles. Craftsmen find occasion of displaying the products of their ingenuity. About 200 periodical *Hats* or *bazars* are held at various places in most of the States in Rajputana but nowhere in Ajmer-Merwara. Most of the *Hats* are held weekly. On an average, 50 to 75 shops are brought at each *Hat*.

A map showing the main trade routes, both metalled and unmetalled (*Pakka* and *Kachcha*), Railways, and the different industries working in various places in each State or District will be found on the opposite page. The places which are most industrial in the Provinces are Ajmer and Beawar in Ajmer-Merwara and Jaipur and Jodhpur in Rajputana.

Jail Industry.

29. The Jails, where carpet-weaving and other Industrial works are carried on extensively in Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana, are respectively those at Ajmer and Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jaipur and Kotah. Prisoners sentenced to long-term imprisonments and those short-term prisoners who are specially intelligent, are put to industrial works but *Sargaras, Nayakas* and similar other low class people are not employed. Cotton yarn is purchased from local markets or imported from Ahmedabad and other Spinning Mill-centres. Some of the Jails prepare their own wool-yarn while others import it from outside. Wool yarn of Bikaner is considered the best but proves very costly. Yarn is generally dyed in Jails. Dyes, both foreign and of indigenous Jail preparations are used; the former are only

RAJPUTANA AND AJMER—MERWARA.

REFERENCES.

PLACES.

(MARWAR)

1. BALOTRA Jn.
2. BALI
3. DESURI
4. SADRI
5. SAMBHAR

(KOTAH)

6. CHECHAT

(AJMER-MERWARA)

7. NASIRABAD
8. KEKRI

(KISHANGARH)

9. SARWAR

(KOTAH)

10. INDERGARH

(JAIPUR)

11. PHULERA
12. JAIPUR TERRITORY
13. BHARATPUR (BHARATPUR STATE)
14. ACHNERA (U.P)
15. TANTPUR (DHOLPUR STATE)
16. KARAULI (KARAULI STATE)

STATES

I. KISHANGARH

II. DHOLPUR.

BOUNDARIES

PROVINCE BOUNDARY -------

STATE OR BRITISH DIST ·····

TRADE ROUTE KUTCHA ——

" " PUCCA ROAD ═══

RAILWAYS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RY

JAIPUR STATE RY

DHOLPUR BARI RAILWAY

JODHPUR BIKANIR "

UDAIPUR CHITOR "

OTHER RYS.

INDUSTRIAL REFERENCES.

HARD ROCK QUARRIES AND SEMI INDUSTRIAL FAIR

FOOD AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES AND SPECIAL PRODUCTS.

LUXURY, WOOD, FURNITURE AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR

PHYSICAL FORCES, TRANSPORT, CHEMICAL, HARD ROCK AND MINES

HARD ROCK QUARRIES.----------■

MINES INDUSTRY----------▲

TRANSPORT-------

FOOD INDUSTRY-----●

TEXTILE INDUSTRY--Ⓣ

SPECIAL PRODUCTS ↑

LEATHER INDUSTRY--L

INDUSTRIAL FAIR------

SEMI " "-----

LUXURY INDUSTRY--□

PHYSICAL FORCES--

METAL INDUSTRY---

BUILDING "-----

CHEMICAL "---

SCALE OF MILES

MILES 50 0 50

SOUTHERN PUNJAB RLY

BHATINDA

HISSAR

PUNJAB

U.P

BAHAWALPUR

TO BAHAWALPUR

TO ISLAMGARH

BIKANER

RAJGARH

TO HANSI

LOHARU

DELMERA

RATANGARH

JHUNJHNU

NARNAUL

REWARI

DELHI

SUKKUR

KHAIRPUR

JAISALMER

PALANA

SUJANGARH

SIKAR

SRI MADHOPUR

REENGUS

TIJARA

HODAL

MUTTRA

HATHRAS RD STN

TUNDLA Jn

FIROZABAD

AGRA

DIDWANA

PHALODI

NAGAUR

DEGANA

MAKRANA

SAMBHAR

JAIPUR

ALWAR

BHARATPUR

DHOLPUR

POKARAN

EKKA

MERTA RD

MERTA

SANGANER

HINDAUN

BANDIKUI

PACHBHADRA

JODHPUR

BILARA

BEAWAR

AJMER

LAWA

TONK

SAWAI MADHOPUR

TO GWALIOR

BARMER

KAVAS

TILWARA

BAR

PALI

SOJAT MARWAR Jn

MERWARA

SHAHPURA

DEOLI

BUNDI

SAREERI

DEWAIR

BHILWARA

JALORE

BHINMAL

SIROHI

SIROHI RD

ABU

SACHORE

PALANPUR

TO DEESA

DEESA

PALANPUR

PATAN

KHERALU

MAHIKANTHA

MEHSANA

VIJAPUR

AHMADAHAGAR

AHMADABAD

TO VIRAMGAM

TO DEHGHARI

REWAKANTHA

UMLOD

DUNGARPUR

BANSWARA

PARTABGARH

RATLAM

KUSHALGARH

NAGDA

INDORE

TO ZIRAPUR

CHITOR

UDAIPUR

KOTRA CAMP

DARIAWAD

MANDSPR

NIMACH

SIRGOTI

KOTAH CITY

BARAN

DARAN

JHALRA-PATAN

JHALAWAR

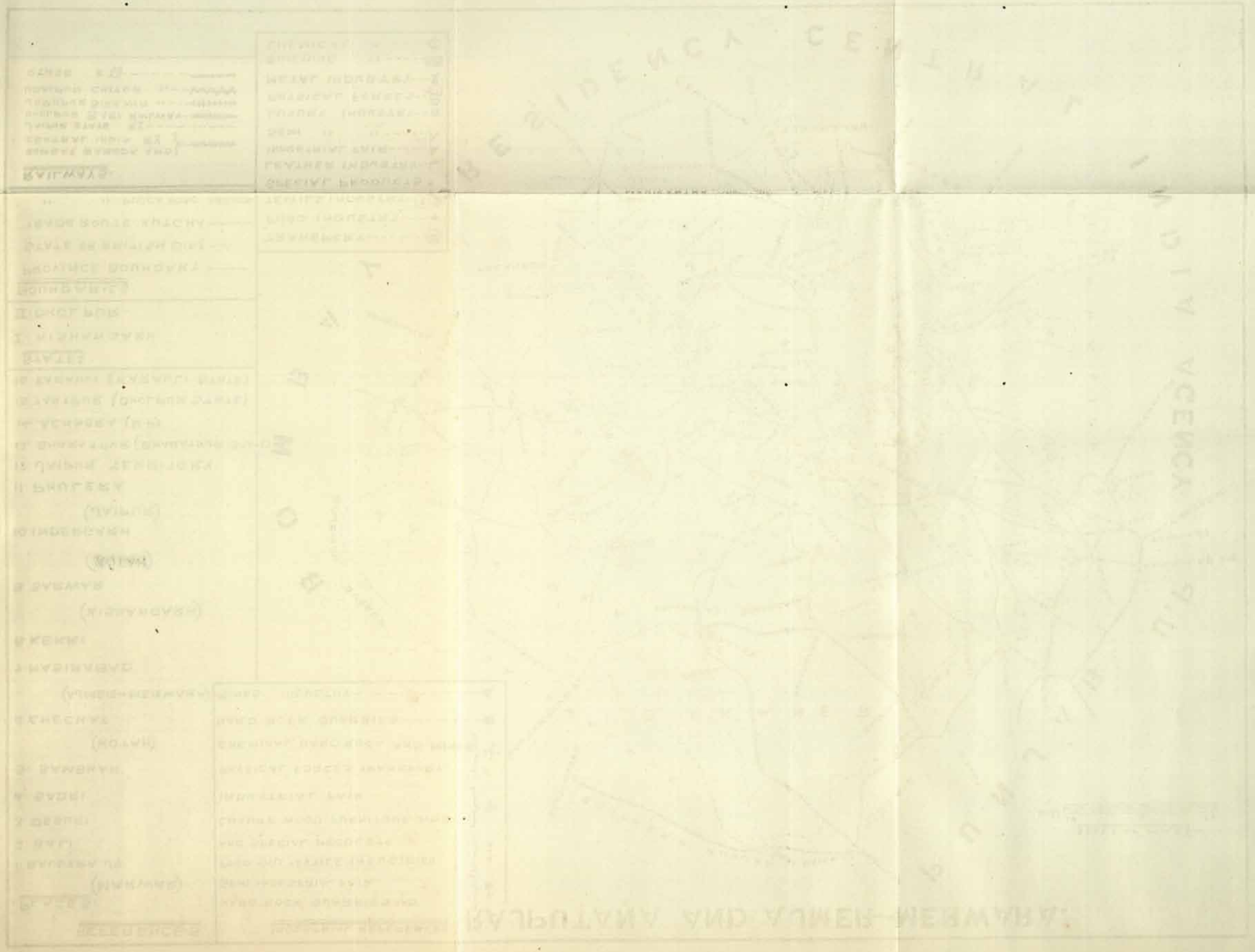
TONK

TO BINAUH WITH G.I.P. RY

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WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY



used where high-class finish is required. It is generally accepted, that vegetable local dyes are both fast in color and cheaper. Indigo, Lac, *Kapila*, Turmeric, Alum, Pomegranate-husk, and Muriatic and Sulphuric acids are the chief ingredients of which vegetable dyes are made. Carpets and *Daris* are generally made to order. *Rezi* cloth is prepared for the use of convicts. One convict can weave an ordinary striped *Dari* at the rate of 1 to 36 inches a day, but one of intricate or multi-design pattern, not faster than from one to twelve inches a day. The manufacture of a woollen Carpet is done by stitches, up to 20 of which are used here, and a convict can turn out as much as one to four inches a day. If a loom with fly-shuttle is used a convict can turn out *Rezi*-cloth from 6 to 25 yards in a day of 7 to 9 hours. The statement on the margin shows the number of looms in use in each State Jail Industry. The Superintendents of Bharatpur and Jaipur Jails are of opinion that Jail industries are self-supporting and they can be turned into paying concerns if up-to-date machinery is introduced, but in that case prisoners would learn no handicraft to enable them to earn an honest living, which they now do, by taking to a Cottage industry after their release.

State.	Number of looms.
Alwar . .	12 without fly-shuttle.
Ajmer . .	3 ,, ,,
Bikaner . .	17 ,, ,,
Jaipur . .	14 ,, ,,
	4 with ,,
Kotah . .	18 without ,,
	2 with ,,
Bharatpur . .	3 without ,,

The following quotation from the Report of the Superintendent of Bikaner Jail is interesting :—

" The Jail Factories are working under a disadvantage owing to the constant change of their workmen. Old trained and expert hands are released and new raw workers are put in their place, whose training costs a good deal of time, energy and raw materials. This counts for the Jail factories not being self-supporting though advantageous as a propaganda. Free men working in similar industries could earn a living-wage if the Government or Society helped them to organize the Workshops. Many a released prisoner may be available to teach useful crafts to the idlers and become a good citizen if the society were willing to reclaim him and make provision for an honest employment for him. Depôts may be opened at suitable stations to push on the sale of the manufactures of such factories."

Jaipur Jail alone made 883 carpets, 7,675 *Daris* and 178,125 yards of cloth of the value of Rs. 6,27,488 during 1912-21.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General Distribution by Occupation.

Class, sub-class and order.	RAJPUTANA.				AJMER-MERWARA.			
	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Per centage in each class, sub-class and order of		Number per 10,000 of total population.		Per centage in each class, sub-class and order of	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL OCCUPATIONS	**10,000**	**5,774**	**57·7**	**42·3**	**10,000**	**5,942**	**59·4**	**40·6**
A.—Production of raw materials	**6,865**	**4,030**	**60·5**	**39·5**	**5,329**	**3,418**	**65·4**	**34·6**
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	*6,649*	*4,020*	*60·5*	*39·5*	*5,199*	*3,399*	*65·4*	*34·6*
1. Pasture and agriculture	6,649	4,020	60·5	39·5	5,199	3,399	65·4	34·6
(a) Ordinary cultivation	6,373	3,847	60·4	39·6	4,996	3,297	64·8	35·2
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	8	5	59·0	41·0	13	7	53·4	46·6
(c) Forestry	20	13	65·8	34·2	12	7	54·3	45·7
(d) Raising of farm stock	248	155	62·6	37·4	178	148	83·1	16·9
(e) Raising of small animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Fishing and hunting	..	..	62·7	37·3	..	..	37·5	62·5
II.—Exploitation of minerals	*16*	*10*	*63·3*	*36·7*	*30*	*19*	*51·3*	*48·7*
3. Mines	..	..	49·7	50·3	1	..	33·3	66·7
4. Quarries of hard rocks	10	6	60·5	39·5	29	19	63·9	36·1
5. Salt, etc.	6	4	67·9	32·1	..	..	87·2	12·8
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.	**2,182**	**1,133**	**51·9**	**48·1**	**3,248**	**1,619**	**49·8**	**50·2**
III.—Industry	*1,585*	*777*	*56·0*	*44·0*	*1,518*	*876*	*57·9*	*42·1*
6. Textiles	371	245	66·0	34·0	389	257	65·9	34·1
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	78	40	51·0	49·0	95	49	51·0	49·0
8. Wood	119	57	48·1	51·9	89	46	51·9	48·1
9. Metals	58	27	46·4	53·6	88	42	48·9	51·1
10. Ceramics	130	73	56·9	43·1	97	59	61·9	38·1
11. Chemical products properly so called, and analogous	40	21	52·3	47·7	40	23	58·2	41·8
12. Food industries	54	32	58·7	41·3	66	37	55·3	44·7
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	312	167	53·5	46·5	308	171	55·6	44·4
14. Furniture industries	..	..	40·7	59·3	1	1	63·4	36·6
15. Building industries	71	34	48·5	51·7	112	60	53·8	46·2
16. Construction of means of transport	..	..	53·3	66·7	..	..	100·0	..
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	1	..	42·5	57·5	..	..	..	..
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	154	81	52·6	47·4	229	130	56·8	43·2
IV.—Transport	*105*	*50*	*47·2*	*52·8*	*876*	*241*	*39·0*	*61·0*
19. Transport by air	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..
20. Transport by water	2	1	59·7	40·3	..	..	66·7	33·3
21. Transport by road	57	29	51·2	48·8	133	70	52·6	47·4
22. Transport by rail	42	18	42·0	58·0	731	267	36·5	63·5
23. Post office, telegraph and telephone services	4	2	38·9	61·1	12	4	37·5	62·5
V.—Trade	*659*	*305*	*44·4*	*55·6*	*858*	*402*	*46·7*	*53·3*
24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	101	35	34·2	65·8	120	42	34·3	65·7
25. Brokerage, commission and export	10	4	28·6	71·4	8	4	45·5	54·5
26. Trade in textiles	90	31	34·2	65·8	106	36	34·4	65·6
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	7	3	46·5	53·5	11	4	39·8	60·2
28. Trade in wood	3	1	53·1	46·9	4	2	74·7	25·3
29. Trade in metals	1	..	44·9	55·1	..	..	..	..
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	..	..	55·3	44·7	..	..	..	..
31. Trade in chemical products	1	..	35·8	64·2	1	1	61·4	38·6
32. Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.	17	8	49·7	50·3	12	6	47·6	52·4
33. Other trade in food stuffs	313	153	48·7	51·3	346	168	48·3	51·7
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	5	2	45·8	54·2	12	7	54·8	45·2
35. Trade in furniture	1	1	47·9	52·1	2	1	57·7	42·3
36. Trade in building materials	1	..	49·4	50·6	1	..	12·5	87·5
37. Trade in means of transport	20	9	43·8	56·2	32	11	35·2	64·8
38. Trade in fuel	29	19	66·1	33·9	65	41	63·5	36·5
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	12	6	52·1	47·9	19	10	53·7	46·3
40. Trade of other sorts	78	34	43·1	56·9	119	68	57·3	42·7
C.—Public administration and liberal arts	**673**	**334**	**49·6**	**50·4**	**752**	**435**	**57·8**	**42·2**
VI.—Public force	*149*	*72*	*48·1*	*51·9*	*161*	*111*	*68·7*	*31·3*
41. Army	88	45	50·5	49·5	115	89	77·1	22·9
42. Navy	..	..	85·7	14·3	..	..	..	100·0
43. Air force	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44. Police	61	27	44·6	55·4	46	22	47·6	52·4
VII.—Public administration	*161*	*66*	*41·0*	*59·0*	*135*	*68*	*50·5*	*49·5*
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	*363*	*196*	*54·1*	*45·9*	*456*	*256*	*56·2*	*43·8*
46. Religion	274	148	54·1	45·9	233	136	58·5	41·5
47. Law	5	1	29·1	70·9	11	3	30·7	69·3
48. Medicine	13	7	53·0	47·0	25	12	47·5	52·5
49. Instruction	10	4	41·1	58·9	37	17	45·8	54·2
50. Letters and arts and sciences	61	36	58·6	41·4	150	88	58·5	41·5
D.—Miscellaneous	**480**	**277**	**57·7**	**42·3**	**771**	**470**	**61·0**	**39·0**
IX.—Persons living on their income	*44*	*21*	*48·0*	*52·0*	*42*	*19*	*46·7*	*53·3*
X.—Domestic service	*122*	*110*	*57·2*	*42·8*	*279*	*157*	*56·5*	*43·5*
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	*143*	*85*	*59·3*	*40·7*	*259*	*147*	*56·6*	*43·4*
XII.—Unproductive	*191*	*61*	*60·5*	*39·5*	*191*	*147*	*76·8*	*23·2*
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	6	5	94·7	5·3	14	8	51·3	48·7
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	95	56	58·6	41·4	177	139	78·9	21·1
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries	..	..	45·5	54·5	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Occupation in Natural Divisions in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

Occupation.	Number per mille of total population supported in			
	Eastern Division.	Southern Division.	Western Division.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1	2	3	4	5
A.—Production of raw materials. (1—24)	**647**	**712**	**671**	**533**
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation (1—16)	*645*	*711*	*668*	*520*
(i) Agriculture (1—7)	625	691	622	501
(ii) Pasture (11—14)	18	18	44	18
(iii) Fishing and hunting (17—18)	..	..	..	..
(iv) Others (8—10, 15 and 16)	2	2	1	1
II.—Exploitation of minerals (19—24)	*2*	*1*	*3*	*3*
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances (25—154)	**223**	**200**	**222**	**325**
III.—Industry (25—103)	*147*	*113*	*142*	*151*
(i) Textiles (25—38)	41	26	37	39
(ii) Wood Industries (42—45)	13	9	13	9
(iii) Metal Industries (46—51)	5	7	7	9
(iv) Food Industries (65—75)	6	6	4	6
(v) Industries of dress and the toilet (76—82)	33	27	30	31
(vi) Others (Orders 7, 10, 11, 14—18)	49	38	51	57
IV.—Transport (104—120)	*11*	*8*	*11*	*88*
V.—Trade (121—154)	*65*	*79*	*69*	*86*
(i) Trade in food-stuffs (129—139)	30	45	28	36
(a) Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc. (129—130)	1	5	..	1
(b) Other trade in food-stuffs (131—139)	29	40	28	35
(ii) Trade in textiles (123)	9	6	12	11
(iii) Other trades (Orders, 24, 25, 27—31 and 34—40)	26	28	29	39
C.—Public administration and liberal arts (155—179)	**75**	**57**	**59**	**75**
VI.—Public Force (155—160)	*18*	*13*	*10*	*17*
VII.—Public Administration (161—164)	*21*	*10*	*10*	*13*
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts (165—179)	*36*	*34*	*39*	*45*
D.—Miscellaneous (180—191)	**55**	**31**	**43**	**77**
IX.—Persons living on their income (180)	*3*	*6*	*5*	*4*
X.—Domestic service (181—183)	*21*	*15*	*20*	*28*
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations (184—187)	*18*	*6*	*13*	*26*
XII.—Unproductive (188—191)	*13*	*4*	*10*	*19*

NOTE.—Figures in brackets indicate Group numbers of the Occupation Scheme unless otherwise stated.

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of the Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial and Professional population in

Province, Natural Division and State or District.	AGRICULTURE (GROUP 1—7).				EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS AND INDUSTRY (SUB-CLASSES II & III).			
	Population supported by Agriculture.	Proportion of Agricultural population per 1,000 of total population.	PER CENTAGE ON AGRICULTURAL POPULATION OF		Population supported by Exploitation of minerals and Industry.	Proportion of population in Column 6 to 1,000 of total population.	PER CENTAGE ON POPULATION IN COLUMN 6 OF	
			Actual workers.	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.	**6,530,663**	**631**	**60·5**	**39·5**	**1,457,898**	**141**	**56·2**	**43·8**
Rajputana	**6,282,541**	**638**	**60·4**	**39·6**	**1,381,447**	**140**	**56·1**	**43·9**
Eastern Division	*3,269,729*	*625*	*60·1*	*39·9*	*776,253*	*149*	*57·1*	*42·9*
Alwar	454,819	649	60·8	39·2	104,675	149	54·6	45·4
Bharatpur	331,778	668	52·5	47·5	65,455	132	50·8	49·2
Bundi	125,203	669	58·0	42·0	25,654	137	59·7	40·3
Dholpur	164,234	715	55·9	44·1	26,271	115	54·7	45·3
Jaipur	1,376,671	589	61·3	38·7	383,277	164	58·8	41·2
Jhalawar	57,965	603	54·1	45·9	13,916	145	49·7	50·3
Karauli	90,471	676	66·0	34·0	17,412	130	61·8	38·2
Kishangarh	46,194	594	59·8	40·2	12,231	157	56·9	43·1
Kotah	399,911	635	60·8	39·2	80,788	128	57·5	42·5
Lawa Estate	1,386	613	62·0	38·0	453	200	51·7	48·3
Shahpura (Chiefship)	33,514	696	65·7	34·3	5,816	121	61·2	38·8
Tonk	187,583	652	64·4	35·6	40,305	140	56·5	43·5
Southern Division	*1,412,951*	*691*	*58·6*	*41·4*	*231,971*	*113*	*56·0*	*44·0*
Mount Abu District	344	95	70·6	29·4	722	200	58·9	41·1
Banswara	153,006	804	53·6	46·4	14,686	77	47·5	52·5
Dungarpur	144,721	765	59·1	40·9	15,469	82	49·3	50·7
Kushalgarh (Chiefship)	25,168	863	55·8	44·2	858	29	59·3	40·7
Mewar	954,411	692	59·5	40·5	161,221	117	57·6	42·4
Partabgarh	47,404	706	54·8	45·2	5,930	88	49·7	50·3
Sirohi	87,897	471	59·6	40·4	33,085	177	56·1	43·9
Western Division	*1,599,861*	*623*	*62·4*	*37·6*	*373,223*	*145*	*54·2*	*45·8*
Bikaner	470,687	714	59·2	40·8	62,329	94	51·9	48·1
Jaisalmer	18,517	274	37·1	62·9	14,230	210	42·3	57·7
Marwar	1,110,657	603	64·2	35·8	296,664	161	55·3	44·7
Ajmer-Merwara	**248,122**	**501**	**64·8**	**35·2**	**76,451**	**154**	**58·0**	**42·0**
CITIES IN RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	**37,996**	**65**	**50·9**	**49·1**	**148,940**	**255**	**53·3**	**46·7**

TABLE III.

Provinces, Natural Divisions and States or Districts.

TRANSPORT AND TRADE (SUB-CLASSES IV & V).				PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS (SUB-CLASS VIII).				OTHERS (GROUPS 8-18 OF SUB-CLASS I AND SUB-CLASSES VI, VII, IX, X, XI & XII).			
Population supported by Transport and Trade.	Proportion of population in Column 10 to 1,000 of total population.	PER CENTAGE ON POPULATION IN COLUMN 10 OF		Population supported by professions and liberal arts.	Proportion of population in Column 14 to 1,000 of total population.	PER CENTAGE ON POPULATION IN COLUMN 14 OF		Population supported by others.	Proportion of other occupational population per 1,000 of total population.	PER CENTAGE ON OTHER OCCUPATIONAL POPULATION OF	
		Actual workers.	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
868,012	**84**	**44·6**	**55·4**	**379,777**	**37**	**54·3**	**45·7**	**1,103,305**	**107**	**55·6**	**44·4**
782,107	**80**	**44·8**	**55·2**	**357,209**	**36**	**54·1**	**45·9**	**1,041,080**	**106**	**55·1**	**44·9**
398,321	*76*	*45·8*	*54·2*	*186,669*	*36*	*51·1*	*48·9*	*595,019*	*114*	*55·3*	*44·7*
41,350	59	44·4	55·6	25,681	37	50·7	49·3	74,629	106	51·3	48·7
36,281	74	47·6	52·4	9,150	18	45·7	54·3	53,773	108	51·0	49·0
11,011	59	49·1	50·9	3,718	20	52·9	47·1	21,482	115	57·2	42·8
15,688	68	47·1	52·9	3,717	61	41·7	58·3	19,824	86	57·0	43·0
197,152	84	43·8	56·2	109,087	47	51·3	48·7	272,615	116	56·4	43·6
8,912	92	44·3	55·7	4,994	52	51·7	48·3	10,395	108	51·3	48·7
9,032	68	51·0	49·0	2,074	16	51·1	48·9	14,741	110	55·7	44·3
5,253	68	46·1	53·9	3,277	42	54·8	45·2	10,779	139	58·3	41·7
50,479	80	50·7	49·3	20,273	32	53·8	46·2	78,609	125	58·3	41·7
172	76	39·0	61·0	105	46	52·4	47·6	146	65	58·2	41·8
3,086	64	43·0	57·0	726	15	52·9	47·1	4,988	104	57·1	42·9
20,105	70	47·6	52·4	3,867	13	48·7	51·3	36,038	125	52·8	47·2
177,742	*87*	*48·5*	*51·5*	*69,496*	*34*	*57·3*	*42·7*	*154,144*	*75*	*57·6*	*42·4*
619	172	53·5	46·5	91	25	48·3	51·7	1,830	508	55·8	44·2
9,396	49	44·5	55·5	5,435	29	49·9	50·1	7,839	41	50·1	49·9
13,404	71	42·5	57·5	3,836	20	50·6	49·4	11,842	62	61·8	38·2
1,131	39	43·1	56·9	269	9	58·7	41·3	1,736	60	62·0	38·0
119,111	86	51·5	48·5	52,306	38	59·1	40·9	93,014	67	58·4	41·6
5,969	89	39·4	60·6	1,584	24	52·5	47·5	6,223	93	55·3	44·7
28,112	151	41·7	58·3	5,885	31	53·7	46·3	31,660	170	55·9	44·1
205,844	*89*	*39·7*	*60·3*	*101,134*	*43*	*57·6*	*42·4*	*288,917*	*113*	*53·3*	*46·7*
51,513	78	32·7	67·3	18,623	28	50·2	49·8	56,528	86	54·3	45·7
3,950	59	37·4	62·6	2,932	43	45·9	54·1	23,023	414	41·2	58·8
150,381	82	42·1	57·9	79,574	43	59·7	40·3	204,366	111	54·7	45·3
85,905	**173**	**42·8**	**57·2**	**22,588**	**46**	**56·2**	**43·8**	**65,225**	**136**	**64·0**	**36·0**
146,143	**250**	**42·0**	**58·0**	**23,450**	**76**	**48·8**	**51·2**	**206,571**	**354**	**50·7**	**49·3**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Occupations combined with Agriculture (where Agriculture is the Subsidiary Occupation).

Occupation.	Number per mille who are partially agriculturists.					
	Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.	Rajputana.	Eastern Division.	Southern Division.	Western Division.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL OCCUPATIONS*	**88**	**89**	**67**	**66**	**154**	**75**
A.—Production of raw materials	**29**	**30**	**13**	**20**	**78**	**14**
(I) Exploitation of animals and vegetation	*28*	*29*	*12*	*20*	*78*	*13*
(i) Agriculture (Groups 1—7)	2	2	2	1	3	3
(ii) Pasture	91	94	41	70	164	31
(iii) Fishing and hunting	9	10	..	..	167	..
(iv) Others	81	81	53	67	223	88
(II) Exploitation of minerals	*100*	*106*	*107*	*22*	*119*	*44*
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	**115**	**117**	**87**	**90**	**203**	**85**
(III) Industry	*137*	*139*	*95*	*111*	*252*	*109*
(i) Textiles	110	112	52	75	276	76
(ii) Wood industries	245	244	181	184	407	268
(iii) Metal industries	160	166	110	187	218	87
(iv) Food industries	53	56	56	28	91	13
(v) Industries of dress and the toilet	169	170	133	145	275	134
(vi) Others	126	127	99	107	199	112
(IV) Transport	*37*	*45*	*46*	*25*	*57*	*14*
(V) Trade	*74*	*73*	*72*	*62*	*88*	*94*
(i) Trade in food-stuffs	65	63	55	61	88	97
(a) Hotels, Cafés, restaurants, etc.	65	64	64	63	64	92
(b) Other trade in food-stuffs	65	63	55	61	88	97
(ii) Trade in textiles	76	74	82	53	69	109
(iii) Other trades	87	87	91	67	93	89
C.—Public administration and liberal arts	**123**	**120**	**102**	**86**	**191**	**157**
(VI) Public Force	*133*	*125*	*119*	*35*	*252*	*246*
(VII) Public Administration	*85*	*85*	*90*	*51*	*91*	*80*
(VIII) Professions and liberal arts	*131*	*131*	*109*	*111*	*196*	*139*
D.—Miscellaneous	**55**	**57**	**57**	**30**	**70**	**32**
(IX) Persons living on their income	*80*	*74*	*124*	*22*	*54*	*229*
(X) Domestic service	*55*	*57*	*55*	*38*	*75*	*21*
(XI) Insufficiently described occupations	*36*	*37*	*35*	*15*	*53*	*21*
(XII) Unproductive	*73*	*78*	*51*	*36*	*86*	*27*

* Excludes Groups 1 and 2 of Order 1 : Pasture and Agriculture.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Occupations combined with Agriculture (where Agriculture is the Principal Occupation).

LANDLORD (RENT RECEIVERS).

Subsidiary occupation and Group No. in Table XVII.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1	2	3
Ordinary cultivators (2)	1,213	1,130
Helpers in cultivation 2 (*a*)	101	10
Farm servants and field labourers (4 & 5)	72	44
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing (25)	18	...
Cotton spinning, and cotton sizing and weaving (26 & 27)	18	60
Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. (43 & 44)	10	...
Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron (48)	8	3
Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers (55)	24	3
Shoe, boot and sandal makers (78)	11	...
Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers (81)	...	7
Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employés (121)	50	151
Grain and pulse dealers (136)	5	64
Other trades of all kinds (122–135 & 137–139)	30	647
Army—Imperial (155)	5	...
Army—Indian States (156)	22	...
Service of the State (161)	13	67
Rulers of Indian States and their families 162 (*a*)	24	137
Darbar officials and menials 162 (*b*)		
Service of Foreign Countries and States 162 (*c*)		
Priests, ministers, etc. (165)	68	137
Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and Veterinary Surgeons, and midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. (171 &172)	5	3
Professors and teachers of all kinds (173)	5	7
Clerks and servants connected with education (174)	1	...
Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employés in unspecified offices, ware-houses and shops (185)	3	17
Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. (189)	101	376
Others	225	439

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*contd.*

Occupations combined with Agriculture (where Agriculture is the Principal Occupation).

CULTIVATORS (RENT-PAYERS).

Subsidiary occupation and Group No. in Table XVII.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1	2	3
Income from rent of agricultural land (1)	49	35
Helpers in cultivation 2 (a)	72	3
Farm servants and field labourers (4 & 5)	75	124
Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers, and sheep, goat and pig breeders (11 & 12)	89	419
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing (25)	5	22
Cotton spinning, and cotton sizing and weaving (26 & 27)	34	58
Sawyers and carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. (43 & 44)	20	44
Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron (48)	6	10
Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers (55)	18	45
Shoe, boot and sandal makers (78)	29	83
Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers (81)	16	40
Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employés (121)	12	17
Grain and pulse dealers (136)	3	14
Other trades of all kinds (123-135 and 137-139)	32	31
Army—Imperial—(155)	2	6
Army—Indian States including Imperial Service Troops—(156 & 156 a)	3	...
Village watchmen (160)	15	12
Service of the State (161)	5	38
Rulers of Indian States and their families 162 (a) Darbar officials and menials 162 (b) Service of Foreign Countries and States 162 (c)	4	24
Priests, ministers, etc. (165)	17	17
Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. (189)	35	106
Others	185	628

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*contd.*

Occupations combined with Agriculture (where Agriculture is the Principal Occupation).

UNPAID HELPERS IN CULTIVATION.		
Subsidiary occupation and Group No. in Table XVII.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1	2	3
Income from rent of agricultural land (1)	6	2
Ordinary cultivators (2)	28	5
Farm servants and field labourers (4 & 5)	48	142
Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers, and sheep, goat and pig breeders (11 & 12)	48	14
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing (25)	5	8
Cotton spinning, and cotton sizing and weaving (26 & 27)	37	12
Sawyers and carpenters, turners and joiners etc. (43 & 44)	4	5
Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron (48)	2	1
Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers (55)	7	14
Shoe, boot and sandal makers (78)	6	6
Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers (81)	7	8
Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employés (121)	1	1
Grain and pulse dealers (136)	...	1
Other trades of all kinds (123–135 & 137—139)	20	7
Army—Imperial—(155)	2	1
Village watchmen (160)	1	...
Service of the State (161)	...	1
Rulers of Indian States and their families 162 (a) Darbar officials and menials 162 (b) Service of Foreign Countries and States 162 (c)	...	1
Priests, ministers, etc. (165)	3	1
Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. (189)	10	18
Others	72	159

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*concld.*

Occupations combined with Agriculture (where Agriculture is the Principal Occupation).

FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.		
Subsidiary occupation and Group No. in Table XVII.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	
	Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1	2	3
Income from rent of agricultural land (1)	9	20
Ordinary cultivators (2)	71	64
Helpers in cultivation 2 (a)	4	35
Farm servants and field labourers (4 & 5)	43	3
Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers, and sheep, goat and pig breeders (11 & 12)	25	19
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing (25)	7	7
Cotton spinning, and cotton sizing and weaving (26 & 27)	24	26
Sawyers and carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. (43 & 44)	6	...
Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron (48)	3	...
Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers (55)	7	8
Shoe, boot and sandal makers (78)	15	20
Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers (81)	5	2
Other trades of all kinds (123–135 and 137-139)	12	2
Village watchmen (160)	3	7
Service of the State (161)	...	1
Rulers of Indian States and their families 162 (a) Darbar officials and menials 162 (b) Service of Foreign Countries and States 162 (c)	...	1
Priests, ministers, etc. (165)	1	...
Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. (189)	1	17
Others	129	274

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Occupation of females by Sub-classes and Selected Orders and Groups by Provinces.

Group No.	Occupation.	RAJPUTANA.			AJMER-MERWARA.		
		Number of actual workers.		Number of females per 1,000 males.	Number of actual workers.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sub-Class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	**2,299,694**	**1,657,890**	**721**	**92,871**	**75,498**	**813**
	Order 1.—Pasture and Agriculture	*2,299,600*	*1,657,880*	*721*	*92,868*	*75,498*	*813*
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	119,903	27,865	232	2,465	517	210
2	Ordinary cultivators	1,445,109	321,072	222	53,169	6,334	119
2a	Helpers in cultivation	446,556	1,035,663	2,319	24,581	57,228	2,328
4	Farm servants	30,005	23,219	774	652	69	106
5	Field labourers	123,088	209,775	1,704	5,339	9,846	1,847
9	Wood cutters ; fire-wood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	4,646	7,299	1,571	169	94	556
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	20,507	5,560	271	852	139	163
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc.	80,673	21,126	262	5,116	1,191	233
	Sub-Class II.—Exploitation of minerals	**6,553**	**3,433**	**524**	**717**	**221**	**308**
	Sub-Class III.—Industry	**462,135**	**303,265**	**656**	**28,884**	**14,498**	**502**
	Order 6.—Textiles	*98,368*	*142,735*	*1,451*	*6,157*	*6,549*	*1,064*
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	8,215	6,764	823	2,631	1,439	547
26	Cotton spinning	2,957	85,778	29,008	49	2,923	59,653
27	Cotton sizing and weaving	72,516	36,994	510	2,458	1,588	646
31	Wool carding and spinning	109	836	7,670	7	..	..
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	10,710	8,601	803	798	436	546
38	Lace, crêpe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile Industries.	501	767	1,531	129	111	860
	Order 7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	*28,869*	*10,273*	*356*	*1,874*	*534*	*285*
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers, and leather dyers, etc.	20,880	7,767	372	1,575	314	199
	Order 8.—Wood	*45,791*	*10,603*	*232*	*1,945*	*350*	*180*
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	36,455	3,903	107	1,727	88	51
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.	6,014	6,236	1,037	160	253	1,581
	Order 9.—Metals	*22,094*	*4,451*	*201*	*1,725*	*415*	*241*
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	19,128	3,927	205	1,466	375	256
	Order 10.—Ceramics	*46,036*	*25,990*	*564*	*1,801*	*1,134*	*630*
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	45,900	25,904	564	1,801	1,134	630
	Order 12.—Food industries	*12,009*	*19,289*	*1,607*	*1,752*	*556*	*444*
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	474	10,919	23,036	51	452	8,863
70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	422	3,073	12,021	3	2	667
	Order 13.—Industries of dress and the toilet	*116,774*	*47,591*	*408*	*6,498*	*1,976*	*304*
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen	16,837	12,463	740	1,465	623	425
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	45,923	14,306	312	1,063	218	162
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	14,186	11,236	796	1,368	776	567
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	39,714	9,722	235	1,696	259	153
	Order 15.—Building industries	*25,212*	*8,557*	*339*	*2,220*	*766*	*345*
89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), decorators of houses, painters, tilers, plumbers, etc.	14,335	4,143	289	973	234	240
	Order 18.—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	*52,173*	*27,535*	*528*	*4,837*	*1,815*	*391*
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	22,331	1,193	53	1,803	43	24
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	24,515	22,976	937	2,212	1,594	721

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—*contd.*

Occupation of females by Sub-classes and Selected Orders and Groups by Provinces.

Group No.	Occupation.	RAJPUTANA.			AJMER-MERWARA.		
		Number of actual workers.		Number of females per 1,000 males.	Number of actual workers.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sub-Class IV.—Transport	**43,321**	**5,627**	**130**	**16,110**	**794**	**49**
	Order 21.—Transport by road	*24,169*	*4,763*	*197*	*2,965*	*497*	*168*
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	6,388	1,243	195	289	110	381
	Order 22.—Transport by rail	*16,908*	*601*	*36*	*12,916*	*296*	*23*
118	Railway employés of all kinds other than coolies	15,781	362	23	11,415	296	26
	Sub-Class V.—Trade	**226,228**	**75,027**	**332**	**16,846**	**3,032**	**180**
121	*Order 24—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.*	*29,450*	*4,630*	*157*	*1,920*	*122*	*64*
123	*Order 26.—Trade in textiles*	*27,310*	*2,869*	*105*	*1,744*	*59*	*34*
	Order 33.—Other trade in food-stuffs	*105,527*	*44,561*	*422*	*6,954*	*1,316*	*189*
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	50,705	6,039	119	3,828	218	57
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	3,765	5,005	1,329	559	217	388
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers	4,270	9,931	2,326	674	567	841
136	Grain and pulse dealers	25,616	1,921	75	267	8	30
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	12,678	20,435	1,612	143	66	462
	Order 38.—Trade in fuel	*7,877*	*11,111*	*1,411*	*933*	*1,095*	*1,174*
	Order 40.—Trade of other sorts	*29,273*	*3,659*	*125*	*3,252*	*130*	*40*
152	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	27,631	3,434	124	3,245	130	40
	Sub-Class VI.—Public force	**69,256**	**1,269**	**18**	**5,449**	**28**	**5**
	Order 41.—Army	*43,429*	*380*	*9*	*4,334*	*18*	*4*
156	Army (Indian States)	37,052	264	7	19	2	105
	Order 44.—Police	*25,821*	*889*	*34*	*1,065*	*10*	*9*
159a	Police (Indian States)	12,653	30	2	51	..	..
160	Village watchmen	12,522	842	67	155	10	65
	Sub-Class VII.—Public Administration	**60,543**	**4,302**	**71**	**3,121**	**259**	**83**
162b	Darbar Officials and menials	46,914	1,572	34	1,124	205	182
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	11,644	2,402	214	514	10	19
	Sub-Class VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	**141,816**	**51,544**	**363**	**9,313**	**3,365**	**361**
	Order 46.—Religion	*111,985*	*33,803*	*302*	*5,269*	*1,472*	*279*
165	Priests, ministers, etc.	31,078	3,699	119	1,480	53	36
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	74,407	29,004	391	3,235	1,330	411
	Order 48.—Medicine	*2,699*	*3,969*	*1,471*	*341*	*250*	*733*
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	982	3,814	3,884	57	223	3,912
	Order 50.—Letters and arts and sciences	*21,995*	*13,390*	*609*	*2,806*	*1,532*	*546*
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	18,127	12,717	702	2,448	1,425	582
	Sub-Class IX.—Persons living on their income	**11,126**	**9,652**	**868**	**795**	**166**	**209**
	Sub-Class X.—Domestic service	**66,559**	**41,684**	**626**	**6,140**	**1,657**	**270**
181	Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other in-door servants.	62,571	41,549	664	5,662	1,641	290
	Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	**45,224**	**38,428**	**850**	**4,870**	**2,398**	**492**
185	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employés in unspecified offices, ware-houses and shops.	6,913	198	29	1,937	100	52
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	37,848	38,007	1,004	2,778	2,296	826
	Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive	**41,011**	**18,991**	**463**	**5,598**	**1,677**	**300**
	Order 55.—Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes	*36,586*	*18,533*	*509*	*5,249*	*1,657*	*316*
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	36,355	18,035	496	5,249	1,657	316
190	Procurers and prostitutes	31	498	16,065	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Variation in selected Occupations, 1901 to 1921, by Provinces.

Group No.	Occupation.	Locality R = Rajputana, A = Ajmer-Merwara.	Population supported in			Variation.			
			1921.	1911.	1901.	Actual.		Per centage.	
						1911-21.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1901-11.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sub-Class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	R A	**6,545,835** **257,514**	**6,819,629** **275,632**	**5,634,601** **259,144**	**—273,794** **—18,118**	**+1,185,028** **+16,488**	**—4·0** **—6·6**	**+21·0** **+6·4**
	Order 1.—Pasture and Agriculture	*R* *A*	*6,545,669* *257,506*	*6,818,961* *275,594*	*5,633,951* *258,981*	*—272,292* *—18,088*	*+1,185,010* *+16,613*	*—4·0* *—6·6*	*+21·0* *+6·4*
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	R A	347,265 7,070	580,907 10,647	434,245 59,595	—233,642 —3,577	+146,662 —48,948	—40·2 —33·6	+33·8 —82·1
2	Ordinary cultivators	R A	3,805,549 136,036	3,788,813 145,323	4,576,724 156,072	+16,736 —9,287	—787,911 —10,749	+0·4 —6·4	—17·2 —6·9
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters) and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	R	12,729	23,753	2,280	—11,024	+21,473	—46·4	+941·8
4 & 5	Farm servants and field labourers	R A	538,138 20,233	664,970 30,297	451,866 36,778	—126,832 —9,664	+213,104 —6,481	—19·1 —31·9	+47·2 —17·6
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers.	R	7,659	8,123	12,389	—464	—4,266	—5·7	—34·4
9 & 10	Wood cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal-burners and lac collectors.	R	17,408	24,425	938	—7,017	+23,487	—28·7	+2,503·9
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	R	48,974	65,133	31,248	—16,159	+33,885	—24·8	+108·4
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	R	49,822	48,198	30,609	+1,624	+17,589	+3·4	+57·5
13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.).	R	1,083	2,885	4,571	—1,802	—1,686	—62·5	—36·9
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	R	144,051	95,524	87,287	+48,527	+8,237	+50·8	+9·4
	Order 2.—Fishing and hunting	*R* *A*	*166* *8*	*668* *38*	*650* *163*	*—502* *—30*	*+18* *—125*	*—75·1* *—78·9*	*+2·8* *—76·7*
	Sub-Class II.—Exploitation of minerals	R A	**15,788** **1,473**	**13,310** **695**	**13,566** ..	**+2,478** **+778**	**—256** **+695**	**+18·6** **+111·9**	**—1·9** ..
	Order 3.—Mines	*R*	*157*	*357*	*5,973*	*—200*	*—5,616*	*—56·0*	*—94·0*
	Order 4.—Quarries of hard rocks	*R* *A*	*9,537* *1,464*	*5,576* *691*	*2,772* ..	*+3,961* *+773*	*+2,804* *+691*	*+71·0* *+111·9*	*+101·2* ..
	Order 5.—Salt	*R* *A*	*6,094* ..	*7,377* *4*	*4,821* ..	*—1,283* *—4*	*+2,556* *+4*	*—17·4* *—100·0*	*+53·0* ..
	Sub-Class III.—Industry	R A	**1,365,659** **74,978**	**1,547,057** **84,701**	**1,420,876** **65,605**	**—181,398** **—9,723**	**+126,181** **+19,096**	**—11·7** **—11·5**	**+8·9** **+29·1**
	Order 6.—Textiles	*R* *A*	*365,272* *19,277*	*390,532* *19,216*	*335,709* *14,100*	*—25,260* *+61*	*+54,813* *+5,116*	*—6·5* *+0·3*	*+16·3* *+36·3*
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	R A	25,862 6,798	30,732 7,979	27,953 4,083	—4,870 —1,181	+2,779 +3,896	—15·8 —14·8	+9·9 +95·4
26 & 27	Cotton spinning, and cotton sizing and weaving.	R A	294,329 9,611	306,939 9,138	254,909 8,520	—12,610 +473	+52,030 +618	—4·1 +5·2	+20·4 +7·3
31, 32 & 33	Wool carding and spinning, and weaving of woollen blankets and carpets.	R	4,881	5,653	5,994	—772	—341	—13·7	—5·7
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	R	31,881	41,076	43,155	—9,195	—2,079	—22·4	—4·8
	Order 7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	*R* *A*	*76,717* *4,720*	*94,932* *5,150*	*79,064* *8,140*	*—18,215* *—430*	*+15,868* *—2,990*	*—19·2* *—8·3*	*+20·1* *—36·7*
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers, and leather dyers, etc.	R	55,423	60,818	74,987	—5,395	—14,169	—8·9	—18·9
40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress.	R	19,738	32,977	3,280	—13,239	+29,697	—40·1	+905·4
	Order 8.—Wood	*R* *A*	*117,286* *4,421*	*144,190* *4,998*	*125,152* *4,815*	*—27,104* *—577*	*+19,038* *+183*	*—18·8* *—11·5*	*+15·4* *+3·8*
43 & 44	Sawyers, and carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	R	97,962	119,565	113,152	—21,603	+6,413	—18·1	+5·7
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.	R	19,324	24,825	12,000	—5,501	+12,825	—22·2	+106·9
	Order 9.—Metals	*R* *A*	*57,217* *4,379*	*67,420* *4,171*	*60,128* *3,543*	*—10,203* *+208*	*+7,292* *+628*	*—15·1* *+5·0*	*+12·1* *+17·7*
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	R	49,725	58,275	47,994	—8,550	+10,281	—14·7	+21·4
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	R	6,219	6,447	4,519	—228	+1,928	—3·5	+42·7
	Order 10.—Ceramics	*R* *A*	*126,373* *4,745*	*136,964* *5,605* *[illegible]*	*134,527* *4,563* *[illegible]*	*—10,383* *—860* *[illegible]*	*+2,137* *+1,042* *[illegible]*	*—7·6* *—15·3* *[illegible]*	*+1·6* *+22·8* *[illegible]*
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	R A	125,962 4,745	135,036 5,516	127,108 4,450	—9,074 —771	+7,928 +1,066	—6·7 —14·0	+6·2 +24·0

N.B.—The Rajputana figures for 1901 exclude Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj Pargunas in Central India.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—*contd.*

Variation in Selected Occupations, 1901 to 1921, by Provinces.

Group No.	Occupation.	Locality R=Rajputana. A=Ajmer-Merwara.	Population supported in			Variation.			
			1921.	1911.	1901.	Actual.		Percentage.	
						1911-21.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1901-11.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Order 11.—Chemical products, properly so called and analogous.	R	*39,454*	*46,446*	*54,184*	*—6,992*	*—7,738*	*—15·1*	*—14·3*
		A	*1,979*	*2,558*	*4,888*	*—579*	*—2,330*	*—22·6*	*—47·7*
61 & 62	Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils.	R	37,522	43,410	45,402	—5,888	—1,992	—13·6	—4·4
	Order 12.—Food industries	R	*53,319*	*64,449*	*68,005*	*—11,130*	*—3,556*	*—17·3*	*—5·2*
		A	*3,269*	*3,530*	*3,779*	*—261*	*—249*	*—7·4*	*—6·6*
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	R	15,655	20,372	17,541	—4,717	+2,831	—23·2	+16·1
68	Butchers	R	16,746	21,016	21,536	—4,270	—520	—20·3	—2·4
72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	R	7,517	8,998	6,917	—1,481	+2,081	—16·5	+30·1
73	Brewers and distillers	R	2,455	8,570	14,118	—6,115	—5,548	—71·4	—39·3
	Order 13.—Industries of dress and the toilet.	R	*307,327*	*334,507*	*347,635*	*—27,180*	*—13,128*	*—8·1*	*—3·8*
		A	*15,239*	*18,230*	*10,229*	*—2,991*	*+8,001*	*—16·4*	*+78·2*
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen.	R	47,984	52,999	45,615	—5,015	+7,384	—9·5	+16·2
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	R	120,430	125,501	151,531	—5,071	—26,030	—4·1	—17·2
		A	4,559	5,095	1,366	—536	+3,729	—10·5	+273·0
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	R	41,600	46,354	37,315	—4,754	+9,039	—10·3	+24·2
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers.	R	96,786	108,191	104,082	—11,405	+4,109	—10·6	+3·9
	Order 14.—Furniture industries	R	*168*	*223*	*267*	*—121*	*—39*	*—52·7*	*—14·6*
		A	*41*	..	*60*	*+41*	*—60*	*+100·0*	*—100·0*
	Order 15.—Building industries	R	*69,925*	*89,039*	*62,302*	*—19,114*	*+26,737*	*—21·5*	*+42·9*
		A	*5,551*	*7,188*	*2,894*	*—1,637*	*+4,294*	*—22·8*	*+148·4*
86	Excavators and well sinkers	R	790	8,245	1,181	—7,455	+7,064	—90·4	+598·1
87 & 88	Stone cutters and dressers, brick layers and masons.	R	26,562	74,625	52,441	—48,063	+22,184	—64·4	+42·3
		A	3,117	6,345	2,009	—3,228	+4,336	—50·9	+215·8
	Order 16.—Construction of means of transport.	R	*72*	*427*	*206*	*—355*	*+221*	*—83·1*	*+107·3*
		A	*1*	*12*	*27*	*—11*	*—15*	*—91·7*	*—55·6*
	Order 17.—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.).	R	*709*	*542*	*401*	*+167*	*+141*	*+30·8*	*+35·2*
		A	..	*35*	..	*—35*	*+35*	*—100·0*	..
	Order 18.—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	R	*151,678*	*91,692*	*89,292*	*+59,986*	*+11,400*	*+65·4*	*+14·2*
		A	*11,356*	*7,809*	*3,867*	*+3,536*	*+3,933*	*+45·6*	*+101·7*
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	R	62,248	68,841	61,686	—6,593	+7,155	—9·6	+11·6
		A	4,101	5,848	2,586	—1,747	+3,262	—29·9	+126·1
99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads.	R	14,641	21,186	17,554	—6,545	+3,632	—30·9	+20·7
102 & 103	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc., and sweepers, scavengers, etc.	R	73,683	85,499	72,704	—11,814	+12,795	—13·8	+17·6
		A	5,824	6,208	4,700	—384	+1,508	—6·2	+32·1
	Sub-Class IV.—Transport	R	**103,634**	**110,202**	**80,795**	**—6,568**	**+29,407**	**—6·0**	**+31·5**
		A	**43,364**	**34,630**	**13,003**	**+8,734**	**+21,627**	**+25·2**	**+166·3**
	Order 20.—Transport by water	R	*1,716*	*1,343*	*916*	*+403*	*+427*	*+30·0*	*+46·6*
		A	*9*	*95*	*87*	*—86*	*+8*	*—90·5*	*+9·2*
	Order 21.—Transport by road	R	*56,453*	*73,772*	*41,830*	*—17,319*	*+31,942*	*—23·5*	*+76·4*
		A	*6,530*	*5,734*	*2,812*	*+796*	*+2,972*	*+13·8*	*+105·7*
111 & 112	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges and labourers employed on roads and bridges.	R	9,871	10,293	1,043	—422	+9,250	—4·1	+886·9
113 & 114	Owners, managers and employés (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams) and other vehicles.	R	16,616	15,216	8,570	+1,400	+6,646	+9·2	+77·5
116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	R	15,217	32,130	26,708	—16,913	+5,422	—52·6	+20·3
117	Porters and messengers	R	14,696	15,352	4,750	—656	+10,602	—4·3	+223·2
	Order 22.—Transport by rail	R	*41,667*	*31,319*	*15,190*	*+10,348*	*+16,129*	*+33·0*	*+106·2*
		A	*36,178*	*27,289*	*9,724*	*+8,889*	*+18,065*	*+30·1*	*+186·0*
118	Railway employés of all kinds other than coolies.	R	39,574	29,351	14,991	+10,223	+14,360	+34·8	+95·8
120	*Order 23.—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.*	R	*2,763*	*$3,768*	*2,769*	*—5*	*+999*	..	*+36·1*
		A	*597*	*942*	*380*	*—345*	*+562*	*—36·6*	*+147·9*

N.B.—The Rajputana figures for 1901 exclude Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj Parganas in Central India.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—*contd.*

Variation in Selected Occupations, 1901 to 1921, by Provinces.

Group No.	Occupation.	Locality R=Rajputana, A=Ajmer-Merwara.	Population supported in			Variation.			
			1921.	1911.	1901.	Actual.		Per centage.	
						1911-21.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1901-11.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sub-Class V.—Trade	R	**678,473**	**828,761**	**785,570**	**—150,288**	**+43,191**	**—18·1**	**+ 5·5**
		A	**42,541**	**42,464**	**37,440**	**+77**	**+5,024**	**+0·2**	**+13·4**
121	*Order 24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.*	R	*99,733*	*135,988*	*146,697*	*—36,255*	*+39,291*	*—26·4*	*+26·8*
		A	*5,949*	*7,191*	*5,858*	*—1,242*	*+3,333*	*—17·3*	*+56·4*
122	*Order 25.—Brokerage, commission and export.*	R	*9,474*	*14,894*	*11,084*	*—5,420*	*+3,810*	*—36·4*	*+34·4*
		A	*396*	*1,545*	*815*	*—1,149*	*+730*	*—74·4*	*+89·6*
123	*Order 26.—Trade in textiles*	R	*88,214*	*73,855*	*45,503*	*+14,359*	*+28,352*	*+19·4*	*+62·4*
		A	*5,248*	*3,262*	*2,626*	*+1,986*	*+636*	*+60·9*	*+24·2*
124	*Order 27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs.*	R	*7,324*	*18,284*	*1,755*	*—10,960*	*+16,529*	*—60·0*	*+941·8*
		A	*545*	*1,150*	*484*	*—605*	*+666*	*—52·6*	*+137·6*
125	*Order 28.—Trade in Wood*	R	*2,812*	*3,118*	*3,464*	*—306*	*—346*	*—9·8*	*—10·0*
		A	*292*	*93*	*92*	*+199*	*+1*	*+117·2*	*+1·1*
126	*Order 29.—Trade in metals*	R	*704*	*961*	*500*	*—257*	*+461*	*—26·7*	*+92·2*
		A	..	*41*	*80*	*—41*	*—39*	*—100·0*	*—48·8*
127	*Order 30.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.*	R	*347*	*221*	*473*	*+126*	*—252*	*+57·0*	*—53·2*
128	*Order 31.—Trade in chemical products*	R	*573*	*676*	*1,598*	*—103*	*—1,222*	*—15·2*	*—64·4*
		A	*57*	*39*	*1,658*	*+18*	*—1,619*	*+46·2*	*—97·6*
	Order 32.—Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.	R	*16,818*	*15,752*	*8,610*	*+1,066*	*+7,142*	*+6·8*	*+83·0*
		A	*594*	*612*	*457*	*—18*	*+155*	*—2·9*	*+33·9*
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice.	R	16,623	14,658	7,541	+1,965	+7,117	+13·4	+94·4
		A	536	467	295	+69	+172	+14·8	+58·3
	Order 33.—Other trade in food-stuffs.	R	*308,222*	*295,869*	*424,420*	*—87,647*	*—23,561*	*—22·1*	*—6·7*
		A	*17,122*	*20,194*	*21,243*	*—3,072*	*—1,049*	*—15·2*	*—4·9*
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	R	132,359	236,205	21,770	—103,846	+214,435	—44·0	+985·0
		A	8,785	11,359	13,581	—2,574	—2,222	—22·7	—16·4
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	R	15,604	17,118	12,269	—1,514	+4,849	—8·8	+39·5
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar gur and molasses.	R	11,076	18,015	8,798	—6,939	+9,217	—38·5	+104·8
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	R	20,754	24,079	266,035	—3,325	—241,956	—13·8	—90·9
136	Grain and pulse dealers	R	68,074	43,523	67,858	+24,551	—24,335	+56·4	—35·9
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	R	6,392	9,258	5,880	—2,866	+3,378	—40·0	+57·4
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	R	47,754	43,334	35,410	+4,420	+7,924	+10·2	+22·4
140	*Order 34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles.*	R	*5,261*	*9,087*	*7,095*	*—3,826*	*+1,992*	*—42·1*	*+28·1*
		A	*633*	*436*	*713*	*+199*	*—277*	*+45·6*	*—38·8*
	Order 35.—Trade in furniture	R	*1,260*	*2,564*	*4,475*	*—1,304*	*—1,911*	*—50·9*	*—42·5*
		A	*123*	*283*	*328*	*—160*	*—45*	*—56·5*	*—13·7*
143	*Order 36.—Trade in building materials*	R	*765*	*2,398*	*2,658*	*—1,633*	*—260*	*—68·1*	*—9·8*
		A	*48*	*7*	*230*	*+41*	*—223*	*+585·7*	*—97·0*
	Order 37.—Trade in means of transport	R	*19,632*	*8,788*	*12,066*	*+10,844*	*—3,278*	*+123·4*	*—27·2*
		A	*1,591*	*1,250*	*1,209*	*+341*	*+41*	*+27·3*	*+3·4*
147	*Order 38.—Trade in fuel*	R	*28,744*	*37,677*	*32,332*	*—8,933*	*+5,344*	*—23·7*	*+16·5*
		A	*3,196*	*2,720*	*1,345*	*+476*	*+1,375*	*+17·5*	*+102·2*
	Order 39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	R	*12,121*	*15,814*	*14,195*	*—3,693*	*+1,619*	*—23·4*	*+11·4*
		A	*934*	*389*	*967*	*+545*	*—578*	*+140·1*	*—59·8*
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackles, flowers, etc.	R	10,233	13,708	9,448	—3,475	+4,260	—25·3	+45·1
	Order 40.—Trade of other sorts	R	*76,469*	*42,815*	*68,314*	*+33,654*	*—25,519*	*+78·6*	*—37·3*
		A	*5,991*	*3,252*	*1,335*	*+2,649*	*+1,917*	*+81·5*	*+143·6*
152	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified.	R	72,063	29,725	58,460	+42,338	—28,735	+142·4	—49·2
	Sub-Class VI.—Public Force	R	**146,732**	**149,019**	**192,498**	**—2,287**	**—43,479**	**—1·5**	**—22·6**
		A	**7,970**	**8,865**	**6,131**	**—895**	**+2,734**	**—10·1**	**+44·6**
	Order 41.—Army	R	*86,826*	*86,458*	*134,603*	*+368*	*—48,159*	*+0·4*	*—35·8*
		A	*5,711*	*6,447*	*4,223*	*—736*	*+2,214*	*—11·4*	*+52·3*
155	Army (Imperial)	A	5,607	6,307	4,233	—700	+2,074	—11·1	+49·0
156 & 156a	Army (Indian States including Imperial Service Troops).	R	83,180	83,151	131,960	+29	—48,809	..	—37·0
	Order 42.—Navy	R	*7*	..	*1*	*+7*	*—1*	*+100·0*	*—100·0*
		A	*1*	..	..	*+1*	..	*+100·0*	..
	Order 44.—Police	R	*59,899*	*62,561*	*57,889*	*—2,662*	*+4,672*	*—4·3*	*+8·1*
		A	*2,258*	*2,418*	*1,894*	*—160*	*+524*	*—6·6*	*+27·7*
159a	Police (Indian States)	R	27,894	23,864	25,402	+4,030	—1,538	+16·9	—6·1
160	Village watchmen	R	30,302	37,111	31,145	—6,809	+5,966	—18·3	+19·2

N.B.—The Rajputana figures for 1901 exclude Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj Parganas in Central India.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Variation in Selected Occupations, 1901 to 1921, by Provinces.

Group No.	Occupation.	Locality R=Rajputana, A=Ajmer-Merwara.	Population supported in			Variation.			
			1921.	1911.	1901.	Actual.		Percentage.	
						1911-21.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1901-11.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sub-Class VII.—Public Administration	R	**158,278**	**153,636**	**233,543**	**+4,642**	**—79,907**	**+3·0**	**—34·2**
		A	**6,695**	**4,728**	**5,318**	**+1,967**	**—590**	**+41·6**	**—11·1**
	Order 45.—Public Administration	R	*158,278*	*153,636*	*233,543*	*+4,642*	*—79,907*	*+3·0*	*—34·2*
		A	*6,695*	*4,728*	*5,318*	*+1,967*	*—590*	*+41·6*	*—11·1*
162b	Darbar Officials and menials	R	123,123	110,102	117,265	+13,021	—7,163	+11·8	—6·1
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service.	R	3,075	2,530	13,714	+545	—11,184	+21·5	—81·6
164	Village Officials and servants other than watchmen	R	30,153	39,342	91,017	—9,189	—51,675	—23·4	—56·8
	Sub-Class VIII.—Professions and liberal arts.	R	**357,209**	**338,899**	**192,942**	**—31,690**	**+195,957**	**—8·1**	**+101·6**
		A	**22,568**	**19,005**	**11,880**	**+3,563**	**+7,125**	**+18·7**	**+60·0**
	Order 46.—Religion	R	*269,238*	*277,851*	*121,781*	*—8,613*	*+156,070*	*—3·1*	*+128·2*
		A	*11,522*	*10,109*	*6,345*	*+1,413*	*+3,764*	*+14·0*	*+59·3*
165	Priests, ministers, etc.	R	77,254	90,209	92,863	—12,955	—2,654	—14·4	—2·9
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	R	176,808	170,135	6,080	+6,673	+164,055	+3·9	+2,698·3
		A	7,255	6,421	3,516	+834	+2,905	+13·0	+82·6
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.	R	13,875	13,093	14,712	+782	—1,619	+6·0	—11·0
	Order 47.—Law	R	*5,322*	*6,501*	*5,393*	*—1,179*	*+1,108*	*—18·1*	*+20·6*
		A	563	443	645	*+120*	*—202*	*+27·1*	*—31·3*
169	Lawyers of all kinds, including Kazis, law agents and Mukhtiars.	R	4,577	5,060	4,506	—483	+554	—9·5	+12·3
	Order 48.—Medicine	R	*12,583*	*14,908*	*12,765*	*—2,320*	*+2,143*	*—15·6*	*+16·8*
		A	*1,245*	*1,102*	*1,217*	*+143*	*—115*	*+13·0*	*—9·4*
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	R	5,757	5,691	5,049	+66	+642	+1·2	+12·7
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	R	6,831	9,217	7,716	—2,386	+1,501	—25·9	+19·5
	Order 49.—Instruction	R	*9,667*	*5,041*	*5,239*	*+1,626*	*+2,502*	*+20·2*	*+53·5*
		A	*1,822*	*1,696*	*908*	*+126*	*+788*	*+7·4*	*+86·8*
	Order 50.—Letters and Arts and Sciences	R	*60,294*	*81,598*	*47,764*	*—21,304*	*+33,834*	*—26·0*	*+70·8*
		A	*7,416*	*5,655*	*2,765*	*+1,761*	*+2,890*	*+31·1*	*+104·5*
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	R	7,129	10,260	6,241	—3,131	+4,019	—30·5	+64·4
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	R	50,190	66,440	38,587	—16,250	+27,853	—24·5	+72·2
		A	5,980	5,147	2,538	+833	+2,609	+16·2	+102·8
180	**Sub-Class IX.—Persons living on their income.**	R	**43,310**	**46,558**	**14,009**	**—3,248**	**+32,549**	**—7·0**	**+232·3**
		A	**2,059**	**2,424**	**1,448**	**—365**	**+976**	**—15·1**	**+67·4**
	Sub-Class X.—Domestic service	R	**189,140**	**224,700**	**233,999**	**—35,560**	**—9,299**	**—15·9**	**—4·0**
		A	**13,801**	**14,738**	**17,676**	**—937**	**—2,938**	**—6·4**	**—16·6**
181	Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other in-door servants.	R	181,161	208,595	223,536	—27,434	—14,941	—13·2	—6·7
		A	12,820	13,173	16,701	—353	—3,528	—2·7	—21·1
182 & 183	Private grooms, coachmen, door boys, etc., and private motor drivers and cleaners.	R	7,979	16,105	10,463	—8,126	+5,642	—50·5	+53·9
	Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations.	R	**141,151**	**92,517**	**572,668**	**+48,634**	**—480,151**	**+52·6**	**—83·8**
		A	**12,540**	**5,152**	**50,654**	**+7,688**	**—45,502**	**+149·2**	**—89·8**
	Order 53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	R	*141,151*	*92,517*	*572,668*	*+48,634*	*—480,151*	*+52·6*	*—83·8*
		A	*12,840*	*5,152*	*50,654*	*+7,688*	*—45,502*	*+149·2*	*—89·8*
185	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employés in unspecified offices, ware-houses and shops.	R	22,414	20,058	25,097	+2,356	—5,039	+11·7	—20·1
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	R	117,411	71,971	546,756	+45,440	—474,785	+63·1	86·8
	Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive	R	**99,175**	**156,144**	**368,324**	**—56,969**	**—212,180**	**—36·5**	**—57·6**
		A	**9,468**	**8,361**	**8,613**	**+1,107**	**—252**	**+13·2**	**—2·9**
188	*Order 54.—Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses.*	R	*5,364*	*5,219*	*7,509*	*+145*	*—2,290*	*+2·8*	*—30·5*
		A	*720*	*445*	*443*	*+275*	*+2*	*+61·8*	*+0·5*
	Order 55.—Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes.	R	*93,800*	*150,925*	*360,815*	*—57,125*	*—209,890*	*—37·8*	*—58·2*
		A	*8,748*	*7,916*	*8,170*	*+1,132*	*—254*	*+14·9*	*—3·1*

N.B.—The Rajputana figures for 1901 exclude Ghaibra, Pirawa and Sironj Parganas in Central India.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Occupations of Selected Castes in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined.

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Ahir	*1,000*	79
Income from rent of land (agricultural)	9	9
Cultivators of all kinds	503	67
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	41	210
Others	447	68
Balai	*1,000*	79
Income from rent of land (agricultural)	8	321
Cultivators of all kinds	431	88
Agents and Managers of landed estates, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	11	48
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	159	172
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen	16	24
Labourers (exploitation of minerals)	11	70
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	29	64
Transport labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers, etc.	8	13
Public Administration (others)	7	4
Professions and liberal arts (others)	5	23
Domestic service	16	16
Others	299	56
Banbhi	*1,000*	*82*
Cultivators of all kinds	427	136
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	138	276
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen, and herdsmen	7	33
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	13	260
Others	415	28
Bhangi	*1,000*	*82*
Cultivators of all kinds	23	66
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	16	38
Others	961	85
Brahman	*1,000*	*54*
Income from rent of land (agricultural)	44	23
Cultivators of all kinds	536	66
Agents and Managers of landed estates, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	3	3
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	42	248
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen	8	29
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	37	563
Transport owners, managers, ships' officers, etc.	5	..
Transport labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers, etc.	8	2
Trade	23	10
Public Force (others)	8	..
Public Administration (others)	21	2
Religious (Professions and liberal arts)	23	33
Lawyers, doctors and teachers	6	5
Professions and liberal arts (others)	4	12
Persons living on their income	9	59
Domestic service	32	39
Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., otherwise unspecified.	4	6
Others	187	27
Certain trading castes (Mahajans)	*1,000*	*23*
Income from rent of land (agricultural)	4	22
Cultivators of all kinds	95	46
Agents and Managers of landed estates, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	14	2
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	6	192
Owners, managers, clerks, etc. (Industries)	2	317
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	81	997
Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc. (Transport).	2	1
Transport labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers, etc.	2	1
Trade	9	30
Public Administration (others)	18	1
Lawyers, doctors and teachers	3	5
Professions and liberal arts (others)	7	145
Persons living on their income	41	132
Domestic service	21	21
Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., otherwise unspecified.	7	3
Others	688	13
Chamar	*1,000*	*80*
Income from rent of land (agricultural)	1	6
Cultivators of all kinds	531	81
Agents and Managers of landed estates, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	4	11
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	195	134
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen	14	23
Labourers (Exploitation of minerals)	4	22
Owners, managers, clerks, etc. (Industries)	1	13
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	37	65
Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers, etc. (Transport).	4	27
Trade	3	78
Public Administration (others)	2	1
Domestic service	8	89
Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc.; otherwise unspecified.	1	49
Others	195	55
Christian	*1,000*	*29*
Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc. (Transport)	190	2
Public Force (others)	176	1
Others	634	51
Dhobi	*1,000*	*81*
Cultivators of all kinds	227	70
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	58	110
Others	715	82

N.B.—The figures in this table are based on Imperial Table XXI, Part A.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*continued.*

Occupations of Selected Castes in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined.

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Gujar	*1,000*	67
Cultivators of all kinds	18	86
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	63	174
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen	9	30
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	3	193
Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers, etc. (Transport).	5	4
Trade	6	178
Public Force (others)	5	..
Public Administration (others)	5	6
Domestic service	7	57
Others	879	64
Jat	*1,000*	69
Cultivators of all kinds	11	35
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	23	173
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen	19	30
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	3	426
Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers, etc.	2	5
Public Force (others)	4	1
Public Administration (others)	2	1
Domestic service	5	54
Others	931	70
Kachhi	*1,000*	74
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	90	87
Others	910	73
Kalal	*1,000*	83
Cultivators of all kinds	426	86
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	64	145
Trade	30	207
Others	471	45
Kayastha	*1,000*	8
Cultivators of all kinds	65	16
Others	935	8
Khati	*1,000*	55
Cultivators of all kinds	104	112
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	54	429
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen	7	22
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	47	141
Others	788	49
Khatik	*1,000*	72
Cultivators of all kinds	259	90
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	126	182
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen	58	30
Labourers (Exploitation of minerals)	21	73
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	106	118
Trade	77	25
Others	353	52
Koli	*1,000*	69
Cultivators of all kinds	18	64
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	60	154
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	114	83
Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers, etc.	34	5
Others	774	68
Kumhar	*1,000*	76
Cultivators of all kinds	423	83
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	64	212
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen	13	46
Labourers (Exploitation of minerals)	10	84
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	23	42
Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers, etc.	8	21
Trade	4	45
Domestic service	5	87
Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., otherwise unspecified.	3	487
Others	447	65
Lodha	*1,000*	71
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	52	114
Others	948	69
Lohar	*1,000*	62
Cultivators of all kinds	349	133
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	74	273
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	31	116
Others	546	26

N.B.—The figures in this table are based on Imperial Table XXI, Part A.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*concluded.*

Occupations of Selected Castes in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined.

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Mali	*1,000*	77
Cultivators of all kinds	35	68
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	97	150
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen	14	22
Labourers (Exploitation of minerals)	4	25
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	11	39
Trade	11	154
Public Force (others)	3	..
Public Administration (others)	5	1
Domestic service	18	72
Others	802	74
Raigar	*1,000*	*80*
Cultivators of all kinds	276	103
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	205	171
Labourers	14	69
Artisans and other workmen	32	87
Others	473	48
Rajput	*1,000*	*24*
Income from rent of Agricultural land	43	22
Cultivators of all kinds	76	29
Agents and Managers of landed estates, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	6	5
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	26	100
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen	36	19
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	28	520
Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers, etc.	8	2
Trade	8	12
Public Force (others)	8	..
Public Administration (others)	10	3
Professions and liberal arts (others)	2	121
Persons living on their income	5	86
Domestic service	28	17
Others	716	20
Rangrez	*1,000*	*66*
Cultivators of all kinds	75	74
Others	925	66
Rebari	*1,000*	*88*
Cultivators of all kinds	249	134
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	42	382
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen	34	51
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	45	1
Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers, etc.	10	8
Trade	31	645
Others	589	75
Sheikh	*1,000*	*32*
Income from rent of Agricultural land	6	15
Cultivators of all kinds	168	49
Agents and Managers of landed estates, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	9	16
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	22	112
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen	12	18
Labourers (Exploitation of minerals)	10	9
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	214	66
Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc. (Transport).	10	1
Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers, etc.	46	4
Trade	109	11
Public Force (others)	47	..
Public Administration (others)	62	..
Religious	7	2
Lawyers, doctors and teachers	6	2
Professions and liberal arts (others)	24	43
Persons living on their income	7	31
Domestic service	56	23
Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., otherwise unspecified.	16	4
Others	169	45
Teli	*1,000*	*71*
Cultivators of all kinds	369	97
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	64	180
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen	11	33
Artisans and other workmen on Industries	31	102
Trade	15	39
Others	510	50

N.B.—The figures in this table are based on Imperial Table XXI, Part A.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—PART I.

Number of persons employed on Railways on the 18th March, 1921.

Province.	Year.	Persons directly employed.										Persons indirectly employed.								Grand Total.	
		Officers.		Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem.		Subordinates drawing from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75 per mensem.		Subordinates drawing under Rs. 20 per mensem.		Total.		Contractors.		Contractors' regular employés.		Coolies.		Total.			
		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.	1921	69	5	616	1,165	278	11,484	19	19,014	982	32,668	..	90	..	834	..	5,382	..	6,306	982	38,874
	1911	53	2	404	137	287	3,800	36	20,089	780	24,628	1	254	3	937	..	4,550	4	5,741	784	30,369

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—PART II.

Number of persons employed in the Irrigation Department on the 18th March, 1921.

Province.	Year.	Persons directly employed.														Persons indirectly employed.								Grand Total.	
		Officers.		Upper Subordinates.		Lower Subordinates.		Clerks.		Peons and other servants.		Coolies.		Total.		Contractors.		Contractors' regular employés.		Coolies.		Total.			
		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.	1921	2	10	..	31	..	60	..	75	..	379	..	3,229	*2	3,784	..	85	..	1,032	..	812	..	1,899	2	5,683
	1911	2	7	..	29	..	76	Not available.		..	515	..	179	2	707	..	57	..	472	..	2,933	..	3,462	2	4,259

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—PART III.

Number of persons employed in the Postal Department on the 18th March, 1921.

Province.	Year.	Supervising Officers, etc.		Post Masters including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Post Masters.		Miscellaneous Agents, School Masters, Station Masters, etc.	Clerks of all kinds.		Post-men.	Skilled Labour Establishment, etc.	Unskilled Labour Establishment, etc.	Road Establishment consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks and Booking Agents, Boatmen, Syces, Coachmen, Bearers and others.	Total.		Railway Mail Service.					Combined Offices.		Grand Total	
															Officers.	Clerks of all kinds.	Sorters.	Mail Guards, Mail Agents, Van Peons, Porters, etc.	Total.	Signallers.	Messengers and other Servants.		
		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Indians.	Indians.	Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Indians.	Indians.	Indians.	Indians.	Indians.	Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.	1921	..	12	2	239	242	1	186	632	18	226	452	3	2,007	5	3	129	56	193	27	30	3	2,257
	1911	1	10	1	242	197	..	136	810	Not available.		638	2	2,033	Not available.					47	92	2	2,172

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—PART IV.

Number of persons employed in the Telegraph Department on the 18th March, 1921.

Province.	Year	Supervising Officers.		Signalling Establishment including Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Military Telegraphists and other Employés.		Clerks of all kinds.		Skilled Labour Establishment including Foremen, Instrument Makers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Mechanics, Sub-Inspectors, Linemen and Line-Riders and other Employés.	Unskilled Labour Establishment including Line Coolies, Cable Guards, Battery Men, Telegraph Messengers, Peons and other Employés.	Grand Total.	
		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.	1921	3	2	32	17	2	16	103	29	37	167
	1911	2		50		9		92	203	356	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Distribution of Industries and Persons employed (Rajputana).

Industrial establishment.	Total number of establishments.	Districts where chiefly located.	GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED.												Number of adult females employed per 1,000 adult males.	Number of children of both sexes employed per 1,000 adults.
			NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.													
			Total.		Direction, Supervision and Clerical.				Skilled workmen.		Unskilled labourers.					
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		*Indians.*				*Adults.*		*Children.*			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
II.—Mines	8	Alwar, Bikaner and Shahpura	542	58	..	..	19	..	164	..	307	52	52	6	106	107
III.—Quarries of hard rocks	54	Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Dholpur, Karauli, Kotah, Kishangarh, Marwar, Mewar and Sirohi.	2,839	214	4	..	268	..	1,901	7	1,502	160	164	47	45	55
IV.—Textiles and connected Industries.	41	Banswara, Bikaner, Bundi, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Kishangarh, Kotah, Marwar, Mewar, Partabgarh and Shahpura.	1,446	615	7	..	169	..	412	12	740	522	118	81	402	107
V.—Leather, etc., Industries	2	Marwar	999	13	..	..	49	4	28	..	21	9	7	..	141	67
VI.—Wood, etc., Industries	5	Kotah, Marwar and Sirohi	125	2	..	..	9	..	71	..	36	..	9	2	..	95
VII.—Metal Industries	12	Alwar, Dholpur, Jaipur and Marwar	702	4	4	..	49	..	461	..	186	4	2	..	6	3
VIII.—Glass and earthenware Industries.	4	Bharatpur and Kotah	131	22	..	..	11	..	66	7	39	15	15	..	190	109
IX.—Industries connected with chemical products.	11	Bharatpur and Marwar	1,439	680	8	..	75	..	471	152	738	446	147	82	463	121
X.—Food Industries	19	Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Kotah, Kushalgarh, Marwar, Partabgarh, Shahpura and Sirohi.	512	18	3	..	86	..	98	..	322	18	3	..	35	6
XI.—Industries of dress	1	Jaipur	12	1	1	..	2	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	83	..
XII.—Furniture Industries	3	Mount Abu and Marwar	40	2	2	..	4	..	30	..	..	2	4	..	56	105
XIII.—Industries connected with building.	11	Bharatpur, Marwar and Mewar	2,069	754	6	..	56	..	396	..	1,299	626	310	128	356	184
XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with means of transport and communication.	19	Mount Abu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Jaipur, Kotah, Marwar, Mewar and Sirohi.	3,260	1	18	..	168	..	1,965	..	839	1	250	..	..	83
XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces	6	Alwar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Kotah, Marwar and Mewar.	497	7	2	..	70	..	264	..	139	7	22	..	15	46
XVI.—Industries of luxury	16	Mount Abu, Bikaner, Banswara, Jaipur, Kotah, Marwar and Mewar.	418	1	1	..	63	..	312	..	37	1	5	..	2	12
Jail Factories	12	Bikaner, Banswara, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Karauli, Kotah, Kushalgarh, Marwar and Mewar.	1,582	70	2	..	52	..	1,266	70	261	..	1	..	44	1
Total	224		16,713	2,462	58	..	1,146	4	7,934	249	6,466	1,863	1,109	346	136	82

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Distribution of Industries and Persons employed (Ajmer-Merwara).

Industrial Establishment.	Total number of establishments.	Districts where chiefly located.	GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED.												Number of adult females employed per 1,000 adult males.	Number of children of both sexes employed per 1,000 adults.
			NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.													
			TOTAL.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL.				SKILLED WORKMEN.		UNSKILLED LABOURERS.					
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		*Indians.*				*Adults.*		*Children.*			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
II.—MINES	24	Ajmer-Merwara	546	190	1	..	58	..	37	..	381	155	69	35	335	165
IV.—TEXTILES AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES.	19		1,925	480	..	..	176	..	1,183	19	472	449	94	12	256	46
VI.—WOOD, ETC., INDUSTRIES	2		46	2	..	..	3	..	37	..	2	1	4	1	24	116
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES	1		30	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	9	..	7	..	..	304
X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES	6		141	5	1	..	16	..	18	..	89	4	17	1	32	141
XI.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS	2		48	..	..	..	2	..	38	..	1	..	7	..	..	171
XII.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES	2		24	..	..	..	3	..	12	..	8	..	1	..	..	43
XIV.—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CONNECTED WITH MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.	7		16,295	..	305	..	6,169	..	6,672	..	3,122	..	27	..	..	2
XV.—PRODUCTION, APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES.	1		24	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY	8		475	36	3	..	60	..	216	..	131	29	65	7	71	164
JAIL FACTORIES	1		126	17	..	..	..	..	35	..	89	17	2	..	137	14
Total	73		9,680	730	310	..	6,493	..	8,271	19	4,313	655	293	56	35	17

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.

Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921 (Rajputana).

Establishments employing 20 or more persons.		INDUSTRIES.													
		All Industries.	II.—Mines.	III.—Quarries of hard rocks.	IV.—Textiles and connected Industries.	V.—Leather, etc., Industries.	VI.—Wood, etc., Industries.	VII.—Metal Industries.	VIII.—Glass and earthenware Industries.	IX.—Industries connected with chemical products.	X.—Food Industries.	XIII.—Industries connected with Building.	XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with means of transport and communication.	XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces.	XVI.—Industries of Luxury.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A.—TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS	1921	**143**	**7**	**34**	**31**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**4**	**9**	**9**	**8**	**17**	**5**	**9**
	1911	**44*	*1*	*1*	..	..	..	*5*	..	.	*5*	..	*3*	*4*	*3*
(i) Directed by Government or Local Authorities	1921	42	..	4	6	..	2	2	1	7	5	..	6	4	5
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Directed by Registered Companies	1921	12	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Owned by private persons	1921	89	7	30	22	2	..	4	3	2	4	7	3	1	4
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Europeans or Anglo-Indians	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Indians	1921	83	7	25	21	2	..	4	*3	2	4	7	3	1	4
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Others	1921	6	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	1921	**16,492**	***582**	**3,749**	**1,912**	**112**	**88**	**615**	**153**	**2,086**	**370**	**2,782**	**3,236**	**487**	**320**
	1911	*5,740*	*123*	*551*	*2,336*	..	..	*647*	..	..	*258*	..	*1,466*	*168*	*191*
(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical	1921	981	18	223	152	47	4	35	11	79	57	58	183	67	47
	1911	*366*	*8*	*6*	*122*	..	..	*34*	..	..	*27*	..	*34*	*20*	*15*
(b) Skilled workmen	1921	6,375	164	1,763	380	28	51	389	73	610	76	381	1,968	256	236
	1911	*1,604*	*12*	*11*	*222*	..	..	*348*	..	..	*46*	..	*741*	*37*	*57*
(c) Unskilled labourers	1921	9,136	400	1,763	1,380	37	33	191	69	1,397	237	2,343	1,085	164	37
	1911	*3,870*	*103*	*534*	*1,992*	..	..	*165*	..	..	*185*	..	*691*	*111*	*59*
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men	1921	148	110	44	374	141	..	5	190	475	19	364	..	15	3
	1911	*159*	*84*	*358*	*357*	..	..	*31*	..	..	*47*	..	..	..	..
(ii) Children (of both sexes) per 1,000 adults	1921	95	113	57	108	67	143	3	109	123	5	186	84	45	16
	1911	*43*	*60*	*54*	93	..	..	*17*	..	..	*62*	..	..	*12*	..

* Details not available.

NOTE.—Jail factories have not been included in this table.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.

Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921 (Ajmer-Merwara).

Establishments employing 20 or more persons.		Industries. All Industries.	II.—Mines.	IV.—Textiles and connected Industries.	VI.—Wood, etc., Industries.	VII.—Metal Industries.	X.—Food Industries.	XI.—Industries of Dress.	XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with means of transport and communication.	XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces.	XVI.—Industries of Luxury.	Jail Factories.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A.—TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS.	1921	53	20	14	2	1	4	1	4	1	5	1
	1911	**20*	*2*	*9*	..	..	*1*	..	*3*	*1*	*4*	..
(i) Directed by Government or Local Authorities	1921	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Directed by Registered Companies	1921	25	12	6	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Owned by private persons	1921	24	8	8	2	1	..	1	..	1	3	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Europeans or Anglo-Indians	1921	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Indians	1921	19	3	8	2	1	..	1	..	1	3	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Others	1921	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	1921	20,126	674	2,339	48	30	116	35	16,253	24	471	143
	1911	*12,163*	*114*	*3,333*	..	..	*21*	..	*8,377*	*44*	*274*	..
(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical	1921	6,762	50	168	3	1	9	..	6,468	5	58	..
	1911	*413*	*5*	*80*	..	..	1	..	*302*	*2*	*23*	..
(b) Skilled workmen	1921	8,184	35	1,157	37	13	16	28	6,656	10	194	35
	1911	*7,433*	*54*	*1,191*	..	..	*1*	..	*6,962*	*19*	*196*	..
(c) Unskilled labourers	1921	5,180	589	1,007	8	16	91	7	3,119	9	219	108
	1911	*4,327*	*55*	*2,062*	..	..	*19*	..	*2,113*	*23*	*55*	..
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men.	1921	34	326	253	24	..	42	..	..	..	77	137
	1911	*90*	*116*	*442*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Children (of both sexes) per 1,000 adults.	1921	17	176	47	116	304	172	250	1	..	160	14
	1911	*26*	*75*	*60*	..	..	..	..	*10*	*753*	*62*	..

* Details not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XII.

Organization of establishments (Rajputana).

Type of organization.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.																
	Total establishments.	II.—Mines.	III.—Quarries of hard rocks.	IV.—Textiles and connected Industries.	V.—Leather, etc., Industries.	VI.—Wood, etc., Industries.	VII.—Metal Industries.	VIII.—Glass and earthenware Industries.	IX.—Industries connected with chemical products.	X.—Food Industries.	XI.—Industries of Dress.	XII.—Furniture Industries.	XIII.—Industries connected with Building.	XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with means of transport and communication.	XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces.	XVI.—Industries of Luxury.	Jail Factories.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Under the local Government or local authority	80	1	11	8	..	2	4	1	7	14	..	1	..	8	5	6	12
2. Registered Companies	12	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..
(a) With European or Anglo-Indian directors	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
(b) With Indian directors	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) With directors of different races	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3. Privately owned	132	7	43	30	2	3	8	3	4	5	1	2	10	3	1	10	..
(a) By Europeans or Anglo-Indians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) By Indians	122	7	34	29	2	3	8	3	4	5	1	2	10	3	1	10	..
(c) By joint owners of different races	10	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of establishments	224	8	54	41	2	5	12	4	11	19	1	3	11	19	6	16	12

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XII.

Organization of establishments (Ajmer-Merwara).

Type of organization.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.											Jail Factories.
	Total establishments.	II.—Mines.	IV.—Textiles and connected Industries.	VI.—Wood, etc., Industries.	VII.—Metal Industries.	X.—Food Industries.	XI.—Industries of Dress.	XII.—Furniture Industries.	XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with means of transport and communication.	XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces.	XVI.—Industries of Luxury.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Under the local Government or local authority.	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Registered Companies . .	31	14	8	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	2	..
(a) With European or Anglo-Indian directors.	10	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..
(b) With Indian directors .	19	12	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) With directors of different races.	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. Privately owned . . .	38	10	11	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	6	..
(a) By Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) By Indians . . .	33	5	11	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	6	..
(c) By joint owners of different races.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of establishments .	**73**	**24**	**19**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**7**	**1**	**8**	**1**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIII.

Place of origin of Skilled Employés. (Rajputana.)

Birth-place.	Total Number of workmen.		Industrial Establishments.																		Remarks.
			II.—Mines.		III.—Quarries of hard rocks.				IV.—Textiles and connected industries.		VI.—Wood, etc., industries.		VII.—Metal industries.		XIII.—Industries connected with building.		XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with means of transport and communication.		XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces.		
			Collieries.		(i) Stone quarries.		(ii) Lime-stone and marble quarries.		Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.		Carpentry works.		Machinery and Engineering Workshops.		(ii) Marble and Cement works.		(i) Railway works.		Gas and Electric Works.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. In Rajputana	3,998	10	13	..	1,262	..	454	7	187	3	47	..	204	..	224	..	1,355	..	252	..	
(1) States of employment.	3,688	10	9	..	1,254	..	434	7	176	3	29	..	129	..	213	..	1,198	..	246	..	
(2) Other States	310	..	4	..	8	..	20	..	11	..	18	..	75	..	11	..	157	..	6	..	
2. Outside the Province.	999	..	..	..	179	..	6	..	112	..	24	..	134	..	64	..	468	..	12	..	
(1) United Provinces.	499	..	..	..	127	..	1	..	72	..	17	..	83	..	52	..	141	..	6	..	
(2) The Punjab	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	21	..	1	..	45	..	..	..	
(3) Ajmer-Merwara	144	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	17	..	7	..	22	..	11	..	79	..	5	..	
(4) Others	274	..	..	..	52	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	203	..	1	..	
3. Outside India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIII.

Place of origin of skilled employés. (Ajmer-Merwara.)

Birth-place.	Total Number of workmen.		Industrial Establishments.																Remarks.
			II.—Mines.				IV.—Textiles and connected industries.				VI.—Wood, etc., Industries.		VII—Metal Industries.		XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with means of transport and communication.		XVI.—Industries of luxury.		
			(i) Iron mines (Pyrites).		(ii) Mica mines.		(i) Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.		(ii) Cotton spinning and weaving mills.		Carpentry works.		Iron foundries.		(i) Railway works.		(i) Printing presses.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. In Ajmer-Merwara	2,814	19	2	..	16	..	81	..	637	19	28	..	13	..	1,915	..	122	..	
2. Outside the Province	5,267	..	..	..	19	..	59	..	377	..	9	..	..	..	4,753	..	30	..	
(1) Rajputana	1,246	..	..	..	9	..	34	..	236	..	9	..	..	..	930	..	28	..	
(2) Bombay Presidency	330	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	303	..	2	..	
(3) Central India	165	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	1	..	
(4) United Provinces	1,930	..	..	..	7	..	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	1,877	..	10	..	
(5) The Punjab	744	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	730	..	4	..	
(6) Others	852	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	757	..	5	..	
3. Outside India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIV.

Place of origin of Unskilled Labourers. (Rajputana.)

Birth-place.	Total Number of Labourers.		INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.																Remarks.		
			II.—Mines.		III.—Quarries of hard rocks.				IV.—Textiles and connected industries.		VI.—Wood, etc., industries.		VII.—Metal industries.		XIII.—Industries connected with building.		XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with means of transport and communication.		XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces.		
			Collieries.		(i) Stone quarries.		(ii) Lime-stone and marble quarries.		Cotton ginning, cleaning, and pressing mills.		Carpentry works.		Machinery and Engineering Workshops.		(ii) Marble and Cement works.		(i) Railway works.		Gas and Electric Works.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. In Rajputana	4,602	1,081	128	15	1,037	122	621	85	717	389	45	2	180	3	987	457	816	1	161	7	
(1) States of employment.	3,920	957	111	15	879	88	558	85	620	354	39	2	161	3	773	402	642	1	137	7	
(2) Other States	772	124	17	..	158	34	63	..	97	35	6	..	19	..	214	55	174	..	24	..	
2. Outside the Province.	237	4	..	..	..	..	8	..	31	4	..	..	8	..	25	..	165	..	..	..	
(1) Ajmer-Merwara	99	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	23	4	..	..	8	..	7	..	55	..	..	..	
(2) United Provinces.	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	49	..	..	..	
(3) Others	84	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	61	..	..	..	
3. Outside India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIV.

Place of origin of Unskilled Labourers. (Ajmer-Merwara.)

Birth-place.	Total Number of Labourers.		Industrial Establishments.																Remarks.
			II.—Mines.				IV.—Textiles and connected industries.				VI.—Wood, etc., Industries.		VII.—Metal Industries.		XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with means of transport and communication.		XVI.—Industries of luxury.		
			(i) Iron mines (Pyrites).		(ii) Mica mines.		(i) Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.		(ii) Cotton spinning and weaving mills.		Carpentry works.		Iron foundries.		(i) Railway works.		(i) Printing presses.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. In Ajmer-Merwara	2,310	351	23	..	187	86	132	231	104	32	6	2	6	..	1,798	..	54	..	
2. Outside the Province	1,977	302	..	..	240	104	176	123	146	75	..	..	10	..	1,344	..	61	..	
(1) Rajputana	867	278	..	..	171	80	134	125	96	75	..	..	9	..	415	..	42	..	
(2) Bombay Presidency	51	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	3	..	
(3) Central India	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	
(4) United Provinces	678	..	..	..	3	..	20	..	35	..	..	..	1	..	607	..	12	..	
(5) The Punjab	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	
(6) Others	197	24	..	..	60	24	22	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	4	..	
3. Outside India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XV.

Distribution of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in certain Industrial Establishments.

Rajputana.

Race or Caste.	Industrial Establishments.																									
	Total.		III.—Quarries of hard rocks.		IV.—Textiles and connected industries.		VII.—Metal industries.		IX.—Industries connected with chemical products.		X.—Food industries.		XI.—Industries of dress.		XII.—Furniture industries.		XIII.—Industries connected with building.		XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with means of transport and communication.		XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces.		XVI.—Industries of luxury.		Jail factories.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Total Europeans or Anglo-Indians	70	..	4	..	7	..	4	..	8	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	6	..	30	..	2	..	1	..	2	..
Number employed as—																										
(a) Managers	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
(b) Supervising Staff	47	..	3	..	7	..	3	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	15	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
(c) Clerical Staff	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Skilled workmen	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Ajmer-Merwara.

Race or Caste.	Industrial Establishments.																									
	Total.		II.—Mines.		IV.—Textiles and connected Industries.		VI.—Wood, etc., Industries.		VII.—Metal Industries.		X.—Food Industries.		XI.—Industries of dress.		XII.—Furniture Industries.		XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with means of transport and communication.		XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces.		XVI.—Industries of luxury.		Jail Factories.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
Total Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	311	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	306	..	..	..	3	..	..	..		
Number employed as—																										
(a) Managers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
(b) Supervising Staff	306	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	301	..	..	..	3	..	..	..		
(c) Clerical Staff	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
(d) Skilled workmen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XVI.

Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

Rajputana.

Women and Children.	Principal Industries of Employment.																
	Total number employed.	II.—Mines.	III.—Quarries of hard rocks.	IV.—Textiles and connected industries.	V.—Leather, etc., industries.	VI.—Wood, etc., industries.	VII.—Metal industries.	VIII.—Glass and earthenware industries.	IX.—Industries connected with Chemical products.	X.—Food Industries.	XI.—Industries of Dress.	XII.—Furniture Industries.	XIII.—Industries connected with Building.	XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with Means of transport and communication.	XV.—Production, application and transmission of Physical forces.	XVI.—Industries of Luxury.	Jail Factories.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Adult women .	2,116	25	79	253	6	..	2	10	283	9	..	1	296	..	3	..	33
Children . .	1,455	40	145	137	5	8	1	10	157	2	..	3	301	172	15	3	1
Male . .	1,109	47	148	106	6	8	2	13	133	3	..	4	280	225	29	4	1
Female . .	346	17	136	234	..	6	..	..	237	..	..	..	370	..	..	..	..

Ajmer-Merwara.

Women and Children.	Principal Industries of Employment.											
	Total number employed.	II.—Mines.	IV.—Textiles and connected industries.	VI.—Wood, etc., industries.	VII.—Metal industries.	X.—Food industries.	XI.—Industries of Dress.	XII.—Furniture industries.	XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with Means of transport and communication.	XV.—Production, application and transmission of Physical forces.	XVI.—Industries of Luxury.	Jail Factories.
1	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Adult women	674	230	694	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	43	25
Children	349	298	304	14	20	52	20	3	77	..	206	6
Male	293	235	321	14	24	58	24	3	92	..	222	7
Female	56	625	214	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	125	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XVII.

Distribution of Power.

Rajputana.

Type of power used.	Industrial Establishments.											
	Total establishments.	II.—Mines.	III.—Quarries of hard rocks.	IV.—Textiles and connected industries.	VII.—Metal industries.	VIII.—Glass and earthen-ware industries.	IX.—Industries connected with Chemical products.	X.—Food industries.	XIII.—Industries connected with Building.	XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with Means of transport and communication.	XV.—Production, application and transmission of Physical forces.	XVI.—Industries of Luxury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Steam	44	1	1	23	2	1	4	5	..	7	..	..
Oil	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Electricity	11	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	5	2
(a) Generated on the premises	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..
(b) Supplied from without	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2

Ajmer-Merwara.

Type of power used.	Industrial Establishments.								Remarks.
	Total establishments.	II.—Mines.	IV.—Textiles and connected industries.	VII.—Metal industries.	X.—Food industries.	XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with Means of transport and communication.	XV.—Production, application and transmission of Physical forces.	XVI.—Industries of Luxury.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Steam	20	..	15	1	1	1	1	1	
Oil	6	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	
Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gas	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
(a) Generated on the premises	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
(b) Supplied from without	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

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